



## Correction to: Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation improves long-term outcome for relapsed AML patients across all ages: results from two East German Study Group Hematology and Oncology (OSHO) trials

Thomas Heinicke<sup>1</sup> · Rainer Krahl<sup>2</sup> · Christoph Kahl<sup>3</sup> · Michael Cross<sup>2</sup> · Sebastian Scholl<sup>4</sup> · Hans-Heinrich Wolf<sup>5</sup> · Detlev Hähling<sup>6</sup> · Ute Hegenbart<sup>7</sup> · Norma Peter<sup>8</sup> · Antje Schulze<sup>9</sup> · Axel Florschütz<sup>10</sup> · Volker Schmidt<sup>9</sup> · Kolja Reifenrath<sup>11</sup> · Niklas Zojer<sup>12</sup> · Christian Junghans<sup>13</sup> · Herbert G. Sayer<sup>9</sup> · Georg Maschmeyer<sup>14</sup> · Christian Späth<sup>15</sup> · Andreas Hochhaus<sup>4</sup> · Thomas Fischer<sup>1</sup> · Haifa Kathrin Al-Ali<sup>5</sup> · Dietger Niederwieser<sup>2,16,17</sup>

Published online: 16 September 2021

© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2021

### Correction to: Annals of Hematology

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00277-021-04465-4>

The first name of authors were erroneously presented (correct Volker Schmidt instead of Schmidt Volker; correct Christian Späth instead of Späth Wolfgang). In Fig. 2B, the n value

of de novo AML should be 389 instead of 369. In Fig. 2D, the n value of  $\leq 6$  months should be 271 instead of 86 and the n value of  $> 18$  months should be 86 instead of 271.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00277-021-04565-1>.

✉ Dietger Niederwieser  
[dietger.niederwieser@medizin.uni-leipzig.de](mailto:dietger.niederwieser@medizin.uni-leipzig.de)

<sup>1</sup> Department of Hematology and Oncology, University of Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany

<sup>2</sup> University Hospital Leipzig, 04106 Leipzig, Germany

<sup>3</sup> Department of Hematology and Oncology, Hospital Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany

<sup>4</sup> Klinik für Innere Medizin II, Universitätsklinikum Jena, Jena, Germany

<sup>5</sup> Department of Hematology and Oncology, University Hospital, Halle, Germany

<sup>6</sup> Department of Hematology and Oncology, Klinikum Schwerin, Schwerin, Germany

<sup>7</sup> Department of Internal Medicine V, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>8</sup> Medizinische Klinik, Carl-Thieme-Klinikum GmbH, Cottbus, Germany

<sup>9</sup> Department of Hematology and Oncology, Helios Klinikum Erfurt, Erfurt, Germany

<sup>10</sup> Klinikum Dessau, Dessau, Germany

<sup>11</sup> Klinikum, Zittau, Germany

<sup>12</sup> Department of Medicine I, Wilhelminen Cancer Research Institute, Wilhelminenhospital Vienna, Austria

<sup>13</sup> Hematology, Oncology, Palliative Medicine, University of Rostock, Rostock, Germany

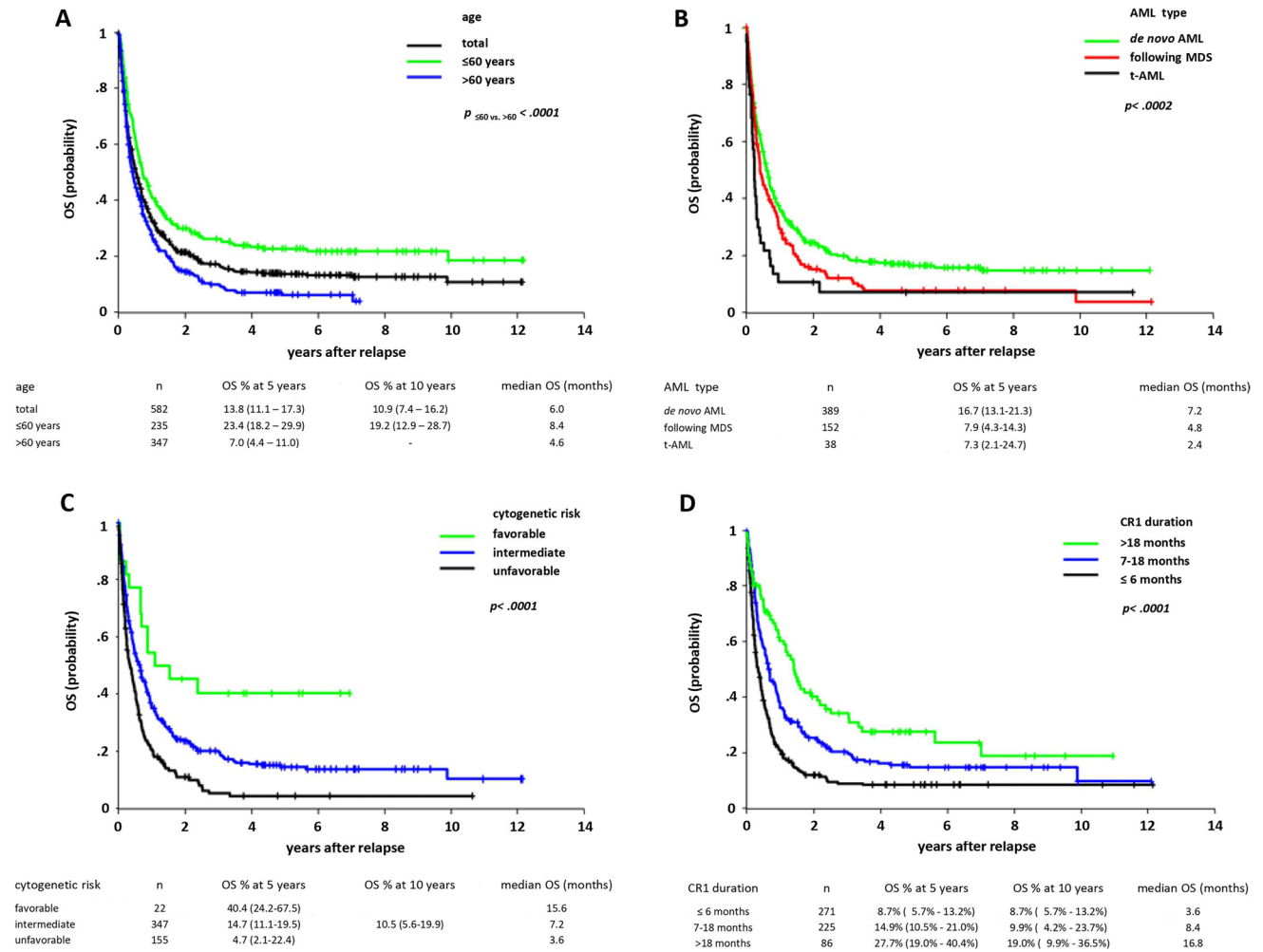
<sup>14</sup> Department of Hematology, Oncology and Palliative Care, Ernst Von Bergmann Hospital, Potsdam, Germany

<sup>15</sup> Hematology and Oncology, University of Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany

<sup>16</sup> Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Kaunas, Lithuania

<sup>17</sup> Aichi Medical University, Nagakute, Japan

The original article has been corrected.



**Fig. 2** (Relapsed patients). A Overall survival (OS) of patients with AML after first relapse according to age. B Overall survival (OS) of patients with AML after first relapse according to de novo, secondary, and therapy-related AML. C Overall survival (OS) of

patients with AML after first relapse according to favorable, intermediate, and unfavorable cytogenetics. D Overall survival (OS) of patients with AML after first relapse according to time interval CR1 and relapse in months

**Publisher's note** Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.