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Corrigendum: Averting the legacy of kidney disease – focus on childhood

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In the version of this article initially published, the abbreviation HN located in the footnote for Table 2 was identified incorrectly as Hypertension. The correct definition for HN is Hereditary Nephropathy.

TABLE 2: Aetiology of chronic kidney disease in children.†

CKD aetiology	Percentage (range)	ESRD aetiology	Percentage (range)
CAKUT	48–59	CAKUT	34–43
GN	5–14	GN	15–29
HN	10–19	HN	12–22
HUS	2–6	HUS	2–6
Cystic	5–9	Cystic	6–12
Ischaemic	2–4	Ischaemic	2

Rare causes include congenital NS, metabolic diseases, cystinosis. Miscellaneous causes depend on how such entities are classified.

CAKUT, congenital anomalies of the kidney and urinary tract; GN, glomerulonephritis; HN, Hereditary Nephropathy; HUS, haemolytic uraemic syndrome.

†, from Harambat et al.[2] CKD data are from NAPRTCS, the Italian Registry and the Belgian Registry. ESRD data are from ANZDATA, ESPN/ERA-EDTA, UK Renal Registry and the Japanese Registry.

This correction does not alter the study's findings of significance or overall interpretation of the study results. The errors have been corrected in the PDF version of the article. The authors apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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