

Correction

Correction: *BRAF*^{V600E}-mutated ovarian serous borderline tumors are at relatively low risk for progression to serous carcinoma**M. Herman Chui¹, Susanne K. Kjaer^{3,4}, Kirsten Frederiksen³, Charlotte G. Hannibal³, Tian-Li Wang¹, Russell Vang^{1,2,*} and Ie-Ming Shih^{1,2,*}**¹Department of Pathology, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA²Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA³Unit of Virus, Lifestyle and Genes, Danish Cancer Society Research Center, Copenhagen, Denmark⁴Gynecologic Clinic, Juliane Marie Centre, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark

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This article has been corrected: In Table 2, the numbers in column 2, rows 2 and 3, were accidentally switched. The corrected Table 2 is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

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Table 2: Estimated risk of subsequent serous carcinoma by serous borderline tumor gene mutation

Gene mutation	Total number of women	Number of women with subsequent serous carcinoma	Estimated median time to progression [†] (years)	HR (95% CI) [*]	p-value
Wildtype	54	12	9.2	1.00	-
KRAS	95	22	14.4	1.00 (0.45 – 2.23)	0.99
BRAF	52	5	19.7	0.27 (0.08 – 0.93)	0.038

[†]time to progression derived using the Aalen-Johansen estimator.

^{*}adjusted for age and stage (i.e. presence/absence of implants).