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Corrigendum: *CYP3A* genetic variation and taxane-induced peripheral neuropathy: a systematic review, meta-analysis, and candidate gene study

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chemotherapy, cytochrome P450, peripheral neuropathy, personalised medicine, pharmacogenetics

A Corrigendum on

CYP3A genetic variation and taxane-induced peripheral neuropathy: a systematic review, meta-analysis, and candidate gene study

by McEvoy L, Cliff J, Carr DF, Jorgensen A, Lord R and Pirmohamed M (2023). Front. Pharmacol. 14:1178421. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2023.1178421

In the published article, there was an error in the legend and artwork for Figure 2 as published. Additional information relating to variant carriage or non-carriage needed. Forest Plot data was incorrectly reported. The corrected Figure 2 and its caption appears below.

In the published article, there was an error. Meta-analysis data from Figure 2 was incorrectly reported in the **Results**.

A correction has been made to **3 Results**, *3.4 Meta-analysis*, paragraphs 2 and 3. These sentences previously stated:

"For CYP3A4*22, sufficient data was available from 2 studies (de Graan et al., 2013; Di Francia et al., 2017). Combining this with the data we generated showed that there was no association between CYP3A4*22 and PN (OR 1.1; 95% CI 0.62-1.97; I^2 42%; p = 0.74).

For $CYP3A5^*3$, sufficient data was available from 2 studies (Eckhoff et al., 2015a; Hu et al., 2016). Combining these two studies with the data from our candidate gene analysis again showed no association between CYP3A5*3 and PN (OR 0.99; 95% CI 0.57-1.71; $I^2 = 0\%$; p = 0.97)."

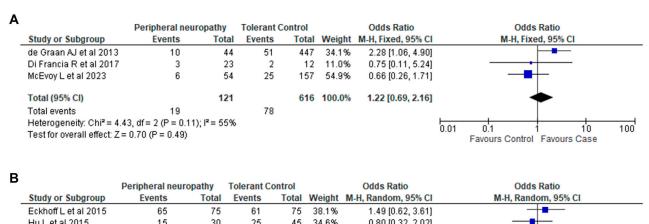
The corrected sentences appear below:

"For CYP3A4*22, sufficient data was available from 2 studies (**de Graan et al., 2013**; **Di Francia et al., 2017**). Combining this with the data we generated showed that there was no association between CYP3A4*22 and PN (OR 1.22; 95% CI 0.69–2.16; I^2 55%; p = 0.49).

For *CYP3A5*3*, sufficient data was available from 2 studies (**Eckhoff et al., 2015a**; **Hu et al., 2016**). Combining these two studies with the data from our candidate gene analysis again showed no association between CYP3A5*3 and PN (OR 1.15; 95% CI 0.67–1.98; $I^2 = 0\%$; p = 0.61)."

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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_		Peripheral neuro	pheral neuropathy		Tolerant Control		Odds Ratio		Odds Ratio			
	Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI		M-H, Ra	ndom, 95	% CI	
	Eckhoff L et al 2015	65	75	61	75	38.1%	1.49 [0.62, 3.61]			-	-	
	Hu L et al 2015	15	30	25	45	34.6%	0.80 [0.32, 2.02]			-		
	McEvoy L et al 2023	49	54	139	157	27.3%	1.27 [0.45, 3.60]		_	-	-	
	Total (95% CI)		159		277	100.0%	1.15 [0.67, 1.98]			*		
	Total events	129		225								
	Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.00$; $Chi^2 = 0.96$, $df = 2$ ($P = 0.62$); $I^2 = 0\%$							0.01	0.1	+	10	100
	Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 0.50 (P = 0.61)						0.01	Favours Contr	ol Favou		100

FIGURE 2

Association between *CYP3A4*22* and *CYP3A5*3* variants and taxane-induced peripheral neuropathy. **(A)**. Association between *CYP3A4*22* and taxane-induced peripheral neuropathy. Analysis of *22 carriage (*1/*22 and *22/*22) vs. non-carriage (*1/*1). Note: The phenotype definition for cases in Di Francia *et al.* (2017) differed from our phenotype definition of Grade 2 PN and above. Di Francia *et al.* (2017) considered Grade 1 and above as cases. **(B)**. Association between *CYP3A5*3* and taxane-induced peripheral neuropathy. Analysis of *3 homozygous carriage (*3/*3) vs. non-carriage and heterozygous carriage (*1/*1 and *1/*3).

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