

CORRECTION OPEN



Correction: Genetic aetiologies for childhood speech disorder: novel pathways co-expressed during brain development

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Wording was altered for the discussion.

Only two probands (11%) with genetic diagnoses (*SETD1B* (ID10), *ERF* (ID18)) had CAS without co-occurring neurodevelopmental disorder diagnoses. One was aged 10;8 years, had average IQ and was attending a school for children with specific speech and language impairment. The other child was only 4;7 years and had not yet had IQ testing because no concerns had been raised by his treating physician, family or preschool teacher regarding his general learning ability; however, it is possible that other neurodevelopmental diagnoses could still be made into the future. These findings expand the spectrum of phenotypes associated with these conditions. *SETD1B* has been previously associated with epilepsy, intellectual disability and language delay, and *ERF*-related craniosynostosis syndrome often includes speech and language delay, learning difficulties or behavioural problems; however variable expressivity and incomplete penetrance have previously been observed [40].

See attached files for table and figure changes.

Table 1

17	4;6	F	CAS, Dysarthria	<i>TRIP12</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N/A	N	N	N	N
18	4;7	M	CAS	<i>ERF</i>	N	N	N	N	CHIARI 1 Malformation Metopic craniosynostosis	N	N	N	N

Table 3a

17	F	2:230641603–230701402dup	<i>TRIP12</i> (NM_001348329)	617752	NA	NA	Exonic duplication	gnomADpLI = 1	0	De novo	PVS1, PM2, PPS Class 5 Pathogenic
18	M	19:42753717	<i>ERF</i> (ENST0000022329)	617180	c.547 C > T	p.R183*	Nonsense	gnomADpLI = 0.99 LoFtool = 0.002;CADD = 35	0	Inherited from affected Mother	PVS1, PM2, PPS Class 5 Pathogenic

Fig. 3

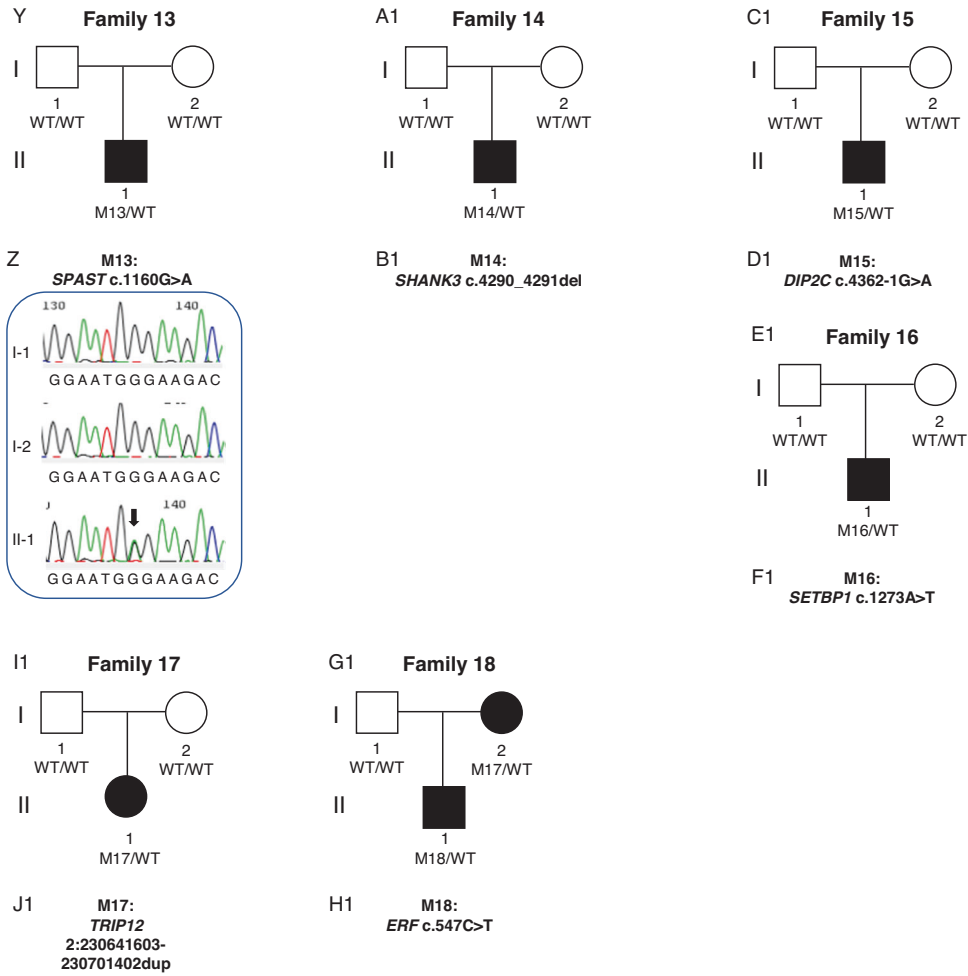
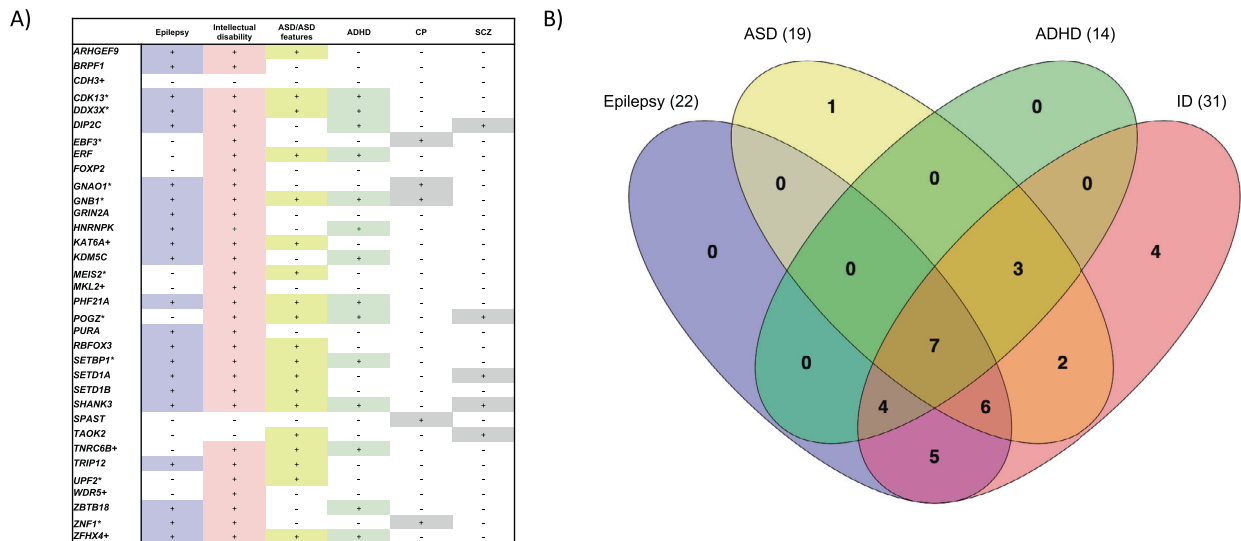


Fig. 4



The original article has been corrected.



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