

PUBLISHER CORRECTION

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Publisher Correction: Lessons learned and implications of early therapies for coronavirus disease in a territorial service centre in the Calabria region: a retrospective study

Vincenzo Scaglione¹, Salvatore Rotundo¹, Nadia Marascio², Carmela De Marco³, Rosaria Lionello¹, Claudia Veneziano³, Lavinia Berardelli¹, Angela Quirino², Vincenzo Olivadese¹, Francesca Serapide¹, Bruno Tassone¹, Helen Linda Morrone¹, Chiara Davoli¹, Valentina La Gamba¹, Andrea Bruni⁴, Bruno Mario Cesana⁵, Giovanni Matera², Alessandro Russo¹, Francesco Saverio Costanzo⁶, Giuseppe Viglietto³, Enrico Maria Treçarichi¹, Carlo Torti^{1*}  and IDTM U. M. G. COVID-19 Group

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In the original publication of this article [1] the footnotes of Figure 1 were accidentally omitted during the

publication process. In this correction article: Fig. 1 with the footnotes is published. The original article has been updated to rectify this error. The publisher apologizes to the authors and readers for the inconvenience caused.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12879-022-07774-9>.

*Correspondence: torti@unicz.it

¹ Chair of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, "Magna Græcia" University, Viale Europa, Loc. Germaneto, 88100 Catanzaro, Italy

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



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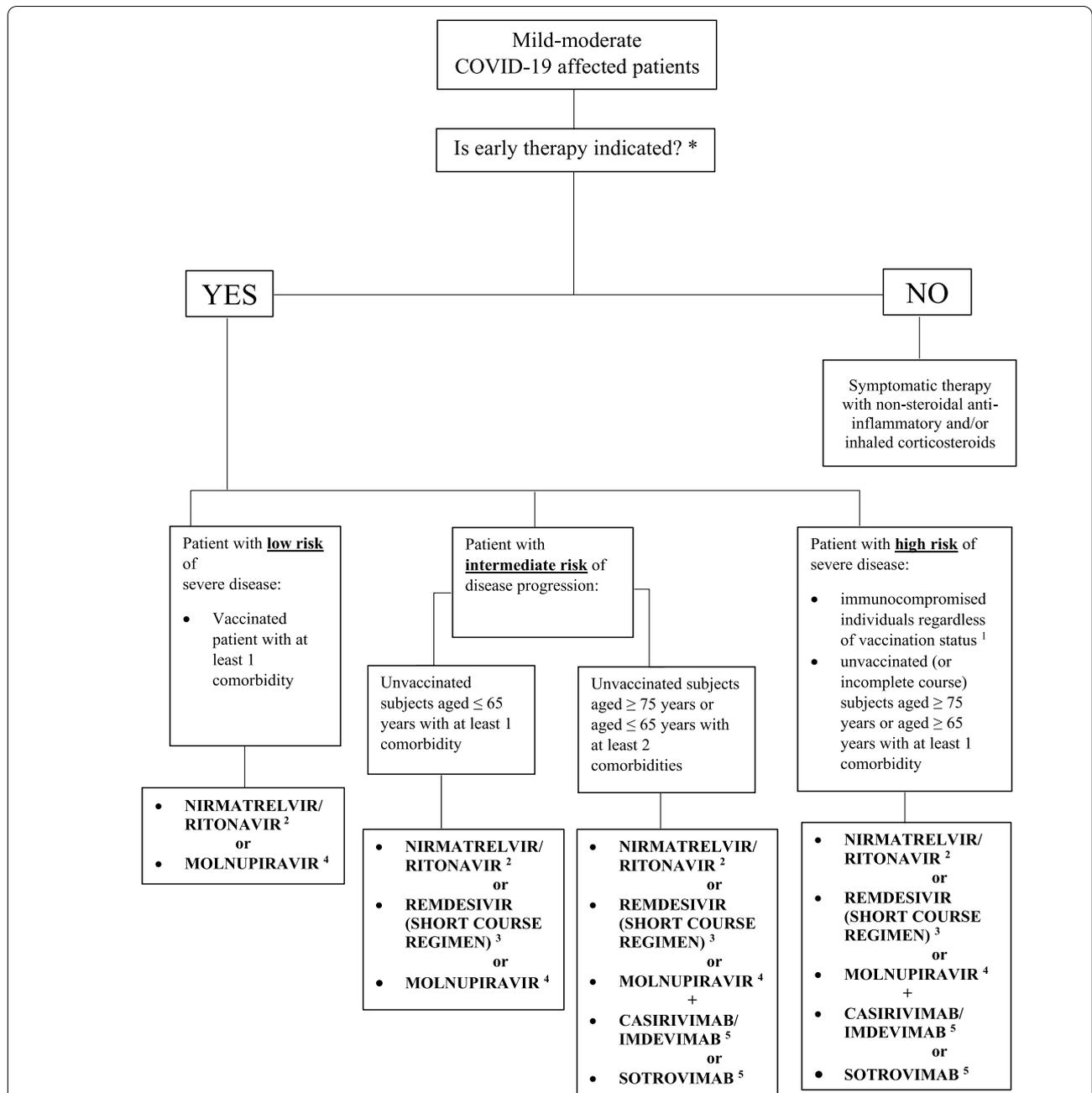


Fig. 1 Flow chart of drugs prescription choices according to risk of progression of COVID-19. *Presence of at least one of the following factors: age > 65 years, BMI ≥ 30, patients chronically subjected to peritoneal dialysis or haemodialysis, uncontrolled diabetes mellitus or with chronic complications, primitive or secondary immunodeficiency (particularly concerning patients being treated with immunosuppressive drugs or less than 6 months from suspension of treatment), cardiocerebrovascular disease (including arterial hypertension with organ damage), COPD and/or other chronic respiratory diseases (lung fibrosis or patient needing O₂-therapy for reasons different from SARS-CoV-2 infection), active oncological or oncohematological disease, chronic hepatopathy, hemoglobinopathies, neurodegenerative disorders. ¹Patients affected by hematological malignancies/autoimmune diseases or treated with immunosuppressive drugs or transplant receivers; ²First choice in patients with eGFR > 30 ml/min and no major drug interactions; ³Useful in patients with eGFR > 30 ml/min if major drug interactions contraindicate nirmatrelvir/ritonavir or in patients with dysphagia; ⁴For use in patients with severe renal insufficiency and/or partially immunised (i.e., previous SARS-CoV-2 infection, vaccination course incomplete or completed more than 6 months before); ⁵mAbs therapy was chosen considering local epidemiology of variants of concern

Author details

¹Chair of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, "Magna Græcia" University, Viale Europa, Loc. Germaneto, 88100 Catanzaro, Italy. ²Chair of Clinical Microbiology, Department of Health Sciences, "Magna Græcia" University, Catanzaro, Italy. ³Department of Experimental and Clinical Medicine, "Magna Græcia" University, Catanzaro, Italy. ⁴Chair of Intensive Care, Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, "Magna Græcia" University, Catanzaro, Italy. ⁵Unit of Medical Statistics, Biometrics and Bioinformatics "Giulio A. Maccacaro", Department of Clinical Sciences and Community Health, Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, University of Milan, Milan, Italy. ⁶Department of Experimental and Clinical Medicine, Interdepartmental Center of Services (CIS), Molecular Genomics and Pathology, "Magna Græcia" University, Catanzaro, Italy.

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