

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “A Liquid-Based Cytology System, without the Use of Cyto centrifugation, for Detection of Podocytes in Urine Samples of Patients with Diabetic Nephropathy”

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In the article titled “A Liquid-Based Cytology System, without the Use of Cyto centrifugation, for Detection of Podocytes in Urine Samples of Patients with Diabetic Nephropathy” [1], the authors would like to clarify why the SurePath™ method was used in urine from diabetic nephropathy patients. The following text should be replaced with the addition of two missing references, 26 and 27 [2, 3]:

Original:

A similar technique of liquid-based cytology currently used in the cytodiagnosis of cervical cancer has replaced the conventional Pap smear cytology [25]. Our method using SurePath™ is simple and improved the detection of podocytes in urine samples.

Revised:

A similar technique of liquid-based cytology currently used in the cytodiagnosis of cervical cancer has replaced the conventional Pap smear cytology [25]. Additionally, a similar approach has been used to detect WT-1-positive cells in kidney disease [26], and its application in the diagnosis of kidney disease has also been studied [27]. Our method using SurePath™ is simple and is expected to improve the detection of podocalyxin-positive podocytes in urine samples compared with our conventional method.

References

- [1] M. Kimura, M. Toyoda, N. Saito et al., “A liquid-based cytology system, without the use of cyto centrifugation, for detection of podocytes in urine samples of patients with diabetic nephropathy,” *Journal of Diabetes Research*, vol. 2019, Article ID 9475637, 7 pages, 2019.
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- [3] T. Fujita, T. Sofue, M. Moritoki et al., “Urinary WT1-positive cells as a non-invasive biomarker of crescent formation,” *Cytopathology*, vol. 28, no. 6, pp. 524–530, 2017.