

ERRATUM

Using Intracardiac Hyperechogenic Focus as the Identifier of Down Syndrome in Turkish Population

Fehmi Yazıcıoğlu, O.Nuri Özyurt, Özlem Dülger, Atilla Çankaya, Mehmet Aygün, Reyhan Demirbaş

Süleymaniye Doğumevi, Kadın Hastalıkları ve Doğum Kliniği, İstanbul, TR

Perinatoloji Dergisi 2004; 12(4): 163-167 e-Adres: <http://www.perinataldergi.com/20040124001>

While the right bottom line of Table 1 in our article titled as “Using Intracardiac Hyperechogenic Focus as the Identifier of Down Syndrome in Turkish Population” (Perinatology Journal Volume 17, Issue: 4 / December 2004, 163-167) published in your journal should give the data for the trisomy 21 negative cases who do not have hyperechogen focus, cases who were positive for hyperechogenic focus but without trisomy 21 were given by mistake. Correct data and statistics corrected accordingly are given below.

References

1. Yazıcıoğlu FH, Özyurt ON, Dülger Ö, Çankaya A, Aygün M, Demirbaş R. Intracardiac Hyperechogenic Focus: Is it a Marker for to the on Trisomy 21 in the Turkish Population. *Perinatology Journal* 2004; 12(4): 163-7.
e-Adres: <http://www.perinatologyjournal.com/20040124001>

Table 1. Odds Ratio (OR) for Trisomy 21 when soft marker (SM) was detected together with hyperechogenic focus (HF).

	T 21 +	T 21 -	χ^2	OR (5-95% CI)	p
HF + / SM +	2	15			
HF -	7	5674			
Total	9	5689	145.65	108.07 (20.73-563.41)	<0.0001

HF + / SM +: Both hyperechogenic focus and any soft marker exist; HF -: Hyperechogenic focus does not exist;
 χ^2 : Chi square; OR (5-95% CI): Odds ratio and 5-95% confidence interval.