

CORRECTION

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# Correction: Mature B, T and NK-cell, plasma cell and histiocytic/dendritic cell neoplasms: classification according to the World Health Organization and International Consensus Classification

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The original article contains typesetting errors in Table 1 mistakenly carried forward solely by the production team that handled this article.

The correct presentation of Table 1 can be viewed ahead in this correction article.

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**Table 1** Comparison of WHO-HAEM4R, [ICC and WHO-HAEM5 classification mature B-cell lymphomas, leukemias and lymphoproliferative disorders

WHO-HAEM4R	International Consensus Conference (ICC)	WHO-HAEM5
<b>Mature B-cell lymphomas, leukemias and lymphoproliferative disorders</b>		
<b>Chronic lymphocytic leukemia, small lymphocytic lymphoma, B-cell prolymphocytic leukemia and monoclonal B lymphocytosis</b>		
Chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL/SLL)	CLL/SLL	CLL/SLL
Monoclonal B-cell lymphocytosis (MBL)	MBL	MBL
- CLL type	- CLL type	- CLL type
- Non-CLL type	- Non-CLL type	- Non-CLL type
B-Prolymphocytic leukemia (B-PLL)	B-PLL	Category removed
<b>Splenic B cell lymphomas/leukemias</b>		
Hairy cell leukemia	Hairy cell leukemia	Hairy cell leukemia
Splenic MZL (SMZL)	SMZL	SMZL
Splenic B-cell leukemia/lymphoma, unclassifiable	Splenic B-cell/leukemia lymphoma, unclassifiable	Splenic diffuse red pulp small B-cell lymphoma
- Splenic diffuse red pulp small B-cell lymphoma	- Splenic diffuse red pulp small B-cell lymphoma	Splenic B-cell lymphoma/leukemia with prominent nucleoli
- Hairy cell/leukemia-variant	- Hairy cell/leukemia-variant	
<b>Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma</b>		
Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma (LPL)	LPL	LPL
<b>Marginal zone lymphomas</b>		
Extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (EMZL)	EMZL	Primary cutaneous MZL
Primary cutaneous MZL (included under EMZL)	Nodal MZL	Nodal MZL
Nodal MZL	-Pediatric MZL	Pediatric nodal MZL
<b>Follicular lymphoma</b>		
Follicular lymphoma (FL)	FL	FL
(FL grades 1-3 A, 3B)	(FL, grade 1-3 A, 3B)	(FL, grading [1-3 A] is optional)
- In situ follicular neoplasia	- In situ follicular neoplasia	- Follicular large B-cell lymphoma
- Duodenal-type FL	- Duodenal-type FL	- FL with unusual cytologic features (blastoid or large centrocyte variant cytologic features)
- Testicular FL	- BCL2-R negative, CD23+ follicle center lymphoma	- FL with predominantly diffuse growth pattern
Pediatric type FL	Pediatric type FL	In situ follicular B-cell neoplasm
Primary cutaneous follicle center lymphoma	Testicular FL	Duodenal-type FL
Also recognized are rare, largely diffuse cases, often inguinal, lacking BCL2 rearrangement and expressing CD23 with loss at 1p36.		Pediatric type FL
		Primary cutaneous follicle center lymphoma
<b>Mantle cell lymphoma</b>		
Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL)	MCL	MCL
- In situ MCL	- In situ mantle cell neoplasm	- In situ mantle cell neoplasm
- Non-nodal MCL	- Leukemic non-nodal MCL	- Leukemic non-nodal MCL
<b>Large B-cell lymphomas</b>		

**Table 1** (continued)

WHO-HAEM4R	International Consensus Conference (ICC)	WHO-HAEMS
<b>Mature B-cell lymphomas, leukemias and lymphoproliferative disorders</b>		
Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, not otherwise specified (DLBCL, NOS)	DLBCL, NOS - Germinal center B-cell type - Activated B-cell type	DLBCL, NOS - Germinal center B-cell subtype - Activated B-cell subtype
Molecular subtypes		
- Germinal center B-cell subtype		- Centroblastic subtype
- Activated B-cell subtype		- Immunoblastic subtype
Morphological variants		- Anaplastic subtype
- Centroblastic		- DLBCL with MYC and <i>BCL6</i> rearrangements
- Immunoblastic		
- Anaplastic		
- Other rare variants		
T-cell/histiocyte rich large B-cell lymphoma (TCHRLBCL)	TCHRLBCL	TCHRLBCL
High grade B-cell lymphoma (HGBCL) with MYC and <i>BCL2</i> and/or <i>BCL6</i> rearrangement	HGBL with MYC and <i>BCL2</i> rearrangement <i>HGBL</i> with MYC and <i>BCL6</i> rearrangement	DLBCL/HGBCL with MYC and <i>BCL2</i> rearrangement (see DLBCL, NOS)
ALK+ LBCL	ALK+ LBCL	ALK+ LBCL
Large B-cell lymphoma with <i>IRF4</i> rearrangement		Large B-cell lymphoma with <i>IRF4</i> rearrangement
Burkitt-like lymphoma with 11q aberration		Large B-cell lymphoma with 11q aberration
Lymphomatoid granulomatosis		High-grade B-cell lymphoma with 11q aberration
EBV+ DLBCL, NOS	Lymphomatoid granulomatosis EBV+ DLBCL, NOS	Lymphomatoid granulomatosis EBV+DLBCL
DLBCL associated with chronic inflammation (DLBCL-Cl)	DLBCL-Cl	DLBCL-Cl
- Fibrin-associated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	- Fibrin-associated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	Fibrin-associated large B-cell lymphoma
HHV8-negative effusion-based lymphoma (noted in differential diagnosis of PEI; not a distinct entity)	HHV8 and EBV-negative primary effusion-based lymphoma	Fluid overload-associated large B-cell lymphoma
Plasmablastic lymphoma (PBL)	PBL	PBL
Primary DLBCL of the CNS	Primary DLBCL of the CNS	Primary LBCL of immune-privileged sites (includes CNS, vitreoretinal, testis)
Primary cutaneous diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, leg type	Primary cutaneous diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, leg type	Primary cutaneous diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, leg type
Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma	Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma	Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma
Primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma (PMBCL)	PMBCL	PMBCL
B-cell lymphoma, unclassifiable with features intermediate between DLBCL and classic HL	Medastinal gray zone lymphoma	Medastinal grey zone lymphoma
HGBCL, NOS	HGBCL, NOS	HGBCL, NOS
-HGBCL with MYC and <i>BCL6</i> rearrangements		-HGBCL with MYC and <i>BCL6</i> rearrangements
<b>Burkitt lymphoma (BL)</b>	BL	BL
<b>KSHV/HHV8-associated lymphoproliferative disorders and lymphomas</b>		

**Table 1** (continued)

WHO-HAEM4R	International Consensus Conference (ICC)	WHO-HAEMS
<b>Mature B-cell lymphomas, leukemias and lymphoproliferative disorders</b>		
Primary effusion lymphoma (PEL) Subtype: extracavitory PEL <i>HHV-8 positive DLBCL, NOS</i>	PEL Subtype: extra-cavitary PEL HHV-8 positive DLBCL, NOS HHV-8 positive germinotropic lymphoproliferative disorder Multicentric Castleman Disease (included under Tumour-like lesions with B-cell predominance)	PEL Subtype: extracavitory PEL KSHV/HHV8 positive DLBCL KSHV/HHV8 positive germinotropic lymphoproliferative disorder KSHV/HHV8-associated multicentric Castleman Disease (included under Tumour-like lesions with B-cell predominance)
<b>Lymphoid proliferations and lymphomas associated with immune deficiency and dysregulation</b>		
Lymphoproliferative diseases associated with primary immune disorders Lymphomas associated with HIV infection Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorders (PTLDs) - Nondestructive (including plasmacytic hyperplasia PTLD, infectious mononucleosis (IM) PTLD, florid follicular hyperplasia (FFH) PTLD) - Polymorphic PTLD - Monomorphic PTLD (B-, T-/NK-cell types) - Classic Hodgkin lymphoma PTLD Other iatrogenic immunodeficiency-associated LPDs	PTLDs - Plasmacytic hyperplasia PTLD - IM PTLD - FFH PTLD - Polymorphic PTLD - Monomorphic PTLD (B-, T-/NK-cell types) - Classic Hodgkin lymphoma PTLD Other iatrogenic immunodeficiency-associated LPDs	Hyperplasias arising in immune deficiency/dysregulation Polymorphic LPDs arising in immune deficiency/dysregulation EBV+ mucocutaneous ulcer Lymphomas arising in immune deficiency/dysregulation Inborn error of immunity-associated lymphoid proliferations and lymphoma
<i>EBV + mucocutaneous ulcer</i>		<i>New nomenclature:</i> 1) histologic diagnosis according to accepted criteria 2) Presence or absence of oncogenic viruses 3) Clinical setting/immunodeficiency background
<i>EBV + polymorphic B-cell LPD, NOS</i>		EBV + MCU (included in the category above) Polymorphic LPDs arising in immune deficiency/dysregulation (included above)
<i>Italics – provisional entity</i>		

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