Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “The Alliance of Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Bone, and Diabetes”

Nicola Napoli,^{1,2} Rocky Strollo,¹ Angela Paladini,¹ Silvia I. Briganti,¹ Paolo Pozzilli,^{1,3} and Sol Epstein⁴

¹*Division of Endocrinology and Diabetes, Università Campus Bio-Medico di Roma, Via Alvaro del Portillo 21, 00128 Rome, Italy*

²*Division of Bone and Mineral Diseases, Washington University in St Louis, St Louis, MO, USA*

³*Centre for Diabetes, The Blizard Building, Barts and The London School of Medicine, Queen Mary, University of London, London, UK*

⁴*Division of Endocrinology, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, USA*

Correspondence should be addressed to Nicola Napoli; n.napoli@unicampus.it

Received 20 April 2017; Accepted 7 May 2017; Published 2 July 2017

Copyright © 2017 Nicola Napoli et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

In the article titled “The Alliance of Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Bone, and Diabetes” [1], there was an error regarding the FRAX® tool, which should be clarified as follows:

The article notes: “Even the FRAX (fractures risk assessment tool), an algorithm adopted by the WHO to assess the risk of fractures, does not seem useful in T2D patients [186].” However, the World Health Organization (WHO) did not develop, test, or endorse the FRAX tool or its recommendations [2]. The metabolic bone disease unit at the University of Sheffield that developed FRAX was a WHO Collaborating Centre from 1991 to 2010, but treatment guidelines must undergo a formal process before they can be endorsed by the WHO.

References

- [1] N. Napoli, R. Strollo, A. Paladini, S. I. Briganti, P. Pozzilli, and S. Epstein, “The alliance of mesenchymal stem cells, bone, and diabetes,” *International Journal of Endocrinology*, vol. 2014, Article ID 690783, p. 26, 2014.
- [2] N. Ford, S. L. Norris, and S. R. Hill, “Clarifying WHO’s position on the FRAX® tool for fracture prediction,” *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, vol. 94, no. 12, p. 862, 2016.