[Erratum]

Study of developmental disorders among newborns in Fukushima City after the Great East Japan Earthquake and nuclear power plant accident ; an adjunct study of the Fukushima Regional Center of the Japan Environmental and Children's Study (JECS)

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This is based on a survey of two-year-old but not three-year-old cohorts. Therefore, we cannot state anything about the incidence of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in over three-years-old children. We submit corrections in the following errata, because the original sentences might mislead the readers without evidence from three-year-old children. Also, we would like to exclude the phrase of "low-dose radiation" from the sections of Key word, Abstract, and Conclusion, because this study did not cover its influence.

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Correction point	Before correction	After correction
Abstract p 1 line 1-3	The present adjunct study of the Japan Environment and Children's Study (JECS) aimed to determine the occurrence of developmental disorders in Fukushima Prefecture, which was exposed to low-dose radiation.	The present adjunct study of the Japan Environment and Children's Study (JECS) aimed to determine the occurrence of developmental disorders in Fukushima Prefecture.
Abstract p 1 line 13-14	Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is not obvious by the age of three years and thus it might become apparent as the children grow older.	A follow-up survey should be implemented, because this study focused only on children aged two years.
Key words	neonate, developmental disorder, pediatric health, disaster, low-dose radiation	neonate, developmental disorder, pediatric health, disaster
Discussion p 4 line 29	ASD	Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)
Discussion p 4 line 51-53	The present survey targeted only children aged 24 months, and thus ASD might become apparent in future surveys.	The present survey targeted only children aged 24 months, and thus a follow-up survey should be implemented.
Conclusion p 4 line 76-79	We found no evidence of an increase in the incidence of developmental disorders among two-year-old infants born in Fukushima City after it was exposed to low-dose radiation.	We found no evidence of an increase in the incidence of developmental disorders among two-year-old infants born in Fukushima City.

Conclusion p 4 line 82-85	Because symptoms of developmental disorders in the children might emerge as they grow older, a follow-up survey should be implemented.	Since this study focused only on children aged two years, further follow-up studies are needed to confirm and extend these results.
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