

Corrigendum to “Integrated multiplex PCR and metatranscriptomics reveal upper-lower airway microbial landscapes in pediatric respiratory infections” [Virol. Sin. 41 (2026) 58–69]

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Due to our negligence, the original version of this article contained two mistakes. First, in Table 2, the correct numbers and proportions of male and female participants are 62 (72.9%) and 23 (27.1%), respectively, which were incorrectly typed as 15 (62.5%) and 23 (37.5%) in the original version. The corrected Table 2 is given below. Second, in Fig. 5C, the analysis of *Veillonella* was inadvertently omitted, while the data for *Streptococcus* was mistakenly displayed twice during panel assembly. The correct Fig. 5 is provided below.

We apologize for these errors and confirm that they do not affect the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.

Table 2. Information of nasopharyngeal swabs and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid samples in this study.

No. of samples	505	85
Gender, n (%)		
Male	319 (63.2)	62 (72.9)
Female	186 (36.8)	23 (27.1)
Age, n (%)		
<1 year	126 (25.0)	16 (18.8)
1–2 years	168 (33.3)	21 (24.7)
3–5 years	162 (32.1)	27 (31.8)
6–14 years	49 (9.7)	21 (24.7)
Clinical diagnosis, n (%)		
Severe pneumonia	57 (11.3)	26 (30.6)
Pneumonia	370 (73.3)	50 (58.8)
Other diagnosis ^a	78 (15.4)	9 (10.6)

^a Represents bronchitis, trachitis, respiratory tract infection and so on.

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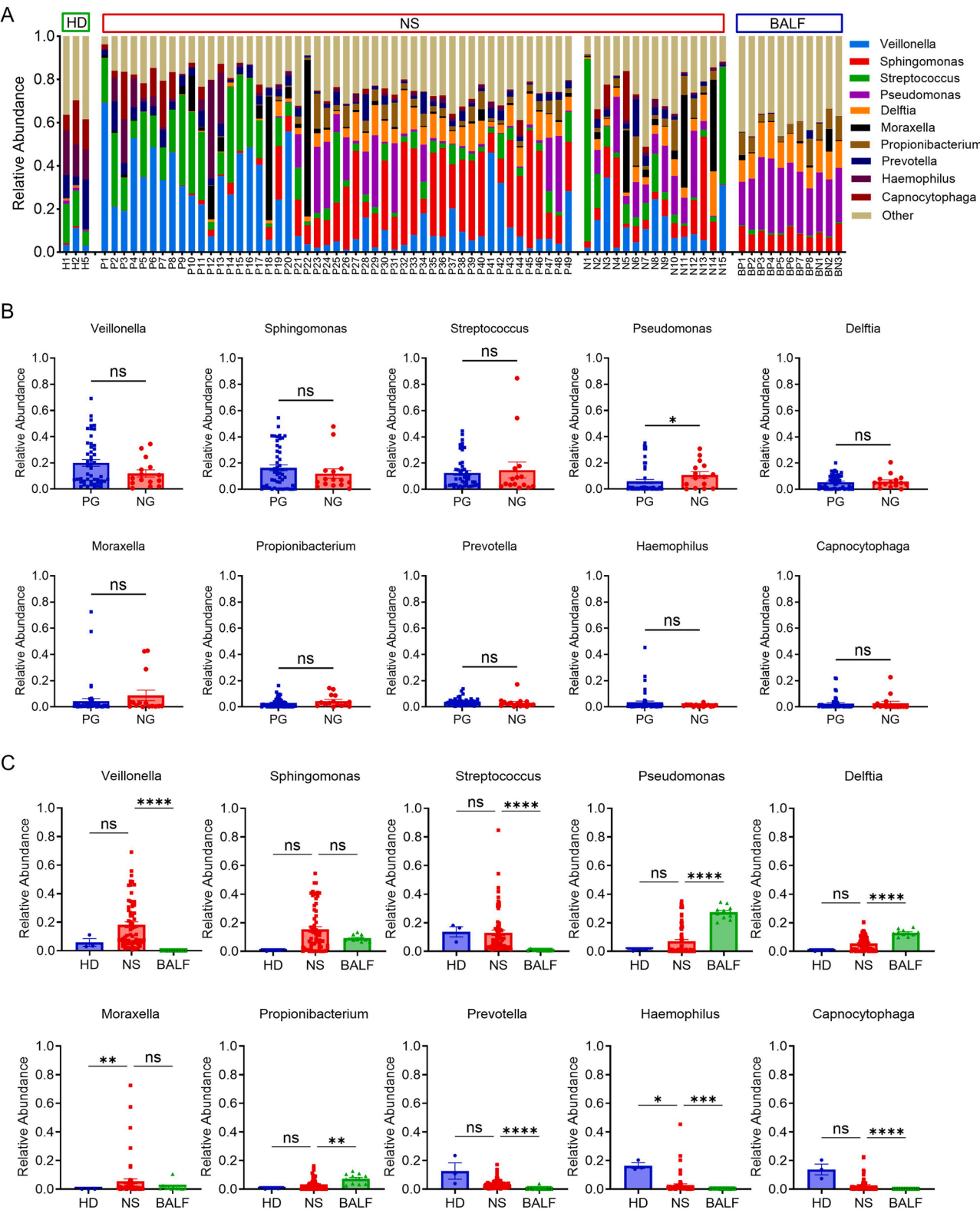


Fig. 5. Microbiome profiles in pediatric ARTI patients and healthy controls. A Bar plot showing the relative abundance of the top 10 bacterial genera across all samples. The genera were ranked based on their average abundance in different clinical groups. B Comparative analysis of the relative abundance of the top 10 bacterial genera between pathogen-positive (PG) and pathogen-negative (NG) groups. Data normality was assessed using the Shapiro-Wilk test. Mann-Whitney test was performed for comparison. C Comparative analysis of microbial composition between upper respiratory tract (nasopharyngeal swabs) and lower respiratory tract (BALF) samples. Data normality was assessed using the Shapiro-Wilk test. Group comparisons were performed using the Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's multiple comparisons test. Group abbreviations: HD, healthy donor; NS, nasopharyngeal swab; BALF, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid. A P-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant. Significance levels: P < 0.05 (*), P < 0.01 (**), P < 0.001 (***), P < 0.0001 (****); ns, not significant.