## **CORRECTION**



## Correction to: Population Pharmacokinetics of Asciminib in Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor-Treated Patients with Philadelphia Chromosome-Positive Chronic Myeloid Leukemia in Chronic and Acute Phases

Ying Fei Li<sup>1</sup> · François Pierre Combes · Matthias Hoch<sup>2</sup> · Sebastien Lorenzo<sup>3</sup> · Sherwin K. B. Sy<sup>1</sup> · Yu-Yun Ho<sup>1</sup>

Published online: 17 August 2022

© The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2022

**Correction to: Clinical Pharmacokinetics** 

https://doi.org/10.1007/s40262-022-01148-9

In this article the Fig 1a has been published incorrectly and the figure should have appeared as shown below.

The original article has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1007/s40262-022-01148-9.

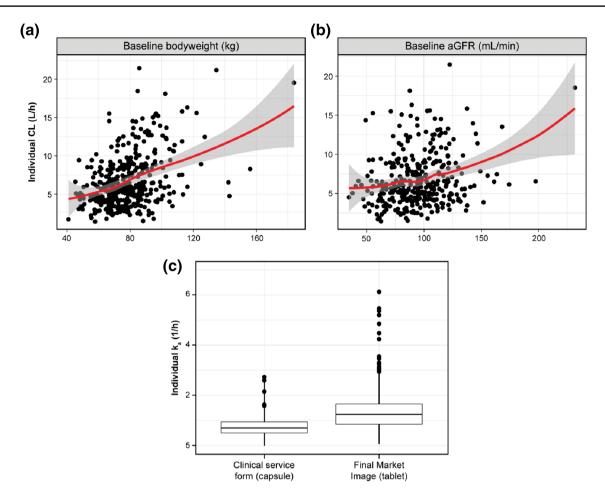
<sup>☐</sup> Ying Fei Li ying\_fei.li@novartis.com

Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, East Hanover, New Jersey, USA

Novartis Institute for Biomedical Research, Basel, Switzerland

Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Basel, Switzerland

1476 Y. F. Li et al.



**Fig. 1** Model-estimated correlation between covariates and clearance and absorption rate constant. Baseline body weight versus CL (a), baseline aGFR versus CL (b) and different formulations versus ka (c). Solid circles depict the individual data points, the red line indicates smooth regression, and the grey areas represent 95% CIs around the

smooth line  $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})$ . The lower and upper ends of the boxes represent the 25th and 75th percentiles, respectively, horizontal lines inside the boxes indicates median, and the filled circles represent outliers  $(\mathbf{c})$ . aGFR absolute glomerular filtration rate, CI confidence interval, CL clearance, ka absorption rate constant