CORRECTION





Correction to: Urogenital schistosomiasis elimination in Zanzibar: accuracy of urine filtration and haematuria reagent strips for diagnosing light intensity *Schistosoma haematobium* infections

Stefanie Knopp^{1,2,3*}, Shaali M. Ame⁴, Jan Hattendorf^{1,2}, Said M. Ali⁴, Iddi S. Khamis⁵, Faki Bakar⁴, Mwanaidi A. Khamis⁵, Bobbie Person⁶, Fatma Kabole⁵ and David Rollinson³

Correction to: Parasites & Vectors (2018) 11:552 https://doi.org/10.1186/s13071-018-3136-6

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors flagged that unfortunately an error had been introduced to the Conclusions section of the article's Abstract, during production of the article.

The original and wrongly published section reads as (*see the error in bold):

"We found that many individuals infected with *S. haematobium* in Zanzibar excrete **> 5 eggs** per 10 ml urine (...)"

The original article has now been updated to correct this error.

The publisher apologizes for the processing error.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s1307 1-018-3136-6.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Author details

¹ Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Socinstrasse 57, 4002 Basel, Switzerland. ² University of Basel, Petersplatz 1, 4001 Basel, Switzerland. ³ Wolfson Wellcome Biomedical Laboratories, Department of Life Sciences, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK. ⁴ Public Health Laboratory Ivo-de Carneri, P.O. Box 122, Chake-Chake, Pemba, United Republic of Tanzania. ⁵ Neglected Diseases Programme, Ministry of Health, P.O. Box 236, Unguja, United Republic of Tanzania. ⁶ Schistosomiasis Consortium for Operational Research and Evaluation, 145 Coverdell Center, The University of Georgia, 500 D.W. Brooks Drive, Athens, GA 30602, USA.

Published online: 28 March 2019

Reference

 Knopp S, Ame SM, Hattendorf J, Ali SM, Khamis IS, Bakar F, Khamis MA, Person B, Kabole F, Rollinson D. Urogenital schistosomiasis elimination in Zanzibar: accuracy of urine filtration and haematuria reagent strips for diagnosing light intensity *Schistosoma haematobium* infections. Parasites Vectors. 2018;11:552. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13071-018-3136-6.

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s) 2019. This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/ publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.

However, it should read as (*see the correction in bold): "We found that many individuals infected with *S. haematobium* in Zanzibar excrete **less than 5 eggs** per 10 ml urine (...)"

^{*}Correspondence: s.knopp@swisstph.ch

¹ Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Socinstrasse 57, 4002 Basel, Switzerland