Erratum

Erratum to “Malaria Burden in Pregnancy at Mulago National Referral Hospital in Kampala, Uganda”

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We provide an updated Table 2.

The manuscript text has been modified as follows.

Method section 2.4, page 3, line 3, (left column): <2500 was changed into ≤ 2500 .

Result section 3.1, page 3, line 6-7 (right column): ... more literate (0.001),..., used less IPT (<0.0001), was changed into more literate (0.0003),..., used less IPT (0.0002).

Discussion, page 8, line 21 (right column): <2500 was changed into ≤ 2500 .

Discussion, page 9, line 22–24 (left column): Of note, significantly fewer primigravidae used IPT as compared to multigravidae (Table 2; G1 = 31.6%, G2-3 = 49.3%, $\geq G4$ = 55.7%) was changed into Of note, significantly fewer primigravidae used IPT as compared to multigravidae (Table 2; G1 = 31.6%, G2-3 = 49.3%, $\geq G4$ = 55.9%).

Page 6, line 24, (headline of Table 5): <2500 was changed into ≤ 2500 .

The total number of cases in each gravidity group in Table 2 should be G1 = 196, G2-3 = 142, and $\geq G4$ = 59. Two cases of G3 were misclassified as G4 giving rise to reduced nr in the G2-3 group and increased nr in the G4 group. The total number of cases as depicted in the first row of the original Table 2 is still correct and should be (G1 = 196, G2-3 = 142, and $\geq G4$ = 59). The misclassification occurred when a reanalysis of part of Table 2 was performed and the new data was entered in the old table. The headline hence contained the correct total number of cases in each group, but the reanalysed part was based on the misclassified dataset. Since the data was entered as proportions only, the mismatch

between the total number of cases in the headline and rest of the table was not detected immediately. In the corrected table, the total number in the G4 group has now decreased by 2 and in the G2-3 increased by 2. In the case of ANC-visit versus gravidity, only one case was shifted between groups as data on the second misclassified case was missing from the start. Of note, the data on placental malaria versus gravidity was not analysed on the same occasion as the other variables in the table and was thus on the correct dataset from the start.

TABLE 1: General characteristics by gravidity.

Characteristics	Primigravidae (%)	Multigravidae (%)		<i>P</i> value for gravidity change ^a
	G1 (<i>n</i> = 196)	G2-3 (<i>n</i> = 142)	≥G4 (<i>n</i> = 59)	
District of residence				
Kampala	70.2 (134/191)	67.1 (94/140)	67.2 (39/58)	0.98
Wakiso	22.0 (42/191)	23.6 (33/140)	24.1 (14/58)	
Other	7.9 (15/191)	9.3 (13/140)	8.6 (5/58)	
Age (years)	68.9 (135/196)	14.9 (30/201)		<0.0001
15–19	31.1 (61/196)	85.1 (171/201)		
≥20				
Education	4.4 (8/180)	7.0 (9/129)	13.0 (7/54)	0.0003
Illiterate	38.3 (69/180)	51.9 (67/129)	61.1 (33/54)	
Primary	57.2 (103/180)	41.1 (53/129)	25.9 (14/54)	
Higher education				
Visit to ANC	97.2 (140/144)	95.6 (109/114)	98.1 (53/54)	0.63
IPT	31.6 (62/196)	49.3 (70/142)	55.9 (33/59)	0.0002
Bednet (of any kind)	65.8 (129/196)	65.7 (92/140)	75.9 (44/58)	0.32
Stillbirth	3.7 (7/188)	2.0 (4/200)		0.31
LBW (≤2500 g)	15.2 (29/191)	9.0 (18/200)		0.06
Anaemia (<11g/dL)	23.2 (44/190)	22.3 (31/139)	19.0 (11/58)	0.8
Placental malaria	19.6 (36/184)	12.5 (17/136)	10.3 (6/58)	0.035
Active infection	3.8 (7/184)	7.4 (10/136)	0 (0/58)	
Past infection				

ANC: antenatal clinic at least one visit during the present pregnancy.

IPT: intermittent preventive antimalaria treatment, at least one dose.

^aChi-square test used. Age, stillbirth, and LBW were analysed using multigravidae as a pooled group (≥G2).