

Correction to: Prevalence and clinical impact of malaria infections detected with a highly sensitive HRP2 rapid diagnostic test in Beninese pregnant women

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CORRECTION

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Correction to: Prevalence and clinical impact of malaria infections detected with a highly sensitive HRP2 rapid diagnostic test in Beninese pregnant women

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors flagged that there is an error present in Table 5.

As a result of an error in the statistical program used to categorize women based on ‘gravidity’, some ‘secundigravidae’ have been (erroneously) classified as ‘multigravidae’.

Consequently, the performance values based on gravidity, which are secondary results, are incorrect in the table.

To amend this error, the corrected Table 5 is provided in this correction.

Finally, in addition to the above, the author name Nicaise Tuikue Ndam has been misspelled in the article as ‘Nicaise Tuike Ndam’; please find the corrected name in this correction.

The authors apologize for any inconvenience caused.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12936-020-03261-1>.

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Table 5 Performance of uRDT and cRDT against qPCR, according to the trimester of pregnancy, gravidity, and presence of fever

	uRDT	cRDT	P value ^a
Sensitivity (95% CI)			
1st trimester	57.0% (47.1–66.5)	38.3% (29.1–48.2)	<10 ⁻³
3rd trimester	64.9% (47.5–79.8)	54.1% (36.9–70.5)	0.05
Delivery (peripheral blood)	83.3% (58.6–96.4)	61.1% (35.7–82.7)	0.05
Delivery (placental blood)	40.0% (12.2–73.8)	40.0% (12.2–73.8)	–
Primi and Secundi-gravidae	57.4% (42.2–71.7)	44.7% (30.2–59.9)	0.01
Multigravidae (3+)	61.6% (52.5–70.2)	44.0% (35.1–53.2)	<10 ⁻³
Asymptomatic	60.8% (52.3–68.9)	43.4% (35.1–51.9)	<10 ⁻³
Symptomatic*	66.7% (41.0–86.7)	50.0% (26.0–74.0)	0.08
Specificity (95% CI)			
1st trimester	91.5% (86.9–94.9)	95.7% (92.1–98.0)	0.003
3rd trimester	95.7% (92.0–98.0)	97.1% (93.8–99.0)	0.08
Delivery (peripheral blood)	96.4% (92.2–98.7)	97.6% (94.0–99.3)	0.16
Delivery (placental blood)	91.3% (86.3–94.9)	92.4% (87.6–95.8)	0.41
Primi and Secundi-gravidae	93.5% (88.5–96.9)	96.1% (91.8–98.6)	0.04
Multigravidae (3+)	93.7% (91.4–95.5)	95.6% (93.7–97.1)	0.003
Asymptomatic	94.6% (92.3–96.4)	97.1% (95.3–98.4)	<10 ⁻³
Symptomatic ^b	92.2% (82.7–97.4)	93.7% (84.8–98.3)	0.32

RECIPAL study, 2014–2017

^a Comparison of uRDT and cRDT performance using McNemar test for matched pairs. Exact binomial confidence intervals were computed

^b Presence of fever (axillary temperature ≥ 37.5 °C) or history of fever in the preceding 24 h, whether or not infected with malaria

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1. Briand V, Cottrell G, Ndam NT, Martiáñez-Vendrell X, Vianou B, Mama A, Kouwaye B, Houzé S, Bailly J, Gbaguidi E, Sossou D, Massougbodji A, Accrombessi M, Mayor A, Ding XC, Fievet N. Prevalence and clinical impact of malaria infections detected with a highly sensitive HRP2 rapid diagnostic test in Beninese pregnant women. *Malar J*. 2020;19:188. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12936-020-03261-1>.

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