

CORRECTION

Open Access

Correction: Prevalence of self-reported tuberculosis, knowledge about tuberculosis transmission and its determinants among adults in India: results from a nation-wide cross-sectional household survey

Chandrashekhar T Sreeramareddy^{1*}, HN Harsha Kumar² and John T Arokiasamy³

Correction

Following the publication of our article [1], we noticed that for calculation of prevalence rates (95% confidence intervals) of self-reported tuberculosis (TB) shown in Table 1 we had not considered sampling weights of complex survey design used in India Demographic Health Survey (DHS). We have re-analysed the data including the sampling weights to calculate weighted prevalence rates and their 95% CIs for self-reported TB in revised Table 1. The revised analysis was carried out using STATA/IC (version 10). The STATA code for revised analysis is available along with this correction article (Additional file 1). We request the readers to consider the corrected Table 1 shown here in place of Table 1 of the original manuscript [1]. In second paragraph of page five of original manuscript, an overall prevalence of self-reported TB should be read as 5.21 per 1000

participants. Revised analysis for Table 1 showed a clear gradient in prevalence of self-reported TB according to wealth index. For example, the richest had a lowest prevalence of self-reported TB (1.92 per 1000 population) and the poorest had the highest prevalence (10.5 per 1000 population). Chi square test was used to assess the statistical significance of the differences in weighted prevalence rates according to each demographic and socio-economic variables. The differences in weighted prevalence rates for all variables were statistically significant ($p < 0.01$). The readers should also consider the following additional statement in the conclusion: 'Economically deprived populations are at most risk of TB and should be targeted by TB control programs in India'. We apologise the readers for confusion caused due to wrong analysis and thank Dr. Jason Andrews for drawing our attention towards this error.

* Correspondence: chandrashekharats@yahoo.com

¹Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University Tunku Abdul Rahman, Sungai Long, Malaysia
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Table 1 Weighted prevalence rates of self-reported tuberculosis among adult men (aged 15–59 years) and women (aged 15–49 years) by selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics

	Sample (N)	Number reporting TB	Weighted prevalence per 1000 population	95% CIs
Overall Prevalence	198754	915	5.21	4.75, 5.67
Age				
≤25 years	72300	187	2.87	2.29, 3.45
26–40 years	84639	423	5.65	4.94, 6.35
>40 years	41815	305	8.33	7.02, 9.64
Gender				
Male	72369	443	7.12	6.21, 8.04
Female	124385	472	4.06	3.57, 4.55
Type of residence				
Urban	95160	353	3.37	2.84, 3.91
Rural	103594	562	6.16	5.51, 6.8
Education				
No education	50465	411	9.03	7.92, 10.15
Primary	29230	160	5.12	4.03, 6.21
Secondary	94627	308	3.21	2.69, 3.73
Higher	24389	36	1.19	0.61, 1.71
Wealth quintiles				
Poorest	21162	119	10.52	8.84, 12.21
Poorer	27930	192	6.94	5.67, 8.21
Middle	38547	220	5.22	4.23, 6.21
Rich	49482	185	2.99	2.33, 3.66
Richest	61633	119	1.92	1.4, 2.44
Region of India				
Northern India	31584	89	3.87	2.85, 4.89
North-eastern India	34776	233	7.43	5.50, 9.36
Central India	37987	199	5.69	4.79, 6.59
Western India	27707	126	5.3	4.17, 6.43
Eastern India	24606	146	7.44	6.02, 8.85
South India	42094	122	2.84	2.23, 3.45

* Chi square test was statistically significant ($p < 0.01$) for all variables.

Additional file

Additional file 1: STATA code for revised analysis of Table 1.

Author details

¹Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University Tunku Abdul Rahman, Sungai Long, Malaysia. ²Department of Community Medicine, Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore, India. ³Department of Community Medicine, International Medical University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Received: 6 June 2013 Accepted: 28 October 2013
 Published: 14 November 2013

Reference

1. Sreeramareddy CT, Harsha Kumar HN, Arokiasamy JT: Prevalence of self-reported tuberculosis, knowledge about tuberculosis transmission and its determinants among adults in India: results from a nation-wide cross-sectional household survey. *BMC Infect Dis* 2013, **13**:16.

doi:10.1186/1471-2334-13-542

Cite this article as: Sreeramareddy *et al.*: Correction: Prevalence of self-reported tuberculosis, knowledge about tuberculosis transmission and its determinants among adults in India: results from a nation-wide cross-sectional household survey. *BMC Infectious Diseases* 2013 **13**:542.