


CORRECTION

Open Access



# Correction to: High infection rates for onchocerciasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis in children under five not receiving preventive chemotherapy: a bottleneck to elimination

Hugues C. Nana-Djeunga<sup>1\*†</sup> , Linda Djune-Yemeli<sup>1,2,3†</sup>, André Domche<sup>1,4</sup>, Cyrille Donfo-Azafack<sup>1</sup>, Arnauld Efon-Ekangou<sup>1,3</sup>, Cédric Lenou-Nanga<sup>1</sup>, Narcisse Nzune-Toche<sup>1</sup>, Yves Aubin Balog<sup>1</sup>, Jean Gabin Bopda<sup>1</sup>, Stève Mbickmen-Tchana<sup>1</sup>, Thirumalaisamy P. Velavan<sup>5</sup>, Véronique Penlap-Beng<sup>3</sup>, Francine Ntoumi<sup>6,7</sup> and Joseph Kamgno<sup>1,8\*</sup>

## Correction to: *Infectious Diseases of Poverty* (2022) 11:1–8 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40249-022-00973-1>

Following publication of the original article [1], it was found that one co-author's first name and family name were interchanged by mistake, the correct name should be Thirumalaisamy P. Velavan.

The original paper has been [1] updated.

### Author details

<sup>1</sup>Centre for Research on Filariasis and Other Tropical Diseases (CRFiMT), Yaoundé, Cameroon. <sup>2</sup>Molecular Diagnosis Research Group, Biotechnology Centre, University of Yaoundé I, Yaoundé, Cameroon. <sup>3</sup>Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Yaoundé I, Yaoundé, Cameroon. <sup>4</sup>Parasitology and Ecology Laboratory, Department of Animal Biology and Physiology, Faculty of Science, University of Yaoundé I, Yaoundé, Cameroon. <sup>5</sup>Institute for Tropical Medicine, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany. <sup>6</sup>Fondation Congolaise Pour la Recherche Médicale (FCRM), CG-BZV,

Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo. <sup>7</sup>Faculty of Science and Technology, Marien Ngouabi University, Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo. <sup>8</sup>Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, University of Yaoundé I, Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Published online: 06 June 2022

### Reference

1. Nana-Djeunga HC, Djune-Yemeli L, Domche A, Donfo-Azafack C, Efon-Ekangou A, Lenou-Nanga C, Nzune-Toche N, Balog YA, Bopda JG, Mbickmen-Tchana S, Velavan TP, Penlap-Beng V, Ntoumi F, Kamgno J. High infection rates for onchocerciasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis in children under five not receiving preventive chemotherapy: a bottleneck to elimination. *Infect Dis Poverty*. 2022;11:47. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40249-022-00973-1>.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40249-022-00973-1>.

<sup>†</sup>Hugues C. Nana-Djeunga and Linda Djune-Yemeli contributed equally to this work

\*Correspondence: [nanadjeunga@crfilmt.org](mailto:nanadjeunga@crfilmt.org); [kamgno@crfilmt.org](mailto:kamgno@crfilmt.org)

<sup>1</sup> Centre for Research on Filariasis and Other Tropical Diseases (CRFiMT), Yaoundé, Cameroon

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



© The Author(s) 2022. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. 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 in a credit line to the data.