

CORRECTION

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Correction: COVID-19 outbreaks surveillance through text mining applied to electronic health records

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Correction: BMC Infect Dis 24, 359 (2024)

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12879-024-09250-y>

Following publication of the original article [1], we have been notified that the Results section of the Abstract was missing the mathematical symbols.

[†]Hermano Alexandre Lima Rocha and Erik Zarko Macêdo Solha contributed equally to this work.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12879-024-09250-y>.

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Originally published Results:

Results For patients with age ≥ 18 years, we find time-lag (τ_c) = 72 days and cross-correlation ($\hat{\rho}_{ij}$) ~ 0.82 , $\tau_c = 25$ days and $\hat{\rho}_{ij} \sim 0.93$, and $\tau_c = 17$ days and $\hat{\rho}_{ij} \sim 0.88$ for the first, second, and third waves, respectively.

Corrected Results:

Results: For patients with age ≥ 18 years, we find time-lag (τ_c) = 72 days and cross-correlation ($\hat{\rho}_{ij}$) ~ 0.82 , $\tau_c = 25$ days and $\hat{\rho}_{ij} \sim 0.93$, and $\tau_c = 17$ days and $\hat{\rho}_{ij} \sim 0.88$ for the first, second, and third waves, respectively. ¶

The original article has been corrected.

Published online: 11 April 2024

Reference

1. Rocha, et al. COVID-19 outbreaks surveillance through text mining applied to electronic health records. *BMC Infect Dis.* 2024;24:359. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12879-024-09250-y>.