

CORRECTION

Correction to: Is the Urban Child Health Advantage Declining in Malawi?: Evidence from Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

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The third from last sentence of the abstract, which reads:

“However, U-5MR shows reversal to a significant urban advantage in 2015/2016, and slight increases in urban advantage are noted for infant mortality rate, underweight, full childhood immunization, and stunting rate in 2015/2016”.

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11524-018-0270-6>

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Should be changed to:

“However, U-5MR shows reversal to a significant urban advantage in 2015/2016, and slight increases in urban advantage are noted for infant mortality rate, underweight, and stunting rate in 2015/2016.”

Table 3, Figs. 4 and 5 (both of which are based on Table 3), should be changed as below, to reflect corrected figures on full immunization coverage for 2015/16; ARI treatment for 2014 and fever treatment for 2006 and 2010.

Due to changes to table and figures as above, in the results section, under the subsection on “Child health service utilisation indicators by urban-rural place of residence”, the last sentence of the first paragraph that reads:

“Utilization of diarrhea and fever treatment services clearly show a trend of declining urban advantage to an extent that rate differences are in the negative direction reflecting a rural advantage with regard to access to treatment for the two common childhood morbidities in the 2006, 2010, 2014, and 2015/2016 survey reports.”

Should be changed to:

“Utilization of diarrhea and fever treatment services clearly show a trend of declining urban advantage to an extent that rate differences are in the negative direction reflecting a rural advantage with regard to access to treatment for the two common childhood morbidities in the 2014 and 2015/2016 survey reports.”

In the same subsection, the last sentence of the second paragraph which reads:

“Full immunization coverage for children at 12 months also reflects a declining urban advantage over

Table 3 Healthcare seeking for children with ARI, fever and diarrhoea; full child immunisation, and use of Insecticide Treated Nets for urban and rural areas and rate differences between urban and rural levels

Child health service utilization indicators	Geographical area	DHS and MICS reports						
		MDHS 1992	MDHS 2000	MDHS 2004	MICS 2006	MDHS 2010	MICS 2014	MDHS 2015/16
ARI treatment (%)	Urban	54.8	48.3	22.6	74.5	67	60.2	83.5
	Rural	48.2	24.9	19.3	47.8	70.8	68.9	77
	RD	6.6	23.4	3.3	26.7	-3.8	-8.7	6.5
Diarrhoea treatment (%)	Urban	49.3	34.9	38.7	NA	55.2	60.5	59.6
	Rural	45	27.6	36.2	NA	63.3	67.9	67
	RD	4.3	7.3	2.5	NA	-8.1	-7.4	-7.4
Fever treatment (%)	Urban	54.5	45.8	42.6	32.1	68.5	65.8	59.1
	Rural	45.2	34	28.9	23.9	64	75.7	67.7
	RD	9.3	11.8	13.7	8.2	4.5	-9.9	-8.6
Children fully immunised at 12 months (%)	Urban	87.2	78.6	70.7	76.8	75.8	54.6	69.7
	Rural	81.1	68.7	63.5	69.3	81.8	54	76.8
	RD	6.1	9.9	7.2	7.5	-6	0.6	-7.1
Use of Insecticide Treated Nets (%)	Urban		19	30.2	42.3	48.4	72.8	52.4
	Rural		5	12.4	21.6	38	67.9	41.3
	RD		14	17.8	20.7	10.4	4.9	11.1

RD = Rate Difference. Rate differences were calculated by subtracting rural values from urban values. This arrangement reflected the expected direction of health advantage. For the MICS 2006, diarrhoea treatment was classified differently (ORT and fluids) which was not directly comparable with other surveys thus indicated NA (Not Applicable)

the years, moving to a rural advantage (RD = -6) in 2010 albeit there is an almost equal utilization in 2014 (RD = 0.6) and a reversal to a slight urban advantage in 2015/2016 (RD = 2.2).”

Should be changed to:

“Full immunization coverage for children at 12 months also reflects a declining urban

advantage over the years, moving to a rural advantage (RD = -6) in 2010 albeit there is an almost equal utilization in 2014 (RD = 0.6) and further regaining rural advantage in 2015/2016 (RD = -7.1).”

In the discussion section, last sentence of the second paragraph that reads:

Fig. 4 Rate differences in care-seeking for ARI, fever and diarrhoea between urban and rural areas

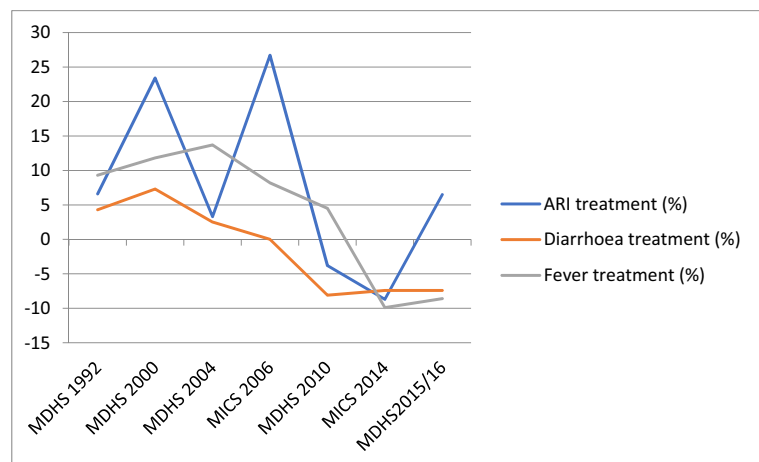
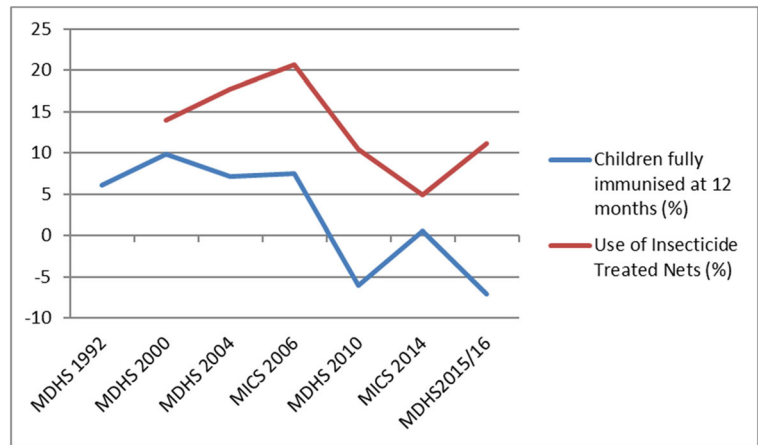


Fig. 5 Rate differences in full immunisation coverage and use of insecticide treated between urban and rural areas



“However, U-5MR shows a reversal to a significant urban advantage in 2015/2016, and slight increases in urban advantage are noticed for IMR, underweight, full childhood immunization, and stunting rate in 2015/2016.”

Should change to:

“However, U-5MR shows a reversal to a significant urban advantage in 2015/2016, and slight increases in urban advantage are noticed for IMR, underweight, and stunting rate in 2015/2016.”