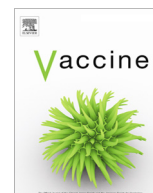




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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Natural history and epidemiology of respiratory syncytial virus infection in the Middle East: Hospital surveillance for children under age two in Jordan” [Vaccine 33(47) (2015) 6479–6487]



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The authors regret that the age group distributions in [Table 2](#) and [Table 3](#) are inaccurate. The revised, accurate distributions are presented below. The results presented for the overall cohort in-text (Section 3.2) are accurate.

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

Table 2

Clinical and demographic comparisons of RSV-positive and RSV-negative children.

Total (N = 3168)	RSV-positive (N = 1397)	RSV-negative (N = 1771)	p-Value
0–1 months	415 (30%)	579 (33%)	<0.01
2–5 months	543 (39%)	519 (29%)	
6–11 months	275 (20%)	353 (20%)	
12–23 months	164 (12%)	320 (18%)	

Table 3

Clinical and demographic comparisons of lower respiratory tract infection by RSV-positive, other virus-positive, and virus-negative children.

Total (N = 2263)	RSV-positive LRTI (N = 1210)	Virus other-positive LRTI (N = 785)	Virus-negative LRTI (N = 268)	p-Value
0–1 months	289 (24%)	87 (11%)	51 (19%)	<0.01
2–5 months	493 (41%)	246 (31%)	81 (30%)	
6–11 months	269 (22%)	242 (31%)	70 (26%)	
12–23 months	159 (13%)	210 (27%)	66 (25%)	

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