

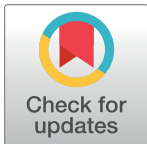
CORRECTION

Correction: Trends and predictors of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in an era of protocol changes: Findings from two large health facilities in North East Nigeria

The *PLOS ONE* Staff

The second and third paragraphs of the Results section incorrectly appear in the [Fig 1](#) caption. The second paragraph of the Results section is: “Across the seven years under review, close to seventy percent (69.4%) of mothers of HEIs received either ART or ARVP; while approximately 66% of infants received some form of infant prophylaxis, as a single dose of Nevirapine (sdNVP), sdNVP with AZT, or daily NVP for 6 weeks.” The third paragraph of the Results section is: “Of the 1,279 HEIs that were expected to have a second HIV DNA PCR test by virtue of their breastfeeding option (exclusively breastfed and mixed fed), only 35 (2.7%) of them had PCR results that could be longitudinally linked to the first result using routine data systems.” The publisher apologizes for the errors.

Please see the complete, correct [Fig 1](#) and [Fig 1](#) caption here.



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: The *PLOS ONE* Staff (2019) Correction: Trends and predictors of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in an era of protocol changes: Findings from two large health facilities in North East Nigeria. *PLoS ONE* 14(12): e0226665. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0226665>

Published: December 12, 2019

Copyright: © 2019 The PLOS ONE Staff. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

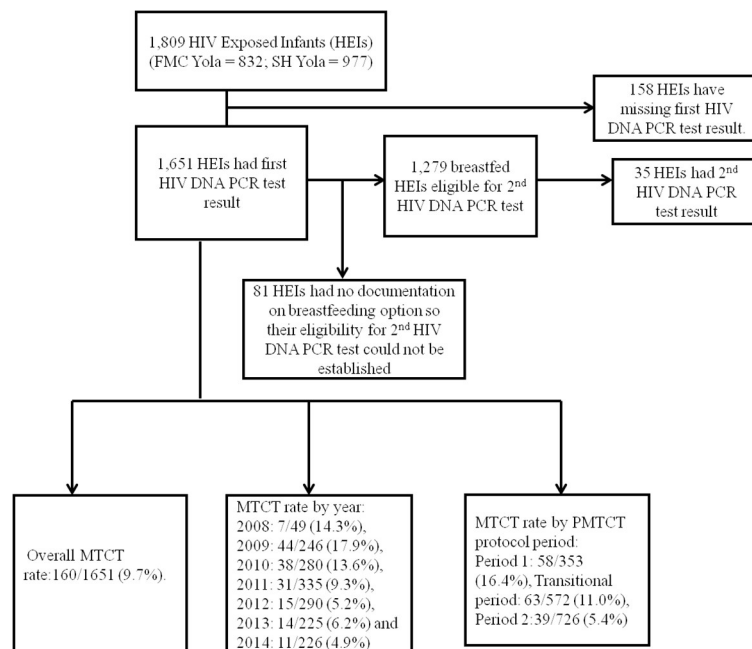


Fig 1. Flow chart for overall MTCT rate, MTCT rate by year and PMTCT protocol periods.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0226665.g001>

Reference

1. Itiola AJ, Goga AE, Ramokolo V (2019) Trends and predictors of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in an era of protocol changes: Findings from two large health facilities in North East Nigeria. PLoS ONE 14(11): e0224670. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0224670> PMID: 31710613