

CORRECTION

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Correction to: Health system factors influencing uptake of human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccine among adolescent girls 9–15 years in Mbale District, Uganda

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In the original article [1] the first paragraph of the Background section was omitted due to a discrepancy between the metadata of the article and the PDF version. This Correction article shows the missing paragraph of the Background section. The original article has been updated.

Background

Globally, cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women with more than 85% of the burden in developing countries [1]. The majority of cervical cancer mortality occurs in developing countries, where screening and optimal treatment are not adequately available [2]. Cancer of the cervix constituted 22.2% of all cancers among women in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2012 [3]. In Uganda, cervical cancer is the number one cancer killer disease among women, this is followed by breast cancer [4]. With the incidence standing at 52 /100,000 women of reproductive age, it is one of the highest globally. Regrettably, more than half of these women die every year [5, 6]. The Kampala cancer registry shows that Uganda has an age standardized incidence rate of 47.5 per 100,000 against the global estimate of 15.8 per 100,000 [7]. Many of the Cervical cancer cases present with an advanced stage of the disease [8].

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