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Correction

Article title: The effectiveness of malaria camps as part of the Durgama Anchalare Malaria Nirakaran (DAMaN) program in Odisha, India: Study protocol for a cluster-assigned quasi-experimental study
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After publication, the authors of this article notified the Publisher that two authors were omitted in error from the original manuscript, Catriona L.E.B. Patterson and Kevin K.A.Tetteh developed the protocols for the *"Plasmodium antibody quantification by Luminex MAGPIX"* section so they have now been recognised as co-authors in the republished article.
The additional authors identified several corrections that needed to be made in Table 1.
The addition of an Acknowledgments section will enable acknowledgment of James Beeson and Simon Draper for provision of antigens used in the *"Plasmodium antibody quantification by Luminex MAGPIX"* section.

The revised Table 1 is as follows:

Classification	Antigen	Location	Protein function	Antibody function	Source and reference
P. falciparum [63-65]	EBA140 RIII-V	Micronemes	Erythrocyte invasion	Variable marker of exposure (mid time predictor)	J. Beeson [66]
	EBA175 RIII-V	Micronemes	Erythrocyte invasion	Variable marker of exposure (mid time predictor)	J. Beeson [66]
	EBA180 RIII-V	Micronemes	Erythrocyte invasion	Variable marker of exposure (mid time predictor)	J. Beeson [66]
	Etramp 5.Ag1	Parasitophorous membrane	Unknown	Short-term marker of exposure	K. Tetteh [67]
	HSP40.Ag1	Infected erythrocyte	Protein refolding	Short-term marker of exposure	K. Tetteh [68]
	MSP2_CH150/9	Merozoite surface	Erythrocyte invasion	Markers of exposure	Cavanagh [69]
	MSP2_Dd2	Merozoite surface	Erythrocyte invasion	Markers of exposure	Cavanagh [69]
	AMA1	Micronemes	Erythrocyte invasion	Long-term marker of exposure	Blackman/Crick [70]
	GLURP.R2	Multiple stages		Long-term marker of exposure	Theisen [71]
	$MSP1_{19}$	Merozoite surface	Erythrocyte invasion	Long-term marker of exposure	Holder/NIMR/Crick [72]
	Rh2_2030	Micronemes	Erythrocyte invasion	Variable marker of exposure (mid time predictor)	J. Beeson [73]
	Rh4.2	Micronemes	Erythrocyte invasion	Variable marker of exposure (mid time predictor)	J. Beeson [74]
	Rh5.1	Micronemes	Erythrocyte invasion	Variable marker of exposure (mid time predictor)	Draper/Jenner [75]
P. vivax	AMA1	Micronemes	Erythrocyte invasion	Long-term marker of exposure	C.H. Kocken [76]
	$MSP1_{19}$	Merozoite surface	Erythrocyte invasion	Long-term marker of exposure	T. Holder [77]
	MSP8	Merozoite surface	Non-essential	Unknown	K. Tetteh; unpublished
	MSP10	Merozoite surface	Unknown	Unknown	K. Tetteh; unpublished
Controls	GST		Affinity tag/background control		GE Healthcare
	Tetanus toxoid (TT)		Internal assay control		NIBSC

The additional references as a result of the corrections to Table 1 are as follows:

[63] Wu L, Mwesigwa J, Affara M, Bah M, Correa S, Hall T, Singh SK, Beeson JG, Tetteh KKA, Kleinschmidt I, D'Alessandro U, Drakeley C. Sero-epidemiological evaluation of malaria transmission in The Gambia before and after mass drug administration. BMC Med. 2020 Nov 13;18(1):331. PMID: 33183292; PMCID: PMC7664049.

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The additional references resulted in references 63-74 being renumbered to 66-77. Please see the updated list below:

[66] Richards JS, Stanisic DI, Fowkes FJ, et al. Association between naturally acquired antibodies to erythrocyte-binding antigens of Plasmodium falciparum and protection from malaria and high-densityparasitemia. Clin Infect Dis. 2010;51:e50–e60. Epub

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Highlevelexpression of Plasmodium vivax apical membrane antigen1 (AMA-1) in Pichia pastoris: strong immunogenicity in Macacamulatta immunized with P. vivax AMA-1 and adjuvant SBAS2. InfectImmun. 1999 Jan;67 (1):43-9. doi: 10.1128/IAI.67.1.43-49.1999.PMID:

9864194; PMCID: PMC96275.

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