



Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

## International Journal of Infectious Diseases

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/ijid](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/ijid)

## Corrigendum

## Corrigendum to ‘Seroprevalence of IgG antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 in India, March 2020–August 2021: a systematic review and meta-analysis’ [International Journal of Infectious Diseases, Volume 116 (2022) P59–67]

Nuzrath Jahan<sup>a</sup>, Adarsha Brahma<sup>b</sup>, Muthusamy Santhosh Kumar<sup>a,\*</sup>,  
 Bhavani Shankara Bagepally<sup>a</sup>, Manickam Ponnaiah<sup>a</sup>, Tarun Bhatnagar<sup>a</sup>,  
 Manoj V. Murhekar<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>ICMR-National Institute of Epidemiology, Chennai, India

<sup>b</sup>Achutha Menon Centre for Health Science Studies, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, India

The authors note that the following statements regarding the SeroTracker dashboard did not accurately reflect SeroTracker’s processes and dashboard.

In the Introduction there is a statement that reads:

Further, global dashboard of seroprevalence studies, SeroTracker, provides an automated country-wise pooled estimate, has duplicate entries of the same study from multiple sources, has unverified sources, and quality of data for many studies ([SeroTracker 2020](#)).

Instead this should have read:

Further, global dashboard of seroprevalence studies, SeroTracker, conducts a live systematic review and provides the descriptive analysis of seroprevalence studies. However, the pooled seroprevalence estimates for India are unavailable. ([SeroTracker 2020](#)).

In addition, the following three statements in the Discussion are incorrect and should not have been included in the article:

The pooled estimates for the 2 waves from the current meta-analysis are different from that reported in SeroTracker ([SeroTracker 2020](#)). This could be owing to pooling of estimates from studies done during first and second waves in the SeroTracker and different inclusion/exclusion criteria.

For instance, SeroTracker included studies among convalescent blood donors, whereas we did not.

SeroTracker categorizes them into many overlapping categories (for instance: “household and community samples” and “multiple general populations”), which could have led to biased subgroup estimates.

The authors regret any inconvenience caused.

DOI of original article: [10.1016/j.ijid.2021.12.353](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2021.12.353)

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: [drsanthosmph09@gmail.com](mailto:drsanthosmph09@gmail.com) (M.S. Kumar).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2022.03.051>

1201-9712/© 2021 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd on behalf of International Society for Infectious Diseases. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).