

In the article “Leprosy transmission in Bahia, 2001-2015: modeling based on Joinpoint regression and spatial scan statistics”, DOI: 10.5123/S1679-49742019000100015, published on *Epidemiology and Health Services*, 28(1):1-11:

Original text:

Leprosy transmission in Bahia, 2001-2015: modeling based on Jointpoint regression and spatial scan statistics*

Abstract

Objective: to describe the trend and the spatial distribution of leprosy in the state of Bahia, Brazil, 2001-2015. **Methods:** this was a mixed ecological study of epidemiological indicators of leprosy; Jointpoint regression was used for the temporal analysis, while spatial scan statistics were used to identify clusters of the disease; the trend was classified as stationary, increasing or decreasing; we calculated the annual percent change (APC) and average annual percent change (AAPC). **Results:** there was a reduction in prevalence (AAPC = -5.6; $p < 0.001$), treatment dropout (AAPC = -13.7; $p < 0.001$), and females with leprosy (AAPC = -0.6; $p < 0.001$); the new grade II case coefficient (AAPC = 2.7; $p < 0.001$) and the proportion of multibacillary cases (AAPC = 2,2; $p < 0.001$) showed a growing trend; spatial distribution was heterogeneous and concentrated in three regions in particular (north, west and south of the state), with variation between the indicators. **Conclusion:** persisting leprosy transmission in the state, late diagnosis and high hidden prevalence is suggested.

Keywords: Leprosy; Spatial Analysis; Neglected Diseases; Time Series Studies; Ecological Studies.

Corrected text:

Leprosy transmission in Bahia, 2001-2015: modeling based on Joinpoint regression and spatial scan statistics*

Abstract

Objective: to describe the trend and the spatial distribution of leprosy in the state of Bahia, Brazil, 2001-2015. **Methods:** this was a mixed ecological study of epidemiological indicators of leprosy; Jointpoint regression was used for the temporal analysis, while spatial scan statistics were used to identify clusters of the disease; the trend was classified as stationary, increasing or decreasing; we calculated the annual percent change (APC) and average annual percent change (AAPC). **Results:** there was a reduction in prevalence (AAPC = -5.6; $p < 0.001$), treatment dropout (AAPC = -13.7; $p < 0.001$), and females with leprosy (AAPC = -0.6; $p < 0.001$); the new grade II case coefficient (AAPC = 2.7; $p < 0.001$) and the proportion of multibacillary cases (AAPC = 2,2; $p < 0.001$) showed a growing trend; spatial distribution was heterogeneous and concentrated in three regions in particular (north, west and south of the state), with variation between the indicators. **Conclusion:** persisting leprosy transmission in the state, late diagnosis and high hidden prevalence is suggested.

Keywords: Leprosy; Spatial Analysis; Neglected Diseases; Time Series Studies; Ecological Studies.