CORRECTION Open Access



Correction to: Improving methods to measure comparable mortality by cause (IMMCMC): gold standard verbal autopsy dataset

Riley H. Hazard^{1*}, Hafzur Rahman Chowdhury¹, Abraham D. Flaxman², Jonathan C. Joseph², Nurul Alam³, lan Douglas Riley¹, Peter Kim Streatfeld³, Hebe Gouda⁴, Seri Maraga⁵, Patricia Rarau¹, Diozele Sanvictores⁶, Veronica Tallo⁶, Marilla Lucero⁶ and Alan D. Lopez⁷

Correction to: BMC Research Notes (2021) 14:422

https://doi.org/10.1186/s13104-021-05834-y

Following the publication of the original article [1], the authors requested to amend the article title from "Improving methods to measure comparable mortality cause (IMMCMC) gold standard verbal autopsy dataset" to "Improving methods to measure comparable mortality by cause (IMMCMC): gold standard verbal autopsy dataset".

The correct title is included in this Correction and has already been updated in the original article.

Author details

¹School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia. ²Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA. ³International Center for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Dhaka, Bangladesh. ⁴School of Public Health, University of Queensland,

Brisbane, QLD, Australia. ⁵PNG Institute of Medical Research, Goroka, Papua New Guinea. ⁶Research Institute for Tropical Medicine, Muntinlupa City, Philippines. ⁷Department of Health Metrics Science, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA.

Published online: 24 January 2022

Reference

 Hazard RH, Chowdhury HR, Flaxman AD, Joseph JC, Alam N, Riley ID, Streatfeld PK, Gouda H, Maraga S, Rarau P, Sanvictores D, Tallo V, Lucero M, Lopez AD. Improving methods to measure comparable mortality by cause (IMMCMC): gold standard verbal autopsy dataset. BMC Res Notes. 2021;14:422. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13104-021-05834-y.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s13104-021-05834-y.

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s) 2022. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

^{*}Correspondence: riley.hazard@unimelb.edu.au

¹ School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia