Correction

Correction: Impact of Different Oseltamivir Regimens on Treating Influenza A Virus Infection and Resistance Emergence: Insights from a Modelling Study

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There are two corrections to this manuscript:

The legend for Figure 2 is incorrect. The complete, correct legend for Figure 2 is:

Figure 2. Average oseltamivir carboxylate kinetics (red line: 75 mg, blue line: 150 mg, green: 300 mg). Panel A shows the pharmacokinetics for once a day intake for 10 days and the panel B twice-a-day intake for 5 days. The black line represents the EC_{50}^{S} for drug-sensitive virus and the dashed line the EC_{50}^{R} for resistant virus. The EC_{50}s were converted from μM to ng/mL for this figure.

The first sentence of the final paragraph of the Discussion section should have cited reference 48 instead of reference 55.

The correct sentence should read: In summary, we found that the recommended post-exposure prophylactic regimen should be used with caution, as it increases the risk of emerging resistance [48].

Reference 48: Fry AM, Goswami D, Nahar K, Sharmin AT, Rahman M, et al. (2014) Efficacy of oseltamivir treatment started within 5 days of symptom onset to reduce influenza illness duration and virus shedding in an urban setting in Bangladesh: a randomised placebo-controlled trial. Lancet Infect Dis 14: 109–118. doi: 10.1016/s1473-3099(13)70267-6

Reference

1. Canini L, Conway JM, Perelson AS, Carrat F (2014) Impact of Different Oseltamivir Regimens on Treating Influenza A Virus Infection and Resistance Emergence: Insights from a Modelling Study. PLoS Comput Biol 10(4): e1003568. doi:10.1371/journal.pcbi.1003568