CORRIGENDUM

Impact of Host Heterogeneity on the Efficacy of Interventions to Reduce *Staphylococcus aureus* Carriage – CORRIGENDUM

In the article by Chang, Lipsitch, and Hanage[1], there are two scenarios which are referred to incorrectly. The corrections are underlined and bolded below:

Figure legends (page 4):

Figure 2: Impact of interventions of (a) reducing contact and (b) decolonization on *S. aureus* carriage prevalence under the homogeneous model and the heterogeneous model assuming 3 hosts classes (20% persistent, 30% intermittent, and 50% noncarriers) and that **admission of those colonized is the proportion colonized among that host class**. In both models, 30% carriage prevalence is assumed in absence of any interventions.

Figure 3: Impact of interventions of (a) reducing contact and (b) decolonization on *S. aureus* carriage prevalence under the homogeneous model and the heterogeneous model assuming 3 hosts classes (20% persistent, 30% intermittent, and 50% noncarriers) and that **only uncolonized individuals are admitted into the hospital**. In both models, 30% carriage prevalence is assumed in absence of any interventions.

Section: The Impact of Varying the Proportion of Carrier Classes in the Host Population (page 5)

Third sentence: In scenario **A**, we compared the results of models with different proportions of host classes relative to the homogeneous model as a ratio of equilibrium carriage prevalence after a 25% reduction in the β^* parameter or a decolonization regimen every 6 months ($\delta = 1/180\ \text{day}^{-1}$).

Second last sentence: In scenario **B**, all distributions of heterogeneous populations consistently predicted higher equilibrium prevalence compared with the simple model for both interventions (Online Figure S1).

Section: The Impact of Varying the Duration of Colonization (pages 5–6)

First sentence: We also examined the impact of varying the duration of colonization, and hence potential transmission, among the different classes of host assuming **that admission of those colonized is the proportion colonized among that host class** (Scenario **A**) and using the same intervention parameters described above.

6) Last sentence: Similarly, the finding that the heterogeneous model predicts higher equilibrium carriage prevalence compared with the homogeneous model regardless of durations of persistent and intermittent carriage for both interventions was also observed in scenario **B** (Online Figure S2).

The authors apologize for these errors.

REFERENCE

1. Chang Q, Lipsitch M, Hanage WP. Impact of Host Heterogeneity on the Efficacy of Interventions to Reduce *Staphylococcus aureus* Carriage. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* Published by Cambridge University Press, 24 November 2015. doi: 10.1017/ice.2015.269.

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