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Cite this as: *BMJ* 2021;373:n1130
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n1130>
Published: 05 May 2021

Cost effectiveness of an intervention to increase uptake of hepatitis C virus testing and treatment (HepCATT): cluster randomised controlled trial in primary care

In this paper by Kirsty Roberts and colleagues (*BMJ* 2020;368:m322 doi:) An error in one of the economic evaluation input parameters estimated, as part of the economic analysis of the HepCATT intervention, has been identified. The adjusted probability of hepatitis C testing among participants in the control group was incorrectly calculated, owing to the incorrect covariate values being used. The corrected annual probability of testing in the control group parameter is 9.7%, rather than 9.18% as originally reported in Table S4 of the supplementary materials. The correction of this error does not change the conclusions of the cost effectiveness of the HepCATT intervention and has a negligible effect on the economic results, with the intervention being marginally more cost effective. The results have been corrected in the online version.