## **Bibliography**

- Butler T. Plague history: Yersin's discovery of the causative bacterium in 1894 enabled, in the subsequent century, scientific progress in understanding the disease and the development of treatments and vaccines. Clin Microbiol Infect. 2014;20:202–9. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1469-0691.12540
- Freemon FR. Bubonic plague in the Book of Samuel. J R Soc Med. 2005;98:436. http://dx.doi.org/10.1258/jrsm.98.9.436
- Griffin JP. Bubonic plague in biblical times. J R Soc Med. 2000;93:449. http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/014107680009300820
- 4. Gwilt JR. Biblical ills and remedies. J R Soc Med. 1986;79:738-41.
- Howard-Jones N. Was Shibasaburo Kitasato the co-discoverer of the plague bacillus? Perspect Biol Med. 1973;16:292–307. http://dx.doi.org/10.1353/pbm.1973.0034
- Panagiotakopulu E. Fleas from Pharaonic Egypt. Antiquity. 2001;75:499–555. http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0003598X00088633

- Panagiotakopulu E. Pharaonic Egypt and the origin of plague. J Biogeogr. 2004;31:269–76. http://dx.doi.org/10.1046/ j.0305-0270.2003.01009.x
- Roosen J, Curtis DR. Dangers of uncritical use of historical plague data. Emerg Infect Dis. 2018;24:103–10.
- Russell WM. Plague, rats and the Bible. J R Soc Med. 1987;80:598–9.
- Shrewsbury JF. The plague of the Philistines. J Hyg (Lond). 1949;47:244–52. http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/ S0022172400014558

Address for correspondence: Victor Asensi, Infectious Diseases Unit, Hospital Universitario Central de Asturias, Oviedo University School of Medicine, Avda Roma s/n, Oviedo, Asturia 33011, Spain; email: vasensia@gmail.com

## Correction Vol. 23, Supplement

Axis labels for Figure 3 were incorrect in Enhancing Workforce Capacity to Improve Vaccination Data Quality, Uganda (K. Ward et al.). The corrected figure is provided here, and the article has been corrected online (https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/23/13/17-0627\_article).



Figure 3. Comparison of the number of doses of Penta3 recorded on different vaccine dose recording and reporting tools, Uganda. A) Doses recorded on tally sheet compared with immunization register (n = 1,664 health facilities); B) doses recorded on monthly report compared with immunization register (n = 1.686 health facilities); C) doses recorded on monthly report compared with tally sheet (n = 1,713 health facilities); D) doses recorded on the HMIS compared with monthly report (n = 1,661health facilities: 3 outliers not shown [total no. doses >650]). p<0.001 for all comparisons. Data from sample of 2015 DQI tools; 1,667 (83%) sampled from 107 districts and 343 (17%) from a census of 7 districts. Data were missing from 2 districts. HMIS, Health Management Information System; Penta3, diphtheria/ tetanus/pertussis/Haemophilus influenzae type b/hepatitis B vaccine. third dose.