

CORRECTION

Open Access



Correction: Survey on pattern of myopia in school children in Hangzhou after the COVID-19 pandemic: a school-based vision screening study

Ting He¹, Lei Yin², Qingqing Zheng², Bei He³, Zhizi Xu³, Tingting Hu³, Yuanpeng Wu², Hu Chen², Jie Yu² and Ting Shen^{1*}

BMC Public Health (2024) 24:1850

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-024-19338-4>

The original publication of this article contained an incorrect caption for Fig. 3. The incorrect and correct caption are shown in this correction article, the original article has been updated.

Incorrect

Prevalence of myopia and hyperopia for school children aged 6–13 in 2019–2023. Mild myopia: $-3.00\text{ D} < \text{SER} \leq -0.50\text{ D}$; Moderate myopia: $-6.00\text{ D} \leq \text{SER} \leq -3.00\text{ D}$; High myopia: $\text{SER} < -6.00\text{ D}$; Emmetropia: $-0.50\text{ D} \leq \text{SER} < +2.00\text{ D}$; Hyperopia: $\text{SER} \geq +2.00\text{ D}$. The blue lines represent the trends in mild myopia prevalence.

Correct

Prevalence of myopia and hyperopia for school children aged 6–13 in 2019–2023. Mild myopia: $-3.00\text{ D} < \text{SER} \leq -0.50\text{ D}$; Moderate myopia: $-6.00\text{ D} \leq \text{SER} \leq -3.00\text{ D}$; High myopia: $\text{SER} < -6.00\text{ D}$; Emmetropia: $-0.50\text{ D} \leq \text{SER} < +2.00\text{ D}$; Hyperopia: $\text{SER} \geq +2.00\text{ D}$. The blue lines represent the trends in mild myopia prevalence.

Published online: 29 August 2024

Publisher's note

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

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-024-19338-4>.

*Correspondence:

Ting Shen

medicat@zju.edu.cn

¹Eye Center, The Second Affiliated Hospital, School of Medicine, Zhejiang Provincial Key Laboratory of Ophthalmology, Zhejiang Provincial Clinical Research Center for Eye Diseases, Zhejiang University, Zhejiang Provincial Engineering Institute on Eye Diseases, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, CN, China

²Department of Ophthalmology, Affiliated People's Hospital, Zhejiang Provincial People's Hospital, Hangzhou Medical College, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, CN, China

³Hangzhou Xiaoshan Liuliqiao Hospital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, CN, China



© The Author(s) 2024. **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.