



Erratum: Southern African HIV Clinicians Society 2022 guideline for the management of sexually transmitted infections: Moving towards best practice

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In the published article, Peters RPH, Garrett N, Chandiwana N, et al. Southern African HIV Clinicians Society 2022 guideline for the management of sexually transmitted infections: Moving towards best practice. S Afr J HIV Med. 2022;23(1):a1450. https://doi.org/10.4102/sajhivmed. v23i1.1450, a typographical error occurred, where HSV-1 was used instead of HSV-2. The correction has now been made on page 6, in Section 3. Clinical management of the symptomatic patient, 3.3. Genital ulcer disease, paragraph one, and should read:

The original paragraph:

The manifestation of GUD is diverse and the characteristics of the ulcer (e.g. presence or absence of pain, shape of edges, multiplicity) are of poor diagnostic value in determining aetiology, particularly in PLHIV.³⁴ Attempting to clinically diagnose the aetiology of GUD using ulcer characteristics is not recommended and should not be used to inform treatment decisions. HSV-1 and HSV-1 are the most common causes of genital ulcers followed by *Treponema pallidum*, the causative agent of syphilis. Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) caused by *C. trachomatis* biovars L1–L3, chancroid (*Haemophilus ducreyi*), and donovanosis (*Klebsiella granulomatis*) have become uncommon in the last decade.^{14,35,36}

The revised and updated paragraph:

The manifestation of GUD is diverse and the characteristics of the ulcer (e.g. presence or absence of pain, shape of edges, multiplicity) are of poor diagnostic value in determining aetiology, particularly in PLHIV.³⁴ Attempting to clinically diagnose the aetiology of GUD using ulcer characteristics is not recommended and should not be used to inform treatment decisions. HSV-2 and HSV-1 are the most common causes of genital ulcers followed by *Treponema pallidum*, the causative agent of syphilis. Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) caused by *C. trachomatis* biovars L1–L3, chancroid (*Haemophilus ducreyi*), and donovanosis (*Klebsiella granulomatis*) have become uncommon in the last decade. ^{14,35,36}

The publisher apologises for this error. The correction does not change the study's findings of significance or overall interpretation of the study's results or the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.

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