



## Correction to: Budget impact of botulinum toxin treatment for spasticity after stroke – a German perspective

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line 67.

Studies indicate an undersupply (Dressler et al. 2015; Jost et al. 2015; Kerkemeyer et al. 2017; Potempa et al. 2019; Wissel et al. 2016).

line 145.

In summary a proportion of 20% patients with spasticity after stroke - those who suffer from ULS and are suitable for therapy with botulinum toxin - were included in the model. Mortality after stroke was assumed to be 32% for women and 24% for men (Bronnum-Hansen et al. 2001).

The original version has been corrected.

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