



Correction: Religion, Islam, and Compliance with COVID-19 Best Practices

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JORH readers are advised that several errors have been noted within the article by Dajani et al. (2022).

1. The notation by Dajani et al. (2022), that Professor Daniele Lantagne is at Purdue University (Indiana, USA) is not accurate. Professor Lantagne is Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering and Professor of Community Health at Tufts University (Massachusetts, USA). Since 2000, Prof. Lantagne has provided technical assistance to, and evaluation of, water treatment programs in more than 40 countries across Africa, Asia, and Central and South America. <https://engineering.tufts.edu/cee/people/faculty/daniele-lantagne>.
2. The following statement by Dajani et al. (2022) is not accurate: “For example, String, Guitierrez and Lantagne (2020) of Purdue University conducted a study on vulnerable communities in a Muslim majority population concerning their WASH practices. In the analysis, these researchers saw a trend that people of the Muslim faith had less water-transmitted diseases such as cholera” (Dajani et al., 2022, p. 4161).

Firstly, none of the authors (String, Guitierrez and Lantagne) are at Purdue University. Prof. Lantagne (as noted above) is at Tufts University (Massachu-

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10943-022-01621-6>.

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setts, USA). Dr. Gabrielle String was a postdoctoral scholar in environmental health for the Lantagne Group in the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at Tufts University (Massachusetts, USA) and now a Professor at Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, USA). Eduardo Gutierrez was an undergraduate student and laboratory assistant in the Civil and Environmental Engineering Department (Tufts University, Massachusetts, USA).

Secondly, and more importantly, it should have been noted that String et al.'s (2020) study was a laboratory efficacy study. There was no cholera affected population in this study. There were no humans involved in this study. The cholera were bacteria in a laboratory study, placed on surfaces, and inactivated with chlorine.

3. Professor Daniele Lantagne is noted for her extensive research on cholera in the laboratory setting (e.g., Lantagne et al., 2021; String et al., 2020). Professor Lantagne confirmed to Dajani et al., that in her previous employment, she was aware that critical information regarding people of the Islamic faith and their religious practices with respect to water and cholera contamination, was deliberately suppressed by government authorities, and believes this is an important issue that needs to be addressed and funded appropriately to undertake research in the future so as to address the spread of cholera.

References

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