

Correction

# Correction: Cosma et al. Leishmaniasis in Humans and Animals: A One Health Approach for Surveillance, Prevention and Control in a Changing World. *Trop. Med. Infect. Dis.* 2024, 9, 258

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## Error in Figure

In the original publication [1], there was a mistake in Figure 1 as published. The description of Figure 1 is correct, but two arrows between phases 4 and 5 and between phases 5 and 6 are reversed. In the correct paper, the proper Figure 1 is uploaded.

The corrected Figure 1 appears below. The authors state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. This correction was approved by the Academic Editor. The original publication has also been updated.



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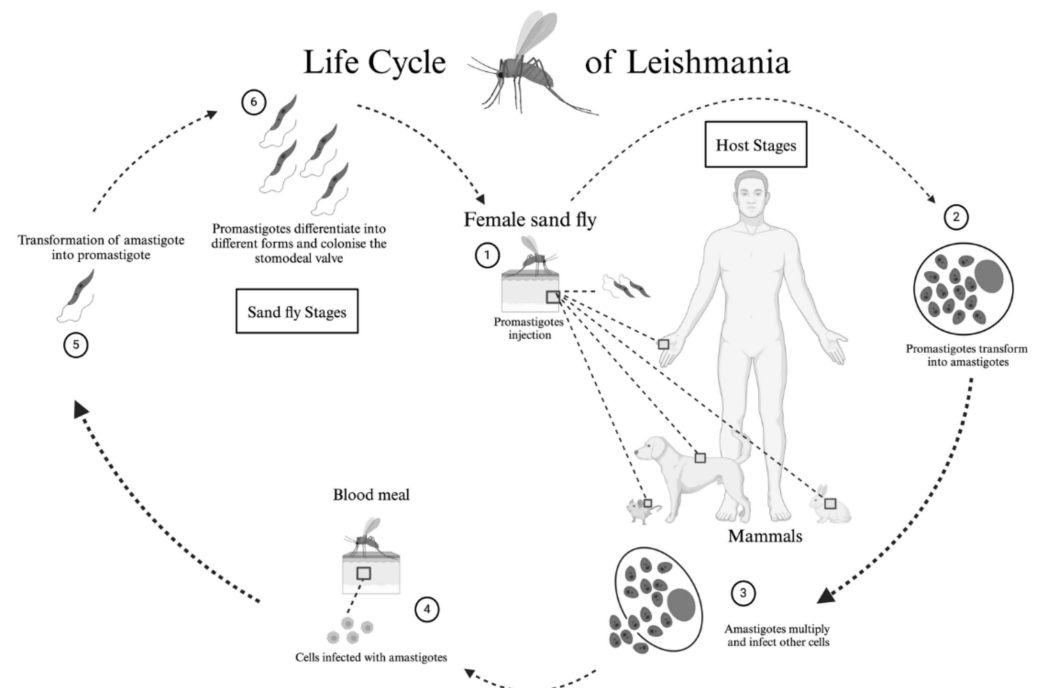
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Leishmaniasis in Humans and Animals: A One Health Approach for Surveillance, Prevention and Control in a Changing World. *Trop. Med. Infect. Dis.* 2024, 9, 258. *Trop. Med. Infect. Dis.* 2025, 10, 74. <https://doi.org/10.3390/tropicalmed10030074>

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**Figure 1.** Life cycle of the *Leishmania* protozoan parasite. (1) The cycle begins when the sand fly inoculates metacyclic (infective) promastigotes into the vertebrate host during a blood meal, along with the fly’s saliva, midgut microbiota, and extracellular vesicles of the parasite. (2) The

promastigotes are phagocytosed by macrophages and other mononuclear cells, transforming into amastigotes. (3) The amastigotes divide and infect other cells. (4) The sand fly, during a subsequent blood meal, ingests the infected cells. (5) In the midgut of the sand fly, the amastigotes transform into promastigotes. (6) The promastigotes differentiate into metacyclic forms and colonise the stomodeal valve. Created in BioRender. Cosma, C. (2024). <https://biorender.com/108n361>.

## Reference

1. Cosma, C.; Maia, C.; Khan, N.; Infantino, M.; Del Riccio, M. Leishmaniasis in Humans and Animals: A One Health Approach for Surveillance, Prevention and Control in a Changing World. *Trop. Med. Infect. Dis.* **2024**, *9*, 258. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

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