

CORRECTION

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Correction to: Human-centered design as a guide to intervention planning for non-communicable diseases: the BIGPIC study from Western Kenya

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Correction to: BMC Health Serv Res (2020) 20:415
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Following the publication of the original article [1], it was noted that due to a typesetting error the Figs. 1, 4, 5 and 6 are not correct.

The correct figures have been included in this correction, and the original article has been corrected.

The author affiliations need to be revised as below and the original article has been corrected.

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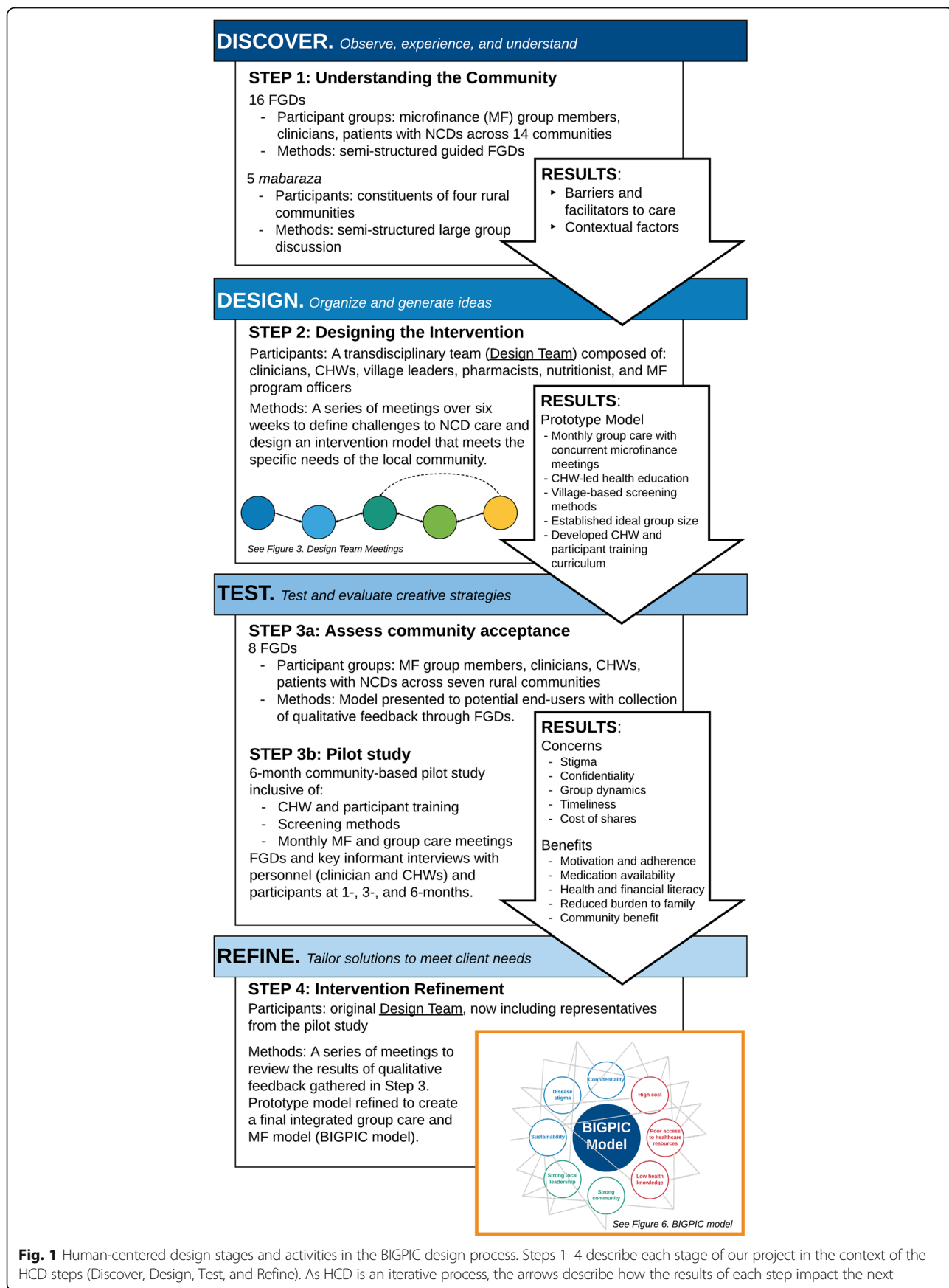


Fig. 1 Human-centered design stages and activities in the BIGPIC design process. Steps 1–4 describe each stage of our project in the context of the HCD steps (Discover, Design, Test, and Refine). As HCD is an iterative process, the arrows describe how the results of each step impact the next

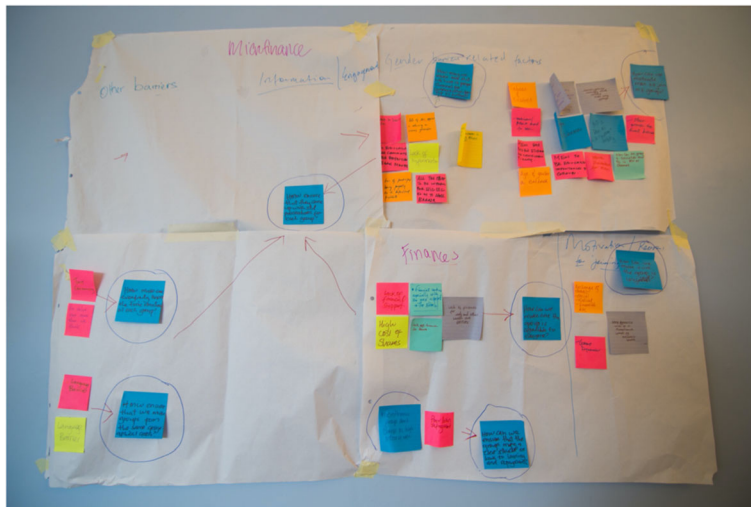


Fig. 4 Key themes were organized together to stimulate idea generation

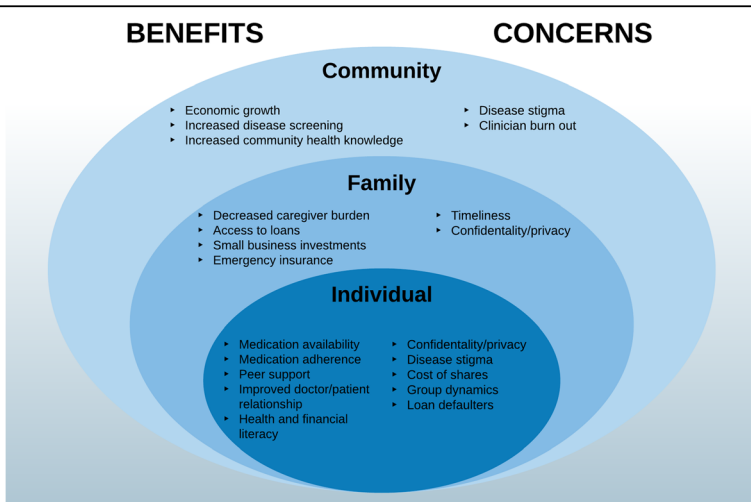


Fig. 5 Benefits and Concerns related to the BIGPIC model

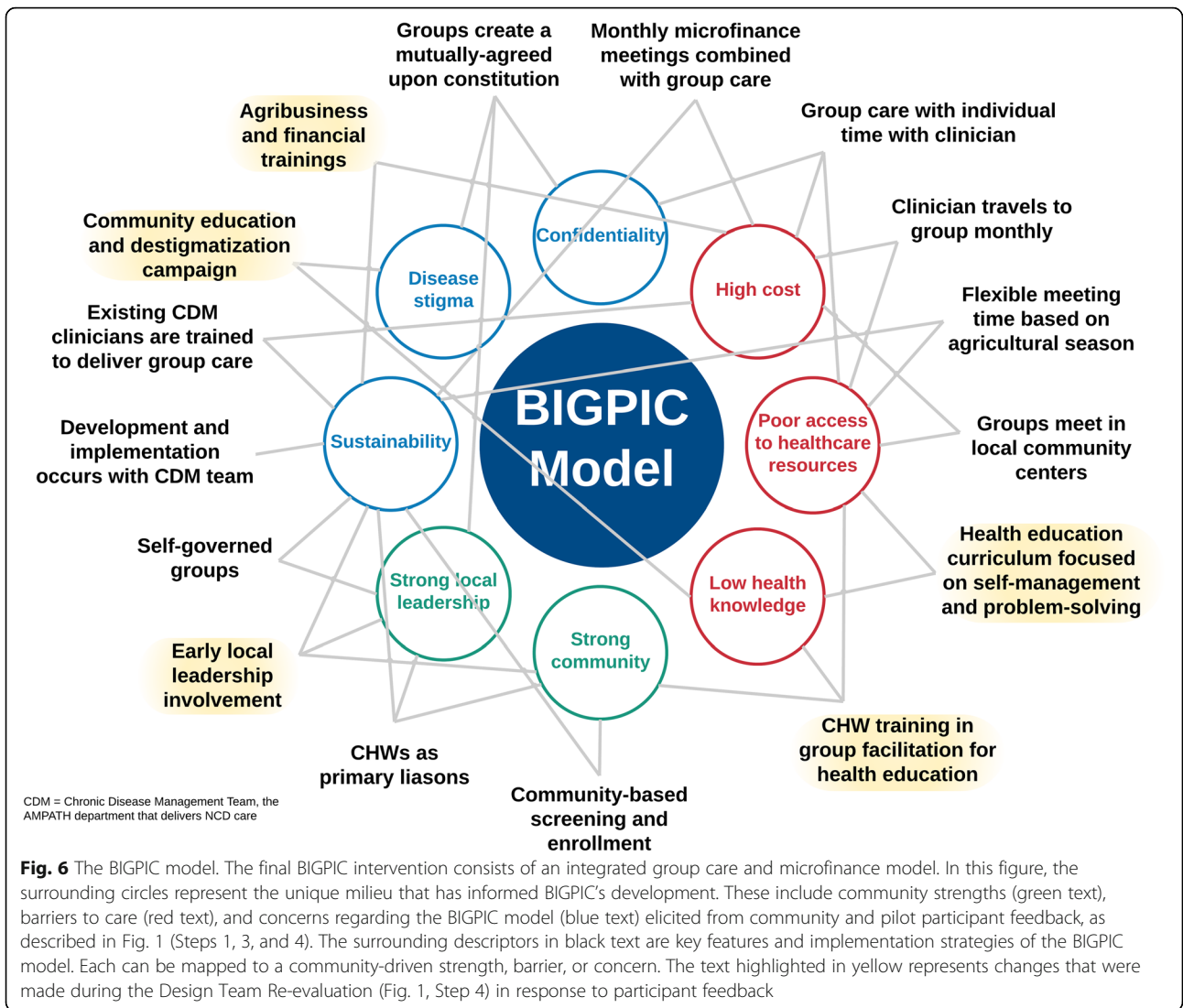


Fig. 6 The BIGPIC model. The final BIGPIC intervention consists of an integrated group care and microfinance model. In this figure, the surrounding circles represent the unique milieu that has informed BIGPIC’s development. These include community strengths (green text), barriers to care (red text), and concerns regarding the BIGPIC model (blue text) elicited from community and pilot participant feedback, as described in Fig. 1 (Steps 1, 3, and 4). The surrounding descriptors in black text are key features and implementation strategies of the BIGPIC model. Each can be mapped to a community-driven strength, barrier, or concern. The text highlighted in yellow represents changes that were made during the Design Team Re-evaluation (Fig. 1, Step 4) in response to participant feedback