

detected from 47% (21/45) during the 3-month period immediately after vaccine introduction (March 2006–May 2006) to 100% (11/11) during the same 3-month period 1 year after the vaccine introduction (March 2007–May 2007) (4). We believe that our findings are consistent with results of field trials that indicated that the vaccine provided relatively less protection against P[4]G2 strains than against other rotavirus strain types (5).

The beneficial impact of rotavirus vaccination in northeastern Brazil is reflected in the reduction of the detection rate of rotavirus among severe diarrhea cases in our study in Recife, which fell from 27% (45/166 cases) to 5.0% (11/221 cases) in the postvaccine 3-month reporting periods, respectively (4). Our data from Aracaju are indicative of heterotypic protection, although this is not statistically significant (1), against P[4]G2 strains. Further postlicensure studies in Brazil are required to document continuing

effectiveness of the national vaccination program as well as to closely monitor the circulating rotavirus strain types (6).

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#### Erratum: Vol. 14, No. 4

In the article “Reassortant Avian Influenza Virus (H5N1) in Poultry, Nigeria, 2007” by I. Monne et al., the author affiliations contained errors. Isabella Monne, Tony M. Joannis, Alice Fusaro, Paola De Benedictis, Giovanni Cattoli, and Ilaria Capua are affiliated with Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie, Legnaro, Padova, Italy.

We regret any confusion this error may have caused.

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