

and commercial kits (3). Future availability of promising ultra-sensitive tests (e.g., PCR and antigenic tests) may overcome the limitations associated with conventional microscopy and serologic testing for low-parasite load schistosomiasis.

As stated in our manuscript, we cannot exclude the possibility that our case definition generated false-positives; the potential limitations of our findings have already been discussed (4). Furthermore, we were cautious with our interpretation of the serologic test results and, therefore, claimed only 2 confirmed cases (4), 1 on the basis of egg detection and the other on positive serologic test results by using 2 different methods. We believe, on the basis of our findings (4) and in accordance with the European Centre for Disease Control experts (5), that the possibility of transmission in the Cavu River during the summer of 2014 cannot be excluded. We also want to reiterate the possibility of transmission in other rivers in Corsica, including the Solenzara, Osu, and Tarcu rivers, where *Bulinus* snails, which can serve as intermediate hosts for *Schistosoma haematobium*, were found during a malacological survey in 2014 (5).

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Correction: Vol. 21, No. 11

Details regarding vaccine serotypes and surveillance programs were described incorrectly in *Invasive Pneumococcal Disease 3 Years after Introduction of 10-Valent*

Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine, the Netherlands (M.J. Knol et al.). The article has been corrected online (http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/21/11/14-0780_article).

Correction: Vol. 21, No. 11

The affiliation for Laura Nic Lochlainn was listed incorrectly in *Economic Costs of Measles Outbreak in the Netherlands, 2013–2014* (A.W.M. Suijkerbuijk et al.). She is with the European Programme for Intervention

Epidemiology Training (EPIET) at the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm, Sweden. The article has been corrected online (http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/21/11/15-0410_article).

Correction: Vol. 21, No. 12

Several author names were listed incorrectly in *Spillover of Peste des Petits Ruminants Virus from Domestic to Wild Ruminants in the Serengeti Ecosystem,*

Tanzania (M. Mahapatra et al.). The article has been corrected online (http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/21/12/15-0223_article).

