The trends reported by Broderick et al. have continued. During 2006–2014, the incidence of meningococcal disease caused by vaccine-covered serogroups among US military recipients of MCV-4 fell to 0.146 per 100,000 person-years, whereas MPVS-4–related incidence did not change (M.P. Broderick, pers. comm.). Furthermore, through July 2016, the US military has not seen a case from a covered serogroup since 2011 among recipients of MCV-4. Even with these additional data, however, the difference between MCV-4 and MPSV-4 does not achieve statistical significance (M.P. Broderick, pers. comm.).

The author is an employee of a company that manufactures both conjugate and polysaccharide meningococcal vaccines.

Reference

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Correction: Vol. 22, No. 8

The name of author Natalie Witek was misspelled in Baylisascaris procyonis–Associated Meningoencephalitis in a Previously Healthy Adult, California, USA (C. Langelier et al.). The article has been corrected online (http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/22/8/15-1939_article).

Corrections: Vol. 22, No. 9

Some descriptions of tickborne transmission of bacteria were unclear in Large-Scale Survey for Tickborne Bacteria, Khammouan Province, Laos (A.J. Taylor al.). The article has been corrected online (http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/22/9/15-1969_article).

A second affiliation for author Martie L. van der Walt was omitted in Treatment Outcomes for Patients with Extensively Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape Provinces, South Africa (C.L. Kvasnovsky et al.). The article has been corrected online (http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/22/9/16-0084_article).

EID Podcast: Nipah Virus Transmission from Bats to Humans Associated with Drinking Traditional Liquor Made from Date Palm Sap, Bangladesh, 2011–2014

Nipah virus (NiV) is a paramyxovirus, and Pteropus spp. bats are the natural reservoir. From December 2010 through March 2014, hospital-based encephalitis surveillance in Bangladesh identified 18 clusters of NiV infection. A team of epidemiologists and anthropologists investigated and found that among the 14 case-patients, 8 drank fermented date palm sap (tari) regularly before their illness, and 6 provided care to a person infected with NiV. The process of preparing date palm trees for tari production was similar to the process of collecting date palm sap for fresh consumption. Bat excreta was reportedly found inside pots used to make tari. These findings suggest that drinking tari is a potential pathway of NiV transmission.

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