

genotype to that of UR6 and possessing *PVL* and *cna* genes, the outbreak observed in Uruguay could occur in any part of the world if social or medical predisposing conditions are met.

### Acknowledgments

We thank G. Bogliaccini, A. Galiana Villar, M. Dibarboure, T. Pais, M. Moulia, and G. Navas. We also thank Tsai-Ling Yang Lauderdale for her kind help in preparing manuscript.

This work was supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Priority Areas (13226114) and a Grant-in-Aid for the 21st Century Center of Excellence program from the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

Dr. Ma is an associate research fellow in the Department of Bacteriology, Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan. Her research focuses on community-acquired methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*.

### References

1. Eady EA, Cove JH. Staphylococcal resistance revisited: community-acquired methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*—an emerging problem for the management of skin and soft tissue infections. *Curr Opin Infect Dis*. 2003;16:103–24.
2. Galiana VA. Infecciones por *Staphylococcus aureus* adquiridos en la comunidad. *Arch Pediatr Urug*. 2003;74: 26–9.
3. Annual report: National Committee of Hospital Infection Control. Montevideo, Uruguay: Ministry of Public Health; 2001.
4. Gorak EJ, Yamada SM, Brown JD. Community-acquired methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in hospitalized adults and children without known risk factors. *Clin Infect Dis*. 1999;29:797–800.
5. Shopsin B, Mathema B, Martinez J, Ha E, Campo ML, Fierman A, et al. Prevalence of methicillin-resistant and methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* in the community. *J Infect Dis*. 2000;182:359–62.
6. Ma XX, Ito T, Tiensasitorn C, Jamklang M, Chongtrakool P, Boyle-Vavra S, et al. Novel type of staphylococcal cassette chromosome *mec* identified in community-acquired methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* strains. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*. 2002;46:1147–52.
7. Okuma K, Iwakawa K, Turnidge JD, Grubb WB, Bell JM, O'Brien FG, et al. Dissemination of new methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* clones in the community. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2002;40:4289–94.
8. Ito T, Ma XX, Takeuchi F, Okuma K, Yuzawa H, Hiramatsu K. Novel type V staphylococcal cassette chromosome *mec* driven by a novel cassette chromosome recombinase, *ccrC*. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*. 2004;48:2637–51.
9. Enright MC, Day NP, Davies CE, Peacock SJ, Spratt BG. Multilocus sequence typing for characterization of methicillin-resistant and methicillin-susceptible clones of *Staphylococcus aureus*. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2000;38:1008–15.
10. Mowszowicz M, Pedreira W, Galiana A, Hiramatsu K, Ma XX, Ito T, et al. Efficacy of co-trimoxazole-high dosage short course (SXT-HDSC) in community-acquired methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (CA-MRSA) outbreak in Uruguay jails 2003. *Int J Infect Dis*. 2004;8(Suppl 1):185.
11. Baba T, Takeuchi F, Kuroda M, Yuzawa H, Aoki K, Oguchi A, et al. Genome and virulence determinants of high virulence community-acquired MRSA. *Lancet*. 2002;359:1819–27.
12. Gillet Y, Issartel B, Vanhems P, Fournet JC, Lina G, Bes M, et al. Association between *Staphylococcus aureus* strains carrying gene for Panton-Valentine leukocidin and highly lethal necrotising pneumonia in young immunocompetent patients. *Lancet*. 2002;359:753–9.
13. Diep BA, Sensabaugh GF, Somboona NS, Carleton HA, Perdreaux-Remington F. Widespread skin and soft-tissue infections due to two methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* strains harboring the genes for Panton-Valentine leukocidin. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2004;42:2080–84.
14. Hiramatsu K, Cui L, Kuroda M, Ito T. The emergence and evolution of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Trends Microbiol*. 2001;9:486–93.
15. Ito T, Okuma K, Ma XX, Yuzawa H, Hiramatsu K. Insights on antibiotic resistance of *Staphylococcus aureus* from its whole genome: genomic island SCC. *Drug Resist Update*. 2003;6:41–52.

Address for correspondence: Keiichi Hiramatsu, Department of Bacteriology, Juntendo University, 2-1-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan 113-8421; fax: 81-3-5684-7830; email: hiram@med.juntendo.ac.jp

All material published in Emerging Infectious Diseases is in the public domain and may be used and reprinted without special permission; proper citation, however, is appreciated.

### Correction: Vol. 11, No. 5

In “Adenovirus Type 7 Peptide Diversity during Outbreak, Korea, 1995–2000,” by Eun Hwa Choi et al., errors occurred. In Table 2, column 3, amino acid sequences should be identified at position 197.

Also, Figures 1 and 2 in this article do not show all information. The online figures correctly represent the findings.

The corrected article appears online at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol11no05/04-1211.htm>

### Correction: Vol. 11, No. 5

In “Osler and the Infected Letter,” by Charles T. Ambrose, an error occurred. Yellow fever swept through Philadelphia in 1793.

The corrected article appears online at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol11no05/04-0616.htm>

### Correction: Vol. 11, No. 5

In “Probable Tiger-to-Tiger Transmission of Avian Influenza H5N1,” by Roongroje Thanawongnuwech et al., an error occurred. The GenBank accession nos. for HA and NA gene initiated from influenza A virus (A/Tiger/ Thailand/CU-T3/04) are AY842935 and AY842936.

The corrected article appears online at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol11no05/05-0007.htm>

We regret any confusion these errors may have caused.