

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

1. Broderick MP, Phillips C, Faix D. Meningococcal disease in US military personnel before and after adoption of conjugate vaccine. *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2015;21:377–9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2102.141037>

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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](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 et al.). The article has been corrected online ([http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/22/9/15-1969\\_article](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](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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