

immune response influences the course of leprosy infection; it is challenging to understand the genetics of disease susceptibility and immunopathogenesis of leprosy (4,5).

With an inference of only a single case study, it is hard to say that *M. lepromatosis* lepromatous leprosy is a travel-related hazard for all US citizens. More surveillance data, such as patients' immunity toward the disease, their genetic susceptibility, and travel history, are needed to explore the travel-related hazard. In addition, evolutionary knowledge and how widely the disease is circulating in nonendemic regions will help in understanding the nature of the disease.

References

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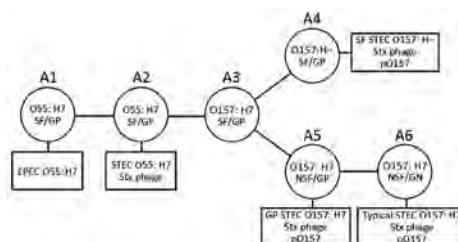
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Corrections

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In Figure 1 of the article **Genomic Characterization of β -Glucuronidase-Positive *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 Producing Stx2a** (Y. Ogura et al.), Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* O157 was mislabeled several times, and the term STEC was incompletely defined. The corrected figure is shown, and the article has been corrected online (https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/24/12/18-0404_article).



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Table 3 misstated the number of animals tested during 2001–2004 and the first author's biographical sketch was incorrect in **Multiple Introductions of Domestic Cat Feline Leukemia Virus in Endangered Florida Panthers** (E.S. Chiu et al.). The article has been corrected online (https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/25/1/18-1347_article).

Author Sang-Ho Choi's name was listed incorrectly and author affiliations were unclear in **Clinical and Radiologic Characteristics of Human Metapneumovirus Infections in Adults, South Korea** (H.J. Koo et al.). The article has been corrected online (https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/25/1/18-1131_article).

Two locations in Figure 1 were shown incorrectly in **Risk Factors for *Elizabethkingia* Acquisition and Clinical Characteristics of Patients, South Korea** (M.H. Choi et al.), and the article has been corrected online (https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/25/1/17-1985_article).

