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.

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Address for correspondence: Gaurav Sharma, Department of Chemistry, University of Miami, 1301 Memorial Dr, Coral Gables, FL 33146, USA; email: gxs183@miami.edu

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).

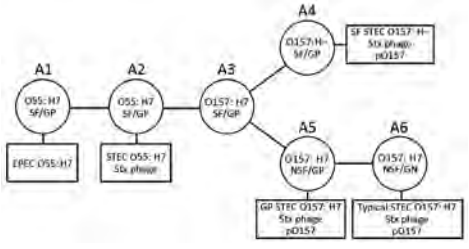

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Table 3 misstated the number of animals tested during 2001–2004 and the first author's biographical sketch was incorrect in Multiple Introductions of Domestic Cat Feline Leukemia Virus in Endangered Florida Panthers (E.S. Chiu et al.). The article 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).