

Corrections

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The timing of detection of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus in Crimea and the Democratic Republic of the Congo were unclear in Phylogenetic Characterization of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever Virus, Spain (E. Ramírez de Arellano et al.). The article has been corrected online (https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/23/12/17-1002_article).

Patient data were inaccurate and definition of contact categories unclear in Lack of Secondary Transmission of Ebola Virus from Healthcare Worker to 238 Contacts, United Kingdom, December 2014 (P. Crook et al.). The article has been corrected online (https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/23/12/17-1100_article).

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Amblyomma mixtum ticks were misidentified as *A. sculptum* in *Rickettsia africae* and Novel Rickettsial Strain in *Amblyomma* spp. Ticks, Nicaragua, 2013 (H. Vogel et al.). The article has been corrected online (https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/24/2/16-1901_article).

The affiliation of author Pierre Zalloua was listed incorrectly in Containment of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N1) Virus, Lebanon, 2016 (Z.E. Farah et al.). He is affiliated with Lebanese American University. The article has been corrected online (https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/24/2/17-1276_article).

Some data were inaccurate in the text and figures in Spread of Meropenem-Resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Serotype 15A-ST63 Clone in Japan, 2012–2014 (S. Nakano et al.). The article has been corrected online (https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/24/2/17-1276_article).

The conclusions, findings, and opinions expressed by authors contributing to this journal do not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Public Health Service, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or the authors' affiliated institutions. Use of trade names is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by any of the groups named above

EID Podcast: Deadly Parasite in Raccoon Eggs



Infection with *Baylisascaris procyonis* roundworms is rare but often fatal and typically affects children.

Baylisascaris procyonis, the common intestinal roundworm of raccoons, has increasingly been recognized as a source of severe, often fatal, neurologic disease in humans, particularly children. Although this devastating disease is rare, lack of effective treatment and the widespread distribution of raccoons in close association with humans make baylisascariasis a disease that seriously affects public health. Raccoons infected with *B. procyonis* roundworms can shed millions of eggs in their feces daily. Given the habit of raccoons to defecate in and around houses, information about optimal methods to inactivate *B. procyonis* eggs are critical for the control of this disease. However, little information is available about survival of eggs and effective disinfection techniques. Additional data provides information on thermal death point and determining the impact of desiccation and freezing on the viability of *B. procyonis* eggs to provide additional information for risk assessments of contamination and guide attempts at environmental decontamination.

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