

Announcement

National Child Passenger Safety Week — September 18–24, 2016

This year, National Child Passenger Safety Week is September 18–24. In the United States, motor vehicle-related injuries are a leading cause of death among children (1). In 2014, a total of 602 passenger vehicle occupants aged 0–12 years died as a result of a crash (2), and more than 121,350 were injured (1). Of the children who died in 2014, 34% were known to be unrestrained (2). To keep child passengers as safe as possible, drivers should use age- and size-appropriate restraints for all child passengers until adult seat belts fit properly (a lap belt should lay across upper thighs, not abdomen, and a shoulder belt should lay across shoulder and chest, not neck or face) and follow the American Academy of Pediatrics child passenger safety recommendations (3). In addition, children aged <13 years should be properly restrained in the back seat.

As part of National Child Passenger Safety Week, September 24 has been designated as National Seat Check

Saturday. On this day, drivers with children who ride in car seats or booster seats are encouraged to visit a child safety seat inspection station to have a certified technician inspect their car seat for proper installation and proper use free of charge. Additional information and an inspection station locator are available from CDC at http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/child_passenger_safety and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration at <http://www.nhtsa.gov/Safety/CPS>. Promotional materials in English and Spanish are available at <http://www.trafficsafetymarketing.gov/cps>.

References

1. CDC. Web-Based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS). Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2016. <https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/>
2. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Traffic safety facts 2014 data—occupant protection. Washington, DC: US Department of Transportation; 2016. <https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/812262>
3. Durbin DR; Committee on Injury, Violence, and Poison Prevention. Child passenger safety. *Pediatrics* 2011;127:e1050–66. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1542/peds.2011-0213>

Errata

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In the report, “Notes from The Field: Ebola Virus Disease Cluster — Northern Sierra Leone, January 2016,” the following two persons should have been included as members of The Interagency Investigation Team: “**Kerry Souza, ScD, CDC; Raoul E. Guetiya W, MS, Department of Public Health, University of Makeni, Makeni, Sierra Leone.**”

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In the report, “Notes from the Field: Cluster of Lymphogranuloma Venereum Cases Among Men Who Have Sex with Men — Michigan, August 2015–April 2016,” on page 920, the first sentence of the third paragraph should have read, “During August 12, 2015–April 30, 2016, MDHHS received 38 reports of LGV all among MSM who were HIV-**infected.**”

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In the report, “Increases in Fentanyl-Related Overdose Deaths — Florida and Ohio, 2013–2015,” on page 845, in “FIGURE. Number of fentanyl-related law enforcement submissions* and overdose deaths, and rate of fentanyl prescriptions — Florida and Ohio, January 2013–June 2015,” in the Florida line chart, the second and third labels in the legend should be reversed. The second label should read “**Fentanyl-related overdose deaths,**” and the third label should read “**Fentanyl-related law enforcement submissions.**”

On page 846, in “TABLE 1. Demographic characteristics and toxicology findings for fentanyl-related overdose decedents — Florida, 2010–2012, 2013–2014, and January–June, 2015,” there were four errors. In the first row, “Total,” under 2010–2012, the mean annual rate should read **0.8**; under 2013–2014, the mean annual rate should read **1.8**; and under % change from 2010–2012 to 2013–2014, the value should read **121.9***. In the “Cocaine or Heroin” row, the % change from 2010–2012 to 2013–2014 should read **138.8***.