

(3). After discussion of recognized infective risk factors, the 610 HBV-positive donors from the same period, of whom 83 were born in India or Pakistan, were asked about any other potential blood exposures. None reported self-flagellation.

At the time of posttest counseling, no previous HTLV results were available for donors reporting self-flagellation or for their family members. Until the known modes of vertical and sexual transmission have been excluded by such results, the likelihood of self-flagellation as an infective risk factor remains unclear. Although India and Pakistan are not known to be geographic risk areas for HTLV-1, few prevalence studies are available (4), and HTLV-1 is commonly present in small geographic foci (5). In addition, a noticeable degree of transmission through communal self-flagellation would first require a raised prevalence of infection among the practicing group. We look forward to further research that may clarify the apparent link between self-flagellation and HTLV-1 infection.

Australian governments fund the Australian Red Cross Blood Service for the provision of blood, blood products, and services to the Australian community.

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Corrections

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Figure 2 contained incorrect values in Cross-Border Movement of Highly Drug-Resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from Papua New Guinea to Australia through Torres Strait Protected Zone, 2010–2015 (A. Bainomugisa et al.). The corrected figure is provided, and the article has been corrected online (https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/25/3/18-1003_article).

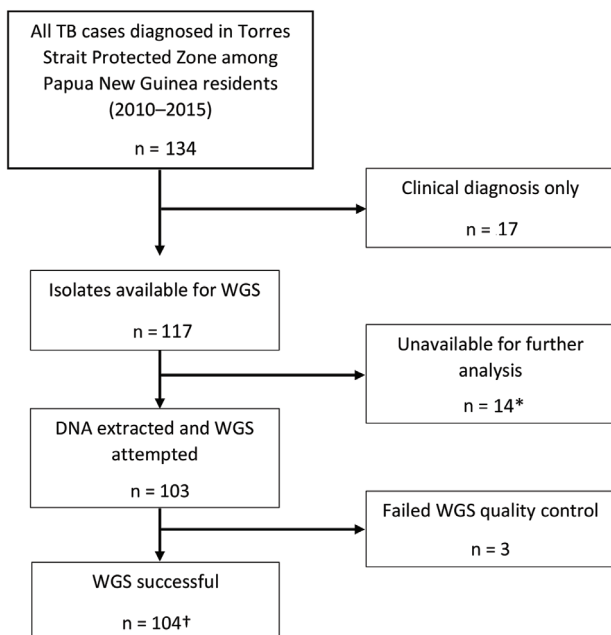


Figure 2. Flow diagram of included *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolates from Papua New Guinea citizens residing in Torres Strait Protected Zone, 2010–2015. *Isolates unable to grow or were contaminated. †Included were 4 additional isolates among Queensland residents that were a part of an epidemiologic cluster linked to the Torres Strait Protected Zone. TB, tuberculosis; WGS, whole-genome sequencing.

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Clostridioides was misspelled in Risk for *Clostridioides difficile* Infection among Older Adults with Cancer (M. Kamboj et al.). The article has been corrected online (https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/25/9/18-1142_article).