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iii In the Literature

IDSA GUIDELINES

e72 IDSA Clinical Practice Guideline for Acute Bacterial Rhinosinusitis in Children and Adults

Anthony W. Chow, Michael S. Benninger, Itzhak Brook, Jan L. Brozek, Ellie J. C. Goldstein, Lauri A. Hicks, George A. Pankey, Mitchel Seleznick, Gregory Volturo, Ellen R. Wald, and Thomas M. File Jr

ARTICLES AND COMMENTARIES

1046 Identification of Kudoa septempunctata as the Causative Agent of Novel Food Poisoning Outbreaks in Japan by Consumption of Paralichthys olivaceus in Raw Fish

Takao Kawai, Tsuyoshi Sekizuka, Yuichiro Yahata, Makoto Kuroda, Yoko Kumeda, Yoshio Iijima, Yoichi Kanata, Yoshiko Sugita-Konishi, and Takahiro Ohnishi

Kudoa septempunctata causes the novel food-borne illness associated with the ingestion of raw Paralichthys olivaceus. The custom of eating raw fish is common worldwide, and therefore, it is possible that this food-borne illness will occur in countries other than Japan.

1053 Epidemiology and Outcomes of Clostridium difficile Infections in Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant Recipients

Carolyn D. Alonso, Suzanne B. Treadway, David B. Hanna, Carol Ann Huff, Dionissios Neofytos, Karen C. Carroll, and Kieren A. Marr

Clostridium difficile is a major early infectious complication of hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT). Infections are related to antimicrobial use, underlying host variables, and acute graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). C. difficile infection is associated with gastrointestinal GVHD after allogeneic HSCT.

1064 Severe Hypothermia Increases the Risk for Intensive Care Unit–Acquired Infection

Kevin B. Laupland, Jean-Ralph Zahar, Christophe Adrie, Clémence Minet, Aurélien Vasin, Dany Goldgran-Toledano, Elie Azoulay, Maité Garrouste-Orgeas, Yves Cohen, Carole Schwebel, Samir Jamali, Michael Darmon, Anne-Sylvie Dumenil, Hatem Kallel, Bertrand Souweine, and Jean-François Timis

Although hypothermia is a known risk for infection in surgical patients, it is less well defined for medical patients. This study, conducted in French ICUs, found that severe hypothermia increases the risk for development of ICU-acquired pneumonia and bloodstream infection.

1071 Characteristics and Early Outcomes of Patients With Xpert MTB/RIF-Negative Pulmonary Tuberculosis Diagnosed During Screening Before Antiretroviral Therapy

Stephen D. Lawn, Andrew D. Kerkhoff, Monica Vogt, Yonas Ghebrekristsos, Andrew Whitelaw, and Robin Wood

Comparison of the characteristics of HIV-infected patients with Xpert-positive and Xpert-negative tuberculosis and relationship of Xpert status with subsequent clinical and programmatic outcomes.
Predicting the Clinical Outcome of Severe Falciparum Malaria in African Children: Findings From a Large Randomized Trial

Lorenz von Seidlein, Rasaq Olaosebikan, Ilse C. E. Hendriksen, Sue J. Lee, Olamurewoju Timothy Adedoyin, Tasiir Agbenyega, Samuel Blay Nguah, Kalifa Bojang, Jacqueline L. Deen, Jennifer Evans, Caterina I. Fanello, Ermelinda Gomes, Alína José Pedro, Catherine Kahabuka, Corine Karema, Esther Kivaya, Kathryln Maitland, Olugbenga A. Mokuolu, George Mtowe, Juliet Mwanga-Amupemare, Behzad Nadjm, Margaret Nansumba, Wirichada Pan Ngum, Marie A. Onyamboko, Hugh Reyburn, Tharisara Sakulthaew, Kamolrat Silamut, Antoinette K. Tshefu, Noella Umulisa, Samwel Gesase, Nicholas P. J. Day, Nicholas J. White, and Arjen M. Dondorp

Four predictors were independently associated with an increased risk of death: acidosis, cerebral manifestations of malaria, elevated blood urea nitrogen, or signs of chronic illness. The standard base deficit was found to be the single most relevant predictor of death.

A Large Outbreak of Typhoid Fever Associated With a High Rate of Intestinal Perforation in Kasese District, Uganda, 2008–2009

Karen P. Neil, Samir V. Sodha, Luswa Lukwago, Shikanga O-tipo, Matthew Mikolato, Shericka D. Simeon, Peter Mukabi, Stephen Balinanandi, Samuel Majaliwa, Joseph Ayers, Atek Kagirita, Edward Wefula, Frank Asiimwe, Vianney Kweyamba, Deborah Talkington, Wun-Ju Shieh, Patricia Adem, Brigid C. Batten, Sherif R. Zaki, and Eric Mintz

We describe a large outbreak of typhoid fever in Uganda detected because of a high number of patients with intestinal perforations. Enhancing laboratory capacity in Africa for early detection of typhoid fever is critical to improving prevention and control.

Multidrug-Resistant Typhoid Fever With Neurologic Findings on the Malawi-Mozambique Border

Emily Lutterloh, Andrew Likaka, James Sejvar, Robert Manda, Jeremias Naene, Stephan S. Monroe, Tadala Khaila, Benson Chilima, Macpherson Mallwe, Sam D. Kampondeni, Sara A. Lowther, Linda Copeville, Kashmira Date, David Townes, Yanique Redwood, Joshua G. Schier, Benjamin Ngwira, Beth Tippett Barr, Austin Demby, Abel Phiri, Rudia Lungu, James Kaphiya, Michael Humphrys, Deborah Talkington, Kevin Joyce, Lauren J. Stockman, Gregory L. Armstrong, and Eric Mintz

An outbreak of multidrug-resistant typhoid fever with prominent neurologic findings occurred on the Malawi-Mozambique border in 2009. Of 303 patients identified, 46 had confirmed illness. Upper motor neuron findings were common among the 40 patients with objective neurologic findings.

Impact of Treatment Strategy on Outcomes in Patients with Candidemia and Other Forms of Invasive Candidiasis: A Patient-Level Quantitative Review of Randomized Trials

David R. Andes, Nasia Safdar, John W. Baddley, Geoffrey Playford, Annette C. Rebol, John H. Rex, Jack D. Sobel, Peter G. Pappas, and Bart Jan Kullberg for the Mycoses Study Group

Multivariate analysis of patient-level data from treatment trials of invasive candidiasis suggests that use of a drug from the echinocandin class and removal of central venous catheters improves survival.

Editorial Commentary: The End of an Era in Defining the Optimal Treatment of Invasive Candidiasis

Cornelius J. Clancy and M. Hong Nguyen

Prevalence of Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus as an Etiology of Community-Acquired Pneumonia

Gregory J. Moran, Anusha Krishnadasan, Rachel J. Gorwitz, Greg E. Fosheim, Valerie Albrecht, Brandi Limbago, and David A. Talan for the EMERGEncy ID NET Study Group

Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is an uncommon cause of community-acquired pneumonia (CAP), accounting for only 2.4% of cases among 627 patients hospitalized for CAP through emergency departments in the United States in 2006–2007. Those with an MRSA etiology appeared to be more seriously ill.

Editorial Commentary: Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus and Community-Acquired Pneumonia: An Evolving Relationship

L. A. Mandell and R. Wunderink

Iron Deficiency Protects Against Severe Plasmodium falciparum Malaria and Death in Young Children

Moses Gwamaka, Jonathan D. Kurtis, Robert Manda, James Sejvar, Robert Manda, Jeremias Naene, Stephan S. Monroe, Tadala Khaila, Benson Chilima, Macpherson Mallwe, Sam D. Kampondeni, Sara A. Lowther, Linda Copeville, Kashmira Date, David Townes, Yanique Redwood, Joshua G. Schier, Benjamin Ngwira, Beth Tippett Barr, Austin Demby, Abel Phiri, Rudia Lungu, James Kaphiya, Michael Humphrys, Deborah Talkington, Kevin Joyce, Lauren J. Stockman, Gregory L. Armstrong, and Eric Mintz

An outbreak of multidrug-resistant typhoid fever with prominent neurologic findings occurred on the Malawi-Mozambique border in 2009. Of 303 patients identified, 46 had confirmed illness. Upper motor neuron findings were common among the 40 patients with objective neurologic findings.

Editorial Commentary: Typhoid Fever and the Challenge of Nonmalaria Febrile Illness in Sub-Saharan Africa

John A. Crump

Editorial Commentary: Iron Deficiency and Severe Plasmodium falciparum Malaria

Nancy W. Awah and Akira Kaneko
REVIEW ARTICLE
1148 Novel Approaches to the Treatment of Systemic Anthrax
Andrew W. Artenstein and Steven M. Opal
Despite the use of appropriate antimicrobial agents and advanced supportive care, the mortality associated with systemic anthrax remains high. Novel therapeutic strategies that target events in the pathogenesis of anthrax are needed to optimize the management of this disease.

BRIEF REPORT
1162 Chronic Meningococcemia Cutaneous Lesions Involve Meningococcal Perivascular Invasion Through the Remodeling of Endothelial Barriers
Nicolas Dupin, Hervé Lecuyer, Agnès Carlotti, Claire Poyart, Mathieu Coureuil, Johan Chanal, Alain Schmitt, Marie-Cécile Vacher-Lavenu, Muhamed-Kheir Taha, Xavier Nassif, and Philippe C. Morand

PHOTO QUIZ
1166 Chronic Cervical Adenitis in an Infant Born to a Woman With Discoid Lupus
(Answer on pages 1212–3.)

INVITED ARTICLES
1167 HEALTHCARE EPIDEMIOLOGY
Transmission of Hepatitis C Virus Infection Through Tattooing and Piercing: A Critical Review
Rania A. Tohme and Scott D. Holmberg

1179 CLINICAL PRACTICE
Challenges for a Universal Staphylococcus aureus Vaccine
Richard A. Proctor

HIV/AIDS
1187 Dried Blood Spot Specimens Are a Suitable Alternative Sample Type for HIV-1 Viral Load Measurement and Drug Resistance Genotyping in Patients Receiving First-Line Antiretroviral Therapy
Erin K. Rottinghaus, Richard Ugben, Karidia Diallo, Orji Bassey, Adenemi Azeve, Joshua DeVs, Guoqing Zhang, John Aberle-Grasse, John Nkengasong, and Chunfu Yang
This study compared dried fluid spot specimens with the reference standard, plasma specimens for human immunodeficiency virus type-1 viral load testing and drug resistance genotyping. The results indicate that dried blood spot specimens could be used for monitoring viral load and drug resistance in patients receiving antiretroviral therapy in resource-limited settings.

1196 HIV Infection Is Associated With Decreased Thrombin Generation
Priscilla Y. Hsue, Rebecca Scherzer, Carl Granfeld, Sarah M. Nordstrom, Amanda Schnell, Louis P. Kohl, Elaine Nitta, Jeffrey N. Martin, Steven G. Deeks, and Ethan J. Weiss
HIV infection is associated with decreased thrombin generation and an increased antithrombin level. These data suggest that HIV infection may not be associated with an increased propensity towards clotting.

1204 HIV-Infected Ugandan Adults Taking Antiretroviral Therapy With CD4 Counts >200 Cells/μL Who Discontinue Cotrimoxazole Prophylaxis Have Increased Risk of Malaria and Diarrhea
James D. Campbell, David Moore, Richard Degerman, Frank Kaharuza, Willy Were, Emmy Muramuzi, George Odongo, Milton Wetaka, Jonathan Mermin, and Jordan W. Tappero
Discontinuation of cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in Ugandan adults with human immunodeficiency virus who had taken a median of 3.7 years of antiretroviral drugs and who had CD4 counts >200 cells/μL led to an increased short-term risk of malaria and diarrhea.

CORRESPONDENCE
1214 Risk Factors for Mortality in Patients With Clostridium difficile Infection
Reetta Huttunen and Janne Aittoniemi

1214 Reply to Huttunen and Aittoniemi
Rosemary Morrison, Natalie Hall, Harold Groff, Stephanie Brodine, Donald Slymen, and Edith Lederman

1215 Severe Babesiosis in a Patient Treated With a Tumor Necrosis Factor α Antagonist
Isaac I. Bogoch, Benjamin T. Davis, and David C. Hooper

1216 Osteomyelitis Due to Linezolid-Resistant Staphylococcus epidermidis
Russell J. Benefield, George K. Hinde, and Igor Z. Abolnik

BOOK REVIEW
1218 The Immune Response to Infection
Lawrence D. Frenkel

ERRATUM
1220 Clin Infect Dis 2012; 54:S79–85
Fatal Ehrlichial Myocarditis in a Healthy Adolescent: A Case Report and Review of the Literature

Nicholas S. Havens, Benjamin R. Kinnear, and Sayonara Mató

Ehrlichial myocarditis is an usual finding in nonimmunosuppressed patients. A case of fatal ehrlichiosis with rapidly progressive myocarditis and multiorgan failure from *Ehrlichia chaffeensis* in a previously healthy adolescent is described.

The electronic article listed above is freely available in this issue of *Clinical Infectious Diseases* online (http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/content/current).

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