

Erratum to: Follow-Up Household Serosurvey in Northeast Brazil for Zika Virus: Sexual Contacts of Index Patients Have the Highest Risk for Seropositivity

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In “Follow-Up Household Serosurvey in Northeast Brazil for Zika Virus: Sexual Contacts of Index Patients Have the Highest Risk for Seropositivity” by Magalhaes et al [*J Infect Dis* 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jiaa563>], important author corrections were inadvertently omitted during editing, making key data incomprehensible to the reader. The publisher apologizes for the error and has since corrected these errors, listed in this erratum.

Upon the original publication, the following sentence in the Introduction should read: “A possible contributing factor to

the virus’ rapid and efficient dissemination is sexual transmission; however, assessing the relative importance of this mode of transmission in places where mosquito transmission also occurs is challenging because of the difficulty in identifying the source of infection (mosquito vs sexual) in people.”

Upon the original publication, readers’ attention were inaccurately called to the following values in the “Reported Having Had Arboviral Disease” cell in Table 5.: “41.9 (13/31)▲,Δ,^” and “15.8 (3/19)▲,▽”. The values should read: “41.9 (13/31)▼,Δ,^” and “15.8 (3/19) ▼,▽”.