

a study in armadillos, an *M. leprae* host in some leprosy-endemic regions, in which experimental infection results in the extensive involvement of the intestine and the presence of *M. leprae* in stools (8). In the stool specimens of the patient described in this study, only dead *M. leprae* cultures were observed using dynamic, dormant, dead staining, whereas dynamic mycobacteria were detected in the nasal smear (9).

On the basis of this research, further studies are required to confirm the prevalence of fecal excretion of *M. leprae* in various leprosy populations. Because stools are a noninvasive specimen, they could be collected for the positive diagnosis of leprosy using appropriate laboratory methods, as reported for the positive diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis (10). This diagnostic approach is easy to implement, including in children, in contrast to the current biopsy procedure, which requires a qualified staff and post-surgical management.

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GenBank accession numbers have been added for the sequenced viral sequences from Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus Infections and Seroprevalence, Southern Iraq (H. Alburkatet al.). The article has been corrected online ([https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/26/12/20-1792\\_article](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/26/12/20-1792_article)).