

CORRECTION

In the article by Drs. R. S. Guinto and J. N. Rodriguez on a field study in Talisay, Cebu, which appeared in the preceding issue (pp. 149-166), there is a discrepancy between the number of cases of leprosy known to have had household contact as given in Table 5 and the preceding text, and the number given in Appendix B. The former shows 77, the latter 96. The difference is due to the fact that in 19 cases this type of contact, though it had existed, was not continuous; consequently, in an analysis based on the life-table method—for which the total duration of exposure is necessary—they were dropped from the tabulated groups with household contact. In order to obtain the correct total of cases found, they were transferred to the one "without history of household contact." The last group, given as 131, would otherwise have been 112, which is the total of those with known extrafamilial contact (84) and with no known contact (28) as given in Appendix B. Therefore, for practical purposes—not involving the statistical computation mentioned—the data of the appendix are correct. On this basis the actual percentage of cases with known household contact (see text, p. 161) is 46, instead of 37.