ERRATUM

APPLICATION OF QUANTITATIVE PCR FOR QUANTIZATION OF DENSOVIRUS GENOME

Aroonroong Suttitheptumrong and Sa-nga Pattanakitsakul

Division of Molecular Medicine, Office for Research and Development, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

In the Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health 2014; 45(1): 47-52, the legends of Fig 1 and Fig 2 (p 49) should be reversed. The corrected legends thus read:

Fig 1–Standard curve for quantification of DNV DNA by qPCR. The standard curve was constructed by plotting threshold cycle against copy number of DNA genome.

Fig 2–DNV kinetics in C6/36 cell culture supernatant. DNV copy number was plotted against time post-infection in C6/36 cells. Virus kinetics at MOI of 0.1, 1.0 and 10 are indicated in each graph.
ERRATUM

In the Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health 2014;45(3):630, a word in the title of the article was inadvertently misspelled, as follows:

CORRELATION OF HBSAG TITERS WITH SERUM FIBROTIC MAKER IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS B INFECTION

The corrected spelling thus reads:

CORRELATION OF HBSAG TITERS WITH SERUM FIBROTIC MARKER IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS B INFECTION
ERRATUM

In the Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health 2014;45(5):1032, one sentence in the abstract “Using saliva as a sex lubricant (aOR 0.1; 95% CI: 1.84-12.30) was the only factor associated with HCV infection.” should be deleted. The corrected abstract thus reads:

MEN HAVING SEX WITH MEN IN SURAKARTA, INDONESIA: DEMOGRAPHICS, BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PREVALENCE OF BLOOD BORNE PATHOGENS

Afiono Agung Prasetyo1,2,3, Engine Rabindra Ariapramuda1, Ekkim Al Kindi1, Paramasari Dirghahayu3,4, Yulia Sari2,3,4, Ruben Dharmawan2,3,4, Hudiyono1,2,3, Hartono2,5, and Seiji Kageyama6

1Department of Microbiology, 2A-IGIC Research Group, 4Department of Parasitology, 5Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta; 3Center of Biotechnology and Biodiversity Research and Development, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia; 6Department of Microbiology and Immunology (Division of Virology), Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University, Yonago, Japan

Abstract. The objectives of this study were to investigate the prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), hepatitis D virus (HDV), human T-lymphotropic virus types 1 and 2 (HTLV-1/2), Torque teno virus (TTV) and Toxoplasma gondii (T. gondii) infection among men who have sex with men (MSM) in Surakarta, Indonesia, and the risk factors and sexual behavior associated with these infections. A cross sectional study was performed from October 2009 to October 2011 among 143 MSM by face-to-face interviews to complete an interviewer-administered questionnaire. Subjects were tested for HIV, HBV, HCV, HDV, HTLV-1/2 and toxoplasma infection using serology and for TTV using molecular detection. The seropositive rates for anti-HIV, HBsAg, anti-HCV, anti-HDV, anti-HTLV-1/2, IgM anti-T. gondii, IgG anti-T. gondii and TTV DNA were 9.1%, 9.8%, 28.0%, 0.7%, 0.7%, 1.4%, 30.8%, and 26.6%, respectively. Risk factors associated with HIV infection were a history of injecting drug use (IDU) [adjusted OR (aOR) 6.0; 95% CI: 1.10-33.01] and have been pierced (aOR 8.1; 95% CI: 1.30-50.04). Having a tattoo (aOR 3.2; 95% CI: 1.28-7.98) and practicing sex without a condom (aOR 2.3; 95% CI: 1.06-4.92) were associated with toxoplasma infection. A history of IDU (aOR 32; 95% CI: 5.93-177.93) was associated with TTV infection. The subjects examined in this study were found to be infected with HIV, HBV, HCV, HDV, HTLV-1/2, TTV, and T. gondii. These infections were associated with high-risk behavior.