ARTICLES AND COMMENTARIES

891 Prevention of Recurrent High-Grade Anal Neoplasia With Quadrivalent Human Papillomavirus Vaccination of Men Who Have Sex With Men: A Nonconcurrent Cohort Study
Kristin A. Swedish, Stephanie H. Factor, and Stephen E. Goldstone
Randomized controlled trials demonstrated the efficacy of quadrivalent human papillomavirus (qHPV) in primary prevention of human papillomavirus (HPV) infection and HPV-related cancers/precancerous lesions. Our study suggests that qHPV may be effective in prevention of recurrent high-grade anal neoplasia among men who have sex with men.

899 The Frequency of Autoimmune N-Methyl-D-Aspartate Receptor Encephalitis Surpasses That of Individual Viral Etiologies in Young Individuals Enrolled in the California Encephalitis Project
Mary S. Gable, Heather Sheriff, Josep Dalmau, Drake H. Tilley, and Carol A. Glaser
Anti-N-methyl-d-aspartic acid receptor encephalitis rivals viral etiologies as a cause of encephalitis within the California Encephalitis Project cohort. Thus it merits a prominent place on the differential diagnosis of encephalitis, allowing for prompt treatment and recovery.

905 Role of Neutralizing Antibodies in Adults With Community-Acquired Pneumonia by Respiratory Syncytial Virus
Vivian Luchsinger, Pedro A. Piedra, Mauricio Ruiz, Enna Zunino, María Angélica Martínez, Clarisse Machado, Rodrigo Fasce, María Teresa Ulloa, María Cristina Fink, Pamela Lara, and Luis F. Avendaño
In a study of 356 adults with community-acquired pneumonia, respiratory syncytial virus was a frequent pathogen (13%). Serology and real-time reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction improved the detection of respiratory syncytial virus. High respiratory syncytial virus serum-neutralizing antibody levels protected against severe pneumonia.

913 Administration of Voriconazole in Patients With Renal Dysfunction
Dionissios Neofytos, Lindsey R. Lombardi, Ryan K. Shields, Darin Ostrander, Lindsay Warren, M. Hong Nguyen, Carol B. Thompson, and Kieren A. Marr
Administration of intravenous voriconazole to patients with creatinine clearance <50 mL/min for at least 3 days did not affect renal function. Underlying disease, baseline liver impairment, and other drugs (penicillins, fluoroquinolones, pressors, immunosuppressants) were the strongest predictors of renal dysfunction.
Efficacy, Safety, and Tolerability of Herpes Zoster Vaccine in Persons Aged 50–59 Years
Kenneth E. Schmader, Myron J. Levin, John W. Gnann, Shelly A. McNeil, Timo Vesikari, Robert F. Betts, Susan Keay, Jon E. Stek, Nickoya D. Bundick, Shu-Chih Su, Yanli Zhao, Xiaoming Li, Ivan S. F. Chan, Paula W. Annunziato, and Janie Parrino

In subjects aged 50–59 years, the zoster vaccine (ZV) significantly reduced the incidence of herpes zoster (ZV: 1.99/1000 person-years; placebo: 6.57/1000 person-years) and was well tolerated.

 Editorial Commentary: Herpes Zoster Vaccination in People Aged 50–59 Years
Hong-tian Li, Shichao Lu, and Jian-meng Liu

Nosocomial Transmission of Norovirus Is Mainly Caused by Symptomatic Cases
Faizel H. A. Sukhrie, Peter Teunis, Harry Vennema, Cedrick Copra, Matthias F. C. Thijs Beersma, Jolanda Bogerman, and Marion Koopmans

Enhanced sampling yielded a 232% increase of identified shedders. Here, symptomatic patients and healthcare workers (HCWs) were more often involved in transmission events than asymptomatic shedders. Asymptomatic HCWs rarely contributed to transmission, despite high levels of fecal virus shedding.

A Comparison of 2 Strategies to Prevent Infection Following Pertussis Exposure in Vaccinated Healthcare Personnel

In this randomized, open-label trial of healthcare personnel previously vaccinated with acellular pertussis vaccine, noninferiority of daily symptom monitoring without postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) compared with antibiotic PEP was not demonstrated for preventing infection following pertussis exposure.

A Cell Culture–Derived Influenza Vaccine Provides Consistent Protection Against Infection and Reduces the Duration and Severity of Disease in Infected Individuals
Hartmut J. Ehrlich, Julia Singer, Gregory Berezuk, Sandor Fritsch, Gerald Aichinger, Mary Kate Hart, Wael El-Amin, Daniel Portsmouth, Otfried Kistner, and P. Noel Barrett

A Vero cell culture–derived seasonal influenza vaccine provides consistently high levels of protection against cell culture–confirmed infection over a complete influenza season. Influenza symptoms are also less severe and of shorter duration in individuals who become infected despite vaccination.

High-Resolution Single Nucleotide Polymorphism Analysis Distinguishes Recrudescence and Reinfection in Recurrent Invasive Nontyphoidal Salmonella Typhimurium Disease
Chinyere O. Okoro, Robert A. Kingsley, Michael A. Quail, Anstead M. Kankwastri, Nicholas A. Feasey, Julian Parkhill, Gordon Dougan, and Melita A. Gordon

Invasive nontyphoidal Salmonella Typhimurium disease is a common and frequently recurrent cause of bacteremia across Sub-Saharan Africa. We use high-resolution single nucleotide polymorphism analysis to distinguish between reinfection and recrudescence in disease recurrence within single individuals over time.

BRIEF REPORTS

Detection of Human Bocavirus in the Cerebrospinal Fluid of Children With Encephalitis

Tuberculin Skin Test Reactivity Is Dependent on Host Genetic Background in Colombian Tuberculosis Household Contacts
Aurélie Cobat, Luis F. Barrera, Hanna Henao, Patricia Arbeláez, Laurent Abel, Luis F. García, Erwin Schurr, and Alexandre Alcaïs

PHOTO QUIZ

A 32-Year-Old Man With Ulcerative Mucositis, Skin Lesions, and Nail Dystrophy
(Answer on pages 1035–6.)

PHOTO QUIZ

AGING AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diagnostic Challenges and Opportunities in Older Adults With Infectious Diseases
David van Duin

HIV/AIDS

Provisional Guidance on the Use of Hepatitis C Virus Protease Inhibitors for Treatment of Hepatitis C in HIV-Infected Persons
David L. Thomas, John G. Bartlett, Marion G. Peters, Kenneth E. Sherman, Mark S. Sulkowski, and Paul A. Pham
HIV/AIDS

984 Does an Index Composed of Clinical Data Reflect Effects of Inflammation, Coagulation, and Monocyte Activation on Mortality Among Those Aging With HIV? 
Amy C. Justice, Matthew S. Freiberg, Russ Tracy, Lew Kuller, Janet P. Tate, Matthew Bidwell Goetz, David A. Fiellin, Gary J. Vanasse, Adeel A. Butt, Maria C. Rodriguez-Barradas, Cynthia Gibert, Kris Ann Oursler, Steven G. Deeks, Kendall Bryant, and the VACS Project Team 

The Veterans Aging Cohort Study (VACS) Index, based on age and 8 routine clinical tests, is strongly correlated with 3 biomarkers of inflammation: interleukin 6 (IL-6), D-dimer, and soluble CD14 (sCD14). After adjustment for the VACS Index, D-dimer and sCD14, but not IL-6, remain independently associated with mortality.

995 Viremia and HIV-1 Drug Resistance Mutations Among Patients Receiving Second-Line Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy in Chennai, Southern India
Shanmugam Saravanan, Madhavan Vidy, Pachamuthu Balakrishnan, Rami Kantor, Sunil S. Solomon, David Katzenstein, Nagalingeswaran Kumarasamy, Tokuhga Yeptomi, Sathasivam Sivamalar, Samara Rifkin, Kenneth H. Mayer, and Suniti Solomon

Analysis of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 pol gene sequences from 45 patients receiving second-line antiretroviral therapy (ART) revealed that a high prevalence of resistance mutations among second-line ART-experienced patients limits the ART-sequencing options, suggesting darunavir as the third-line drug in India.

1001 Neurocognitive and Motor Deficits in HIV-Infected Ugandan Children With High CD4 Cell Counts
Theodore D. Ruel, Michael J. Boivin, Hannah E. Boal, Paul Bangirana, Edwin Charlebois, Diane V. Havlir, Philip J. Rosenthal, Grant Dorsey, Jane Achan, Carolyne Akello, Moses R. Kamya, and Joseph K. Wong

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)–infected antiretroviral therapy–naïve Ugandan children with CD4 cell counts of ~350 cells/μL and percentages of >15% have significant motor and cognitive deficits compared with HIV-uninfected children. Study of whether early initiation of treatment could prevent or reverse such deficits is needed.

1010 Editorial Commentary: Yet Another Reason to Treat HIV Infection
Thor A. Wagner and Lisa M. Frenkel

1013 Vitamin D3 Decreases Parathyroid Hormone in HIV-Infected Youth Being Treated With Tenofovir: A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial

In this randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of human immunodeficiency virus–infected youths aged 18–25, vitamin D3, 50 000 IU once monthly for 3 months decreased parathyroid hormone in participants treated with tenofovir-containing antiretroviral regimens but not in those participants whose regimens did not contain tenofovir.

1026 Risk of Anal Cancer in HIV-Infected and HIV-Uninfected Individuals in North America

In a large North American cohort study, anal cancer incidence rates were substantially higher for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)–infected men who have sex with men, other men, and women compared with HIV-uninfected individuals. Rates increased from 1996–1999 to 2000–2003 but plateaued by 2004–2007.

CORRESPONDENCE

1037 Predictors of Serological Cure After Treatment of Early Syphilis
Yoav Keynan

1037 Reply to Keynan
Arione C. Saña, Mark C. Wolff, and Edward W. Hook III

1038 Letter re: Marr editorial
J. R. Harris, S. R. Lockhart, and T. Chiller
Although numbers of toxoplasmosis-related hospitalizations in the United States have declined since the mid-1990s, there continue to be many such hospitalizations (>3500 estimated in 2008), especially among human immunodeficiency virus–infected persons and those in racial or ethnic minority groups.

A Cluster of *Pneumocystis* Infections Among Renal Transplant Recipients: Molecular Evidence of Colonized Patients as Potential Infectious Sources of *Pneumocystis jirovecii*

Sole`ne Le Gal, Céline Damiani, Amélie Rouillé, Anne Grall, Laetitia Tréguer, Michèle Virmaux, Élodie Moalic, Dorotheé Quinio, Marie-Christine Moal, Christian Berthou, Philippe Saliou, Yann Le Meur, Anne Totet, and Gilles Nevez

An outbreak of *Pneumocystis jirovecii* infections in renal transplant recipients was investigated using *P. jirovecii* type identification combined with analysis of patient encounters. The results suggest that colonized patients represent infectious sources in a context of nosocomial acquisition of the fungus.

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