Papulonodular Genital Growths in an HIV-Infected Woman
(See pages 1633–4 for Answer to Photo Quiz)

Figure 1. Multiple papulonodular lesions, including several showing umbilication.

A 26-year-old commercial sex worker presented with multiple, asymptomatic, slow growing, fleshy lesions of 2 months' duration on and around the external genitalia. She had HIV infection and was receiving treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis.

The patient was pale and emaciated and had oral candidiasis. Examination of the anogenital region revealed papulonodular lesions, varying in size from 0.5 to 4 cm in diameter, with ~25 of the lesions being >1 cm in diameter (figure 1). Larger lesions had a crater-like upper surface. Smaller lesions were smooth, shiny, and globular with central umbilication. There was no regional lymphadenopathy.

On curettage, firm, globular materials were extracted from the lesions. A photomicrograph of Giemsa stained crush preparation of these materials is shown in figure 2. The patient’s Venereal Disease Research Laboratory slide test results were nonreactive, and the results of an ELISA were positive for HIV-1. The patient’s most recent CD4+ T cell count was 150 cells/mm³.

What is your diagnosis?

The correct author listing is as follows: Jae-Hoon Song, Sook-In Jung, Hyun Kyun Ki, Myung-Hee Shin, Kwan Soo Ko, Jun Seong Son, Hyun-Ha Chang, Shin Woo Kim, Hyuck Lee, Yeon-Sook Kim, Won Sup Oh, Kyong Ran Peck, Anan Chongthaleeong, M. K. Lalitha, Jennifer Perera, Ti Teow Yee, Farida Jamal, Adeeba Kamarulzaman, Celia C. Carlos, Thomas So, Cheng-Hsun Chiu, and Jien-Wei Liu, for the Asian Network for Surveillance of Resistant Pathogens Study Group. The authors regret this error.

An error appeared in a Photo Quiz published in the 1 June issue of the journal (Palit A, Inamadar AC. Papulonodular genital growths in an HIV-infected woman. Clin Infect Dis 2004; 38:1633–4). In figure 2 of the Answer to Photo Quiz, an arrow should appear in the Giemsa stain of curetted material from papulonodular lesions showing molluscum bodies. The correct figure is reproduced below. The journal regrets this error.

Figure 1. Giemsa stain of curetted material from papulonodular lesions showing molluscum bodies (arrow) (original magnification, ×400).
Two errors appeared in an article in the 1 July issue of the journal (Charlebois ED, Perdreau-Remington F, Kreiswirth B, Bangsberg DR, Ciccarone D, Diep BA, Ng VL, Chansky K, Edlin B, Chambers HF. Origins of community strains of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. Clin Infect Dis 2004; 39: 47–54). First, the ninth author should be listed as Brian R. Edlin [not Brian Edlin]. The author regrets this error. Second, the second affiliation of Brian R. Edlin should be Weill Medical College of Cornell University, New York, New York [not Weill Medical College of Cornell University, Ithaca]. The journal regrets this error.