

Erratum

Cite this article: Wolf A, Prüfer TL, Schoneberg C, Campe A, Runge M, Ganter M, Bauer BU (2020). Prevalence of *Coxiella burnetii* in German sheep flocks and evaluation of a novel approach to detect an infection via preputial swabs at herd-level – ERRATUM. *Epidemiology and Infection* **148**, e88, 1–2. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0950268820000801>

Prevalence of *Coxiella burnetii* in German sheep flocks and evaluation of a novel approach to detect an infection via preputial swabs at herd-level – ERRATUM

A. Wolf, T. L. Prüfer, C. Schoneberg, A. Campe, M. Runge, M. Ganter and B. U. Bauer

doi: [10.1017/S0950268820000679](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0950268820000679), Published online by Cambridge University Press, 16 March 2020

During the proofing stage for the above article, [Figures 2](#) and [3](#) were inadvertently switched. Cambridge University Press apologise for this error. The correct figures are given below:

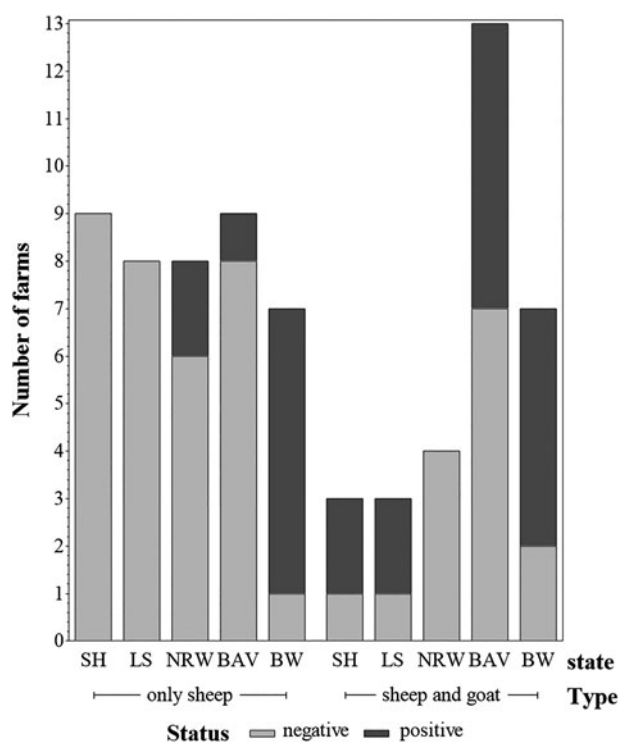


Fig. 2. Numbers of *C. burnetii*-positive and -negative farms by farm type (farms keeping only sheep and farms keeping sheep and goats). Federal states: SH = Schleswig Holstein; LS = Lower Saxony; NRW = North Rhine-Westphalia; BAV = Bavaria; BW = Baden-Wuerttemberg.

© The Author(s), 2020. Published by Cambridge University Press. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

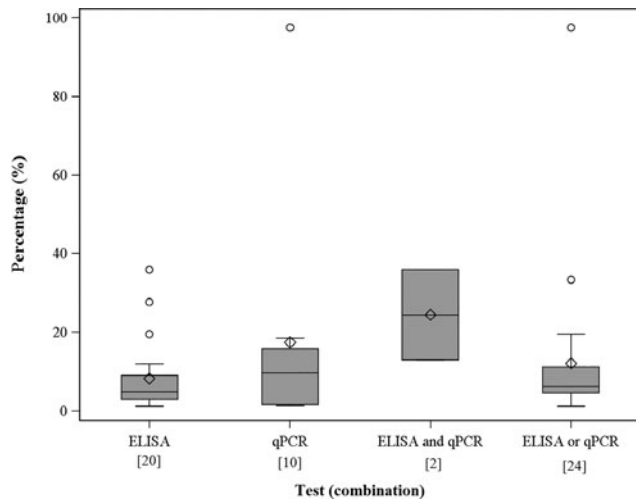


Fig. 3. The apparent proportion of *C. burnetii*-infected adults within the positive farms. Number in brackets indicates farms tested positive on the individual animal level of infection status. Infection status on the individual animal level acquired by four different definitions according to qPCR and ELISA test results.

Reference

Wolf A, Prüfer T, Schoneberg C, Campe A, Runge M, Ganter M and Bauer B (2020) Prevalence of *Coxiella burnetii* in German sheep flocks and evaluation of a novel approach to detect an infection via preputial swabs at herd-level. *Epidemiology and Infection* **148**, E75.