

published from 1665 to 2008. Readings 28 to 37 in Section III deal with methods, while readings 9-27 (Section II) deal with outbreak investigations and those in Section I with “historical moments.” Study questions and exercises are provided. Emerging infections predominate in Sections I and II (e.g., pandemic influenza, HIV, and SARS). This book also focuses almost exclusively on the United States. This work may find broader application as supplemental readings for introductory courses in public health and epidemiology.

Any contributions to more adequate coverage of communicable disease epidemiology in public health programs of colleges and universities are welcome in this age of renewed global attention to infectious diseases. Although there is doubtless a niche for Magnus’ introductory text, the book of readings will likely be of greater interest in most settings.

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Erratum

In the article entitled “Prenatal social support, postnatal social support, and postpartum depression” by Wen et al., in the September 2009 issue of *Annals of Epidemiology* (Volume 19, Number 9, pages 637-643), the first paragraph of the “Results” section should read as follows:

A total of 666 women were invited to participate in the study and 634 women agreed and completed the prenatal survey. At the 2-week postpartum survey, 24

women withdrew, 25 were lost to follow-up, and 10 had missing information in more than 20% of the variables. A further 41 women were excluded because of recorded major psychiatric disorders and obstetric and/or pregnancy complications, leaving 534 (84.2% of the consented women at 30–32 weeks of gestation) for analysis.

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