Although finding B19 DNA in the arterial tissue would not be enough to establish a causal link between this infection and PAN, this search is an important step in clarifying a possible role of B19 in the aetiology of PAN. Hence, the hypothesis that a chronically persistent B19 infection in the endothelium can trigger vasculitis is very unlikely to apply to PAN and MPA.

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**CORRECTION**

doi: 10.1136/ard.2005.039305corr1

Altered influenza virus haemagglutinin peptides inhibit T cell responses to type II collagen in rheumatoid arthritis (Xia L, Ru L, Zhanguo L. Ann Rheum Dis 2005;64:1790–1.)

We regret that the author list for this article was incorrect. The author names should be “Li X, Li R, Li Z”.

**FORTHCOMING EVENTS**

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10–14 May 2006, Malta

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