**Key messages**

- International backpackers attending the clinic had higher rates of genital chlamydial infection than a local comparison population.
- International backpackers have high rates of partner change, hazardous levels of alcohol consumption and low rates of condom usage, creating an environment conducive to STI transmission.
- Backpackers should be a priority population for sexual health promotion and access to services.

### Acknowledgements

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### Competing interests

None.

### Ethics approval

This study was conducted with the approval of the South Eastern Sydney Illawarra Area Health Service Ethics Committee.

### Contributors

CE developed the study idea and assisted with study design; HW analysed the data; AMM designed the study and wrote the manuscript; BD designed the study and edited the manuscript. All authors reviewed the study manuscript.

### Provenance and peer review

Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

### REFERENCES


### Corrections

**Hettiarachchi N**. Ashbee HR, Wilson JD. Prevalence and management of non-albicans vaginal candidiasis. *Sex Transm Infect* 2010; 86:99–100. The surname of the first author was misspelled. The correct name is Hettiarachchi not Hetticarachchi. The journal apologises for this error.

*Sex Transm Infect* 2010; 86:250. doi:10.1136/sti.2009.040386corr1

**Jurstrand M**. Christerson L, Klint M, et al. Characterisation of *Chlamydia trachomatis* by ompA sequencing and multilocus sequence typing in a Swedish county before and after identification of the new variant. *Sex Transm Infect* 2010; 86:56–60. There was an error in the order of the references. The corrected version is available online.

*Sex Transm Infect* 2010; 86:250. doi:10.1136/sti.2009.037572corr1

**Bertozzi SM**. Padian N, Martz TE. Evaluation of HIV prevention programmes: the case of Avahan. *Sex Transm Infect* 2010; 86:4–5. There were several errors in this editorial. Reference 9 referred to an unpublished paper by Vickerman, not to the paper by Pickles, which was published in the same supplement.

Secondly, the statement “Finally Ramesh *et al* came closest to examining the impact of Avahan on FSW using dynamic transmission models. They used prevalence from two cross-sectional surveys…” is incorrect. Ramesh does not use a dynamic transmission model—this is referring to one of the two modelling papers. Ramesh uses a time-trend analysis from two cross section surveys.

Finally, the name Alary is misspelled Alery twice in the editorial.

The journal apologizes for these errors.

*Sex Transm Infect* 2010; 86:250. doi:10.1136/sti.2009.039263corr1


*Sex Transm Infect* 2010; 86:250. doi:10.1136/sti.2009.039255corr1
Correction

Sex Transm Infect 2010 86: 250
doi: 10.1136/sti.2009.037572corr1

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