infected infants to others. We cannot say definitely which of these routes was quantitatively most important. Certainly all of the infants with *P. cepacia* isolates had been exposed to respiratory equipment which used the distilled water from the central supply area. The fact that the outbreak was abruptly terminated by elimination of the contaminated water supply suggests that the contaminated water was the prime reason for the outbreak. The infected infants were not isolated from uninfected babies, but this did not rule out the possibility that person-to-person spread played a significant role.

The failure of physicians, inhalation therapists, pharmacists, and supply people to recognize the misuse of unsterile, distilled water until an epidemic occurred is most disturbing. It is likely that all made false assumptions. Much attention was paid to proper disinfection of equipment, but all took for granted that the water used in the equipment was sterile.

**REFERENCES**

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

The assistance of the New Jersey State Health Department, particularly Dr. Ronald Altman and Dr. A. Todd Davis, is greatly appreciated.

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**ERRATUM**


Dr. Klein's name should be given as Nora J. (rather than Norma) Klein.
Parrot's Pseudoparalysis, Revisited
A. David Rothner and Norma Klein
Pediatrics 1976;57;243

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