- expression, and nucleotide sequence of a *Staphylococcus aureus* gene (*fbpA*) encoding a fibrinogen-binding protein. *Infect Immun* 1995;63:1914-1920.
- Bodén MK, Flock J-I. Cloning and characterization of a gene for a 19 kDa fibrinogen-binding protein from Staphylococcus aureus. Mol Microbiol 1994;12:599-606.
- Kuypers JM, Proctor RA. Reduced adherence to traumatized heart valves by a fibronectin low-binding mutant of Staphylococcus aureus. Infect Immun 1989;57:2306-2312.
- 51. Greene C, McDevitt D, François P, Vaudaux P, Lew DP, Foster TJ. Adhesion properties of mutants of *Staphylococcus aureus* defective in fibronectin binding proteins and studies on the expression of *fnb* genes. *Mol Microbiol* 1995;17:1143-1152.
- 52. Vaudaux PE, François P, Proctor RA, et al. Use of adhesion-defective mutants of *Staphylococcus aureus* to define the role of specific plasma proteins in promoting bacterial adhesion to canine arteriovenous shunts. *Infect Immun* 1995;63:585-590.
- 53. Dickinson RB, Nagel JA, McDevitt D, Foster TJ, Proctor RA, Cooper SL. Quantitative comparison of clumping factor- and coagulase-mediated *Staphylococcus aureus* adhesion to surfacebound fibrinogen under flow. *Infect Immun* 1995;63:3143-3150.
- 54. McDevitt D, François P, Vaudaux P, Foster TJ. Identification of the ligand-binding domain of the surface-located fibrinogen receptor (clumping factor) of *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Mol Microbiol* 1995;16:895-907.
- 55. Moreillon P, Entenza JM, Francioli P, et al. Role of Staphylococcus aureus coagulase and clumping factor in pathogenesis of experimental endocarditis. Infect Immun 1995;63:4738-4743.

- 56. Signäs C, Raucci K, Jönsson K, et al. Nucleotide sequence of the gene for a fibronectin-binding protein from *Staphylococcus aureus*: use of this peptide sequence in the synthesis of biologically active peptides. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 1989;86:699-703.
- Raja RH, Raucci G, Höök M. Peptide analogs to a fibronectin receptor inhibit attachment of *Staphylococcus aureus* to fibronectin-containing substrates. *Infect Immun* 1990;58:2593-2598
- McGavin MJ, Raucci G, Gurusiddappa S, Höök M. Fibronectin binding determinants of the *Staphylococcus aureus* fibronectin receptor. *J Biol Chem* 1991;266:8343-8347.
- McGavin MJ, Gurusiddappa S, Lindgren P-E, Lindberg M, Raucci G, Höök M. Fibronectin receptors from *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Involvement of conserved residues in ligand binding. *J Biol Chem* 1993;268:23946-23953.
- Rozalska B, Sakata N, Wadström T. Staphylococcus aureus fibronectin-binding proteins (FnBPs). Identification of antigenic epitopes using polyclonal antibodies. APMIS 1994;102:1-7.
- 61. Greene C, McDevitt D, Vaudaux PE, et al. A low-fibronectin binding mutant of *Staphylococcus aureus* 879R4S has Tn918 inserted into its single *fnb* gene. *Microbiology*. In Press.
- 62. Fischer B, Vaudaux P, Magnin M, et al. A novel animal model for studying the molecular mechanisms of bacterial adhesion to bone-implanted metallic devices: role of fibronectin in *Staphylococcus aureus* adhesion. *J Orthop Res.* In press.
- 63. François P, Vaudaux P, Nurdin N, Mathieu HJ, Descouts P, Lew DP. Physical and biological effects of a surface coating procedure on polyurethane catheters. *Biomaterials* 1996;17:667-678.

Bartonella quintana Infection Among Homeless

Gina Pugliese, RN, MS; Martin S. Favero, PhD Medical News Editors

Bartonella quintana first was identified as an important human pathogen during World War I, when it caused epidemics of louse-borne trench fever that affected an estimated 1 million troops in Europe. B quintana infections rarely were recognized from the end of the war until the 1980s, when the organism remerged as an opportunistic pathogen among HIV-infected persons.

B quintana has emerged among homeless persons in North America and Europe. In 1993, the organism first was isolated from the blood specimens of 10 patients at a single hospital in Seattle, Washington, within a 6-month period. These patients had ill-

nesses characterized by fever and persistent bacteremia. Endocarditis developed in two patients, one of whom required a heart valve replacement. All 10 patients had chronic alcoholism, eight were homeless, and the six who were tested for HIV were HIV negative. These six were the first cases of invasive *B quintana* infection among HIV-negative persons reported in the United States.

As a follow up to this Seattle outbreak, Dr. Lisa Jackson and Dr. David Spach, from the University of Washington in Seattle, conducted a seroprevalence study of anti-*Bartonella* antibodies among 192 patients at a community clinic in the "skid row" section of Seattle, which serves a primarily homeless and indigent population. *B quintana* IgG titers ≥64 were detected among 39 (20%) of the 192 clinic patients.

The researchers note that multiple factors likely have contributed to the emergence of *B quintana* among the homeless, including those related to disease transmission, host susceptibility, and ability to detect the organisms. For example, transmission of *B quintana* from human to human by the body louse has been documented experimentally.

As with other emerging infectious diseases, further efforts to identify, evaluate, and control these infections will require coordinated effort of clinicians, microbiologists, and public health officials.

FROM: Jackson LA, Spach DH. Emergence of *Bartonella quintana* infection among homeless persons. *Emerg Infect* 1996;2(2):141-143.