Correction for Nixon et al

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The future

Several exciting developments offer the prospect of improved prevention and treatment of infective endocarditis. Vaccines targeted at specific bacterial adhesins may inhibit valve colonisation, and newer antibiotic agents with novel effects may attenuate the invasive properties of virulent organisms such as *Staph aureus*. Finally, modified biomaterials in development may reduce the risk of infective endocarditis in patients with artificial heart valves or other intracardiac prosthetic material. However, despite these advances, the diagnosis and management of infective endocarditis remain a considerable challenge across the range of medical disciplines.

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