

Erratum to “Bistable Waves in an Epidemic Model” [*J. Dynam. Diff. Eq.* 16, 679–707 (2004)]*,¹

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As originally printed, this article contained some incorrect reference numbers. We regret this error and apologize for any inconvenience caused. The article is reprinted here with the corrected references.

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The existence, uniqueness up to translation and global exponential stability with phase shift of bistable travelling waves are established for a quasi-monotone reaction–diffusion system modelling man–environment–man epidemics. The methods involve phase space investigation, monotone semiflows approach and spectrum analysis.

KEY WORDS: Epidemic model; travelling waves; monotone semiflows; spectrum analysis; global exponential stability.

1. INTRODUCTION

The geographic spread of infectious diseases is an important subject in mathematical epidemiology. To model the cholera epidemic which spread in the European Mediterranean regions in 1973, Capasso and Paveri-Fontana [4] proposed a system of two ordinary differential equations. As a basic feature, this model involves a positive feedback interaction between the infective human population and the concentration of bacteria. The human population, once infected, has a contribution to the growth rate of bacteria, which is then returned to the environment to increase the infection rate of humans. This kind of mechanism seems to be appropriate to interpret other fecally–orally transmitted epidemics such as typhoid fever, infections hepatitis, polyometitis etc., with suitable modifications. Under the assumption that the bacteria disperse randomly while the small mobility of the infective human population is neglected, Capasso and Maddalena [5] further obtained a reaction–diffusion system

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