

Erratum to “Occupational Exposures to Blood and Body Fluids (BBF): Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice among Health Care Workers in General Hospitals in Lebanon” [Health 5 (2013) Article ID: 26524]

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The original online version of this article (Sabbah, I., *et al.* (2013) Occupational exposures to blood and body fluids (BBF): Assessment of knowledge, attitude and practice among health care workers in general hospitals in Lebanon. *Health*, 5, Article ID: 26524. doi: 10.4236/health.2013.51010.) unfortunately contains a mistake. The authors wish to correct the errors: in **Table 5**, page 74: in the column concerning Exp (β). So, in paragraph 3.4., page 74 (Factors Influencing the Accidental Exposure to BBF), there are three numbers that must be changed without any others changes in the content of the manuscript.

3.4. Factors Influencing the Accidental Exposure to BBF

Logistic regression analysis showed that the accidental exposure to BBF was more frequent in older HCWs (OR = 3.42; p = 0.03), and the more experienced. Subjects working in intensive care unit ward reported more exposure to BBF (OR = 3; p = 0.04). Indeed, avoiding to recap used needles (OR = 0.40; p = 0.04), and avoiding to remove needles with hand before disposal (OR= 0.38; p = 0.02), and sharp containers located as close as feasible to the area in which the items are used (OR = 0.47; p = 0.04) were significant preventive predictors of the accidental exposure to BBF (**Table 5**).

Table 5. Relationship between sociodemographic characteristics, protective measures, and exposure to BBF using multivariate analysis (logistic regression: Logit) (n = 277).

Parameters	β	95% Confidence Interval		p value	Exp (β)
		(Lower Bound-Upper Bound)			
Age in years					
<20 y	0.68	-1.31 - 2.68		0.50	1.97
20 - 29	0.94	-0.12 - 2.00		0.08	2.56
30 - 39	1.23	0.13 - 2.33		0.03	3.42
≥ 40 y	1				
Gender					
(Female vs. male)	0.11	-0.052 - 0.74		0.73	1.12
Occupation					
Nurse	-0.16	-1.44 - 1.12		0.81	0.85
Registered Nurse	-0.50	-1.73 - 0.74		0.43	0.61
Nursing student	0.25	-1.57 - 2.07		0.79	1.28
Physician	1				
Work locations					
Medical-surgical ward	-0.03	-0.97 - 0.92		0.96	0.97
Emergency room	0.62	-0.51 - 1.74		0.28	1.86
Intensive care	1.10	0.06 - 2.14		0.04	3.00
Dialysis/Operating room/Obstetrics/Delivery ward	-0.004	-0.99 - 0.98		0.99	1.00
Pediatrics	1				
Wearing gloves					
(yes vs. no) ¹	-0.40	-1.01 - 0.22		0.20	0.67
Recapping used needles					
No	-0.86	-1.66 - -0.05		0.04	0.42
Always	-0.51	-1.53 - 0.51		0.33	0.60
Sometimes	1				
Sharp containers near the area of care					
No	-0.06	-1.19 - 1.08		0.92	0.94
Always	-0.75	-1.46 - -0.03		0.04	0.47
Sometimes	1				
Remove needles with hand before disposal					
No	-0.96	-1.77 - -0.14		0.02	0.38
Always	0.02	-0.97 - 1.01.		0.97	1.02
Sometimes	1				
Vaccination against hepatitis B					
Yes	0.08	-1.89 - 2.05		0.94	1.08
No	0.236	-1.81 - 2.28		0.82	1.43
Not needed	1				

Notes and abbreviations: R-Square = 21.5%; Chi-Square of the total model = 45.482; p = 0.001; Intercept = -0.13. Values are represented as Odds ratios (OR) were derived from logistic regression model that controlled for age, gender, and occupation. ¹Wearing gloves for all activities (recoded into 2 categories yes vs. no).



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