

ERRATUM

Vanhems et al. (2006; 27:89-91)

In an article in the January 2006 issue of the journal (Vanhems P, Gayet-Ageron A, Ponchon T, Bernet C, Chayvialle J-A, Chemorin C, Morandat L, Bibollet M-A, Chevallier P, Ritter J, Fabry J. Follow-up and management of patients exposed to a flawed automated endoscope washer-disinfector in a di-

gestive diseases unit. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 2006; 27: 89-91), there were errors in the Table. The words "positive" or "seropositive," to indicate a test result, should appear with all the categorical variables except "Male sex"; and the specific test name "PCR" should be included with the categorical variables "HCV" and HBV." The corrected table is reprinted below. The journal regrets these errors.

TABLE. Characteristics of Patients Exposed to Potentially Contaminated Endoscopes

Variable, by Category	Source Patients (n = 64)	Exposed Patients (n = 172)
Categorical variable		
Male sex	33 (51)	94 (55)
HIV antibody positive	0 (0)	1 (0.7)
HIV p24 antigen positive	0 (0)	0 (0)
HCV antibody positive	1 (2)	5 (3)
HCV PCR positive	2 (4)	3 (2)
HBV surface antigen positive	1 (2)	1 (0.7)
HBV surface antibody positive	19 (37)	45 (30)
HBC core antibody positive	4 (8)	16 (11)
HBV PCR positive	2 (4)	2 (1.5)
Seropositive for <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> IgG or IgM	14 (33)	48 (44)
Continuous variable, median (IQR)		
Age, years	55 (43-69)	55.5 (44-67)
Time between GE and baseline tests, days	59 (35-68.5)	48.5 (35-63)
Time between identification of the problem and baseline tests, days	19 (16-25)	20 (16-23)

NOTE. Data are no. (%) of patients, unless otherwise indicated. GE = gastrointestinal endoscopy; HBV = hepatitis B virus; HCV = hepatitis C virus; HIV = human immunodeficiency virus; IQR = interquartile range; PCR = polymerase chain reaction.