

CORRIGENDA

Prevention, identification and management of health worker infection in the context of COVID-19: interim guidance, 30 October 2020.

(WHO/2019-nCoV/HW_infection/2020.1)

Page 2, Box 1, lines 15-18

Delete:

Studies cited in a living rapid review commissioned by WHO on the epidemiology and risk factors for COVID-19 and other coronaviruses (SARS-CoV-1 and MERS-CoV), in health workers,(3) found that estimates of SARS-CoV-2 infections among health workers vary significantly across studies. The incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection (PCR-positive) ranged from 0.4% to 49.6%, and the prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 seropositivity ranged from 1.6% to 31.6%, depending on the study.

Insert:

Studies cited in a living rapid review commissioned by WHO on the epidemiology and risk factors for COVID-19 and other coronaviruses (SARS-CoV-1 and MERS-CoV), in health workers,(3) found that estimates of SARS-CoV-2 infections among health workers vary significantly across studies. The incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection (PCR-positive) ranged from 0.4% to 49.6%, and the prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 seropositivity ranged from 1.6% to 31.6%, depending on the study. Factors contributing to increased risk of occupationally acquired SARS-CoV-1, MERS CoV, or SARS-CoV-2 infection include variability in estimates include differences in settings, type and length of exposure(s), increased intensity of community transmission where health facilities are, presence and severity of symptoms and inadequate use and supplies of personal protective equipment (PPE), among others. Some key findings of the living review include (3):

These corrections have been incorporated into the electronic file.