

CORRECTION

Correction: Antibiotic resistance rates and physician antibiotic prescription patterns of uncomplicated urinary tract infections in southern Chinese primary care

Carmen Ka Man Wong, Kenny Kung, Philip Lung Wai Au-Doung, Margaret Ip, Nelson Lee, Alice Fung, Samuel Yeung Shan Wong

The antibiotic name amoxicillin appears incorrectly throughout the article. The correct antibiotic name is amoxicillin-clavulanate.

The antibiotic name amoxicillin appears incorrectly in Tables 3 and 5. Please see the correct Tables 3 and 5 below.

The antibiotic name amoxicillin appears incorrectly in Fig 2. The authors have provided the corrected version here.



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Wong CKM, Kung K, Au-Doung PLW, Ip M, Lee N, Fung A, et al. (2018) Correction: Antibiotic resistance rates and physician antibiotic prescription patterns of uncomplicated urinary tract infections in southern Chinese primary care. PLoS ONE 13(2): e0192466. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0192466>

Published: February 23, 2018

Copyright: © 2018 Wong et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Table 3. Susceptibility profile of *E. coli*, other uropathogens, ESBL producing isolates.

Antibiotic agents	<i>E. coli</i> isolates n = 107/141 (75.9%)			Other uropathogens isolates n = 34/141 (24.1%)			ESBL producing isolates n = 14/141 (9.9%)		
	S	I	R	S	I	R	S	I	R
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	84 (78.5%)	21 (19.6%)	2 (1.9%)	32 (94.1%)	1 (2.9%)	1 (2.9%)	6 (42.9%)	8 (57.1%)	0 (0%)
Ampicillin	41 (38.3%)	2 (1.9%)	64 (59.8%)	16 (47.1%)	0 (0%)	18 (52.9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	14 (100%)
Ciprofloxacin	82 (76.6%)	0 (0%)	25 (23.4%)	31 (91.2%)	3 (8.8%)	0 (0%)	5 (35.7%)	1 (7.1%)	8 (57.1%)
Co-trimoxazole	73 (68.2%)	0 (0%)	34 (31.8%)	30 (88.2%)	0 (0%)	4 (11.8%)	5 (35.7%)	0 (0%)	9 (64.3%)
Gentamicin	80 (74.8%)	0 (0%)	27 (25.2%)	30 (88.2%)	2 (5.9%)	2 (5.9%)	8 (57.1%)	0 (0%)	6 (42.9%)
Nitrofurantoin	105 (98.1%)	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.9%)	25 (73.5%)	6 (17.6%)	3 (8.8%)	12 (85.7%)	0 (0%)	2 (14.3%)

^aS = sensitive; I = intermediate, R = resistant.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0192466.t001>

Table 5. Antibiotic prescription and uropathogen sensitivity and resistance.

	<i>E. coli</i> isolates n = 107		Other uropathogens n = 34	
	Public n = 47	Private n = 60	Public n = 13	Private n = 21
Empirical antibiotics n (%)	43 (91.5%)	49 (81.7%)	13 (100%)	17 (81%)
No antibiotic prescribed n (%)	4 (8.5%)	11 (18.3%)	0 (0%)	4 (19%)
Antibiotic matching ^a (overall) n (%)	39/43 (90.7%)	29/49 (59.2%)	11/13 (84.6%)	8/17 (47.1%)
OR (95% CI), P value	6.72 (2.07–21.80), p = 0.001 ^c	1.00	6.19 (1.04–36.78), p = 0.034 ^c	1.00
Antibiotic resistance ^b (overall) n (%)	1/43 (2.3%)	1/49 (2.0%)	0 (0%)	2/17 (11.8%)
OR (95% CI), P value	1.14 (0.07–18.84), p = 0.926	1.00	NA, p = 0.201	1.00

^aIsolates were sensitive to physicians prescribed antibiotics (amoxicillin-clavulanate, ampicillin, ciprofloxacin, co-trimoxazole, gentamicin and nitrofurantoin).

^bIsolates were resistant to physicians prescribed antibiotics (amoxicillin-clavulanate, ampicillin, ciprofloxacin, co-trimoxazole, gentamicin and nitrofurantoin).

^cStatistically significant at $P < 0.05$.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0192466.t002>

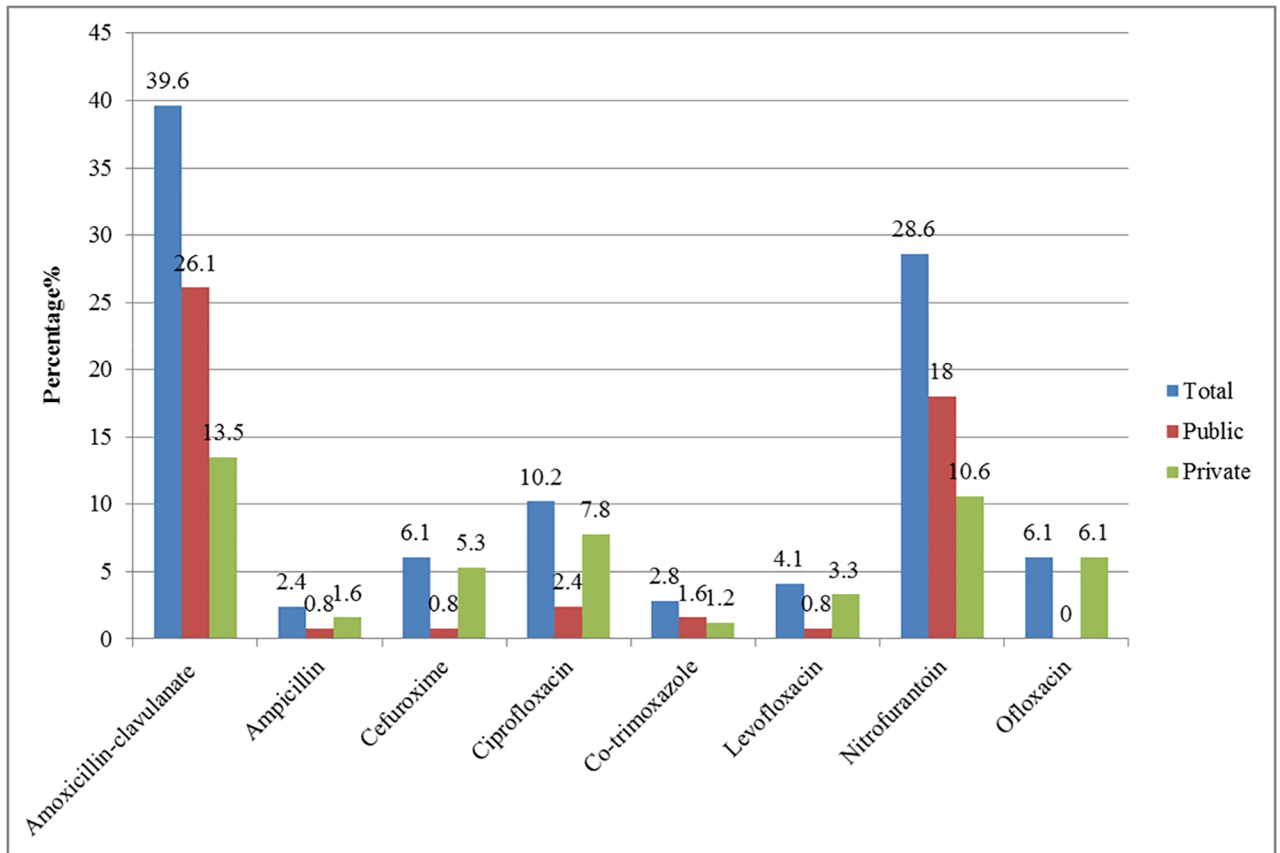


Fig 2. Antibiotic prescription rate among patients (n = 245).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0192466.g001>

Reference

1. Wong CKM, Kung K, Au-Doung PLW, Ip M, Lee N, Fung A, et al. (2017) Antibiotic resistance rates and physician antibiotic prescription patterns of uncomplicated urinary tract infections in southern Chinese primary care. PLoS ONE 12(5): e0177266. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0177266> PMID: 28486532