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Correction to: SARS-CoV-2: characterisation and mitigation of risks associated with aerosol generating procedures in dental practices

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41415-020-2504-8>.

Author's correction note:

Research article *Br Dent J* 2021; DOI: 10.1038/s41415-020-2504-8.

When this article was originally published, the incorrect version of Figure 3 was displayed. The correct figure is presented here, in which the black lines continue down to T = 21 minutes on the x-axis.

Additionally, a sentence was omitted from the first paragraph of the Discussion section. In the Discussion section, 'The use of either the HVS(IO), or the HVS(IO) combined with the ACS, was enough to reduce the fallow time to zero minutes' should have read 'The use of either the HVS(IO), or the HVS(IO) combined with the ACS, was enough to reduce the fallow time to zero minutes. Please refer to Figure 2 for fallow time and Figure 3 for zero fallow time, right of the superimposed black vertical 18–21-minute lines.'

The authors apologise for any inconvenience caused.

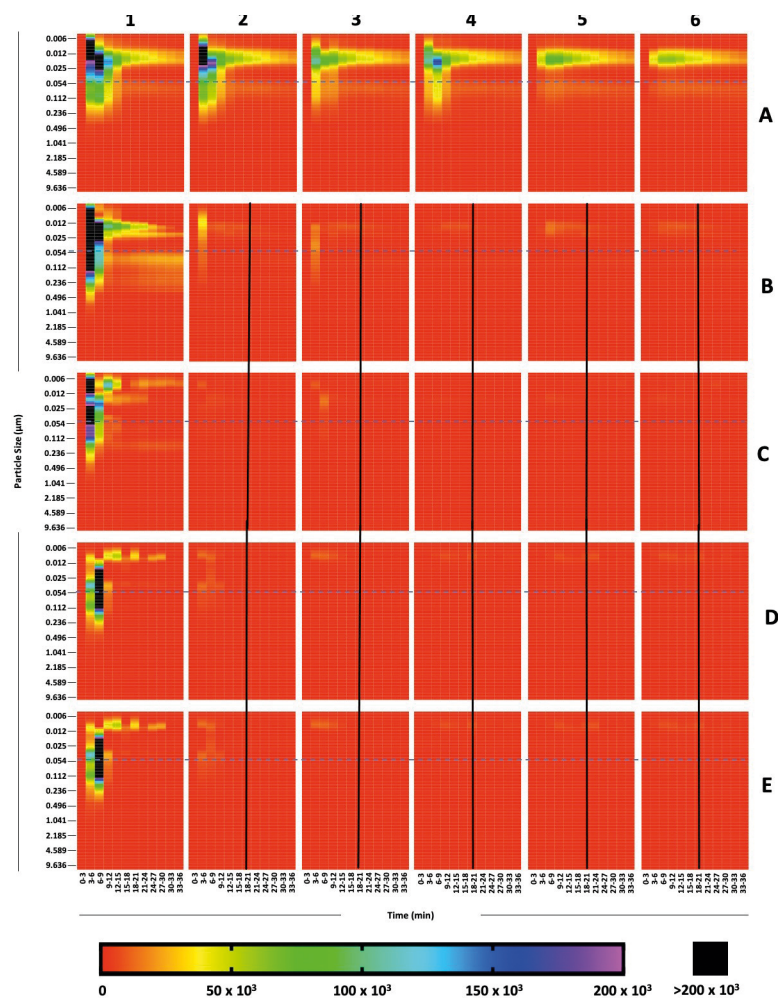


Fig. 3 Temporal, spatial and size characterisation of particles generated during AGPs (measured by HR-ELPI) for each location (1–6; Table 1) and intervention group (A–E; Table 2). Acquisition of air samples were performed during the baseline period (0–3 minutes), during the six procedures (3–21 minutes) and following cessation of procedures (21–36 minutes). Each data point represents the median particle concentration per size bin ($\# \text{ cm}^{-3}$) derived from $n = 3$ replicates. The dotted lines indicate the lower reported size for a SARS-CoV-2 virus particle (50 nm diameter)