

Table 2 Univariate analysis for risk factors of acute hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, Abbassia Infectious Disease Hospital, Egypt

Risk factor	HBV cases		Controls		OR (95% CI)	P-value
	No.	%	No.	%		
<i>Health care-related</i>						
Receiving blood transfusion	5/58	8.6	4/118	3.4	2.7 (0.6–12.5)	0.1
Exposure to invasive medical procedure*	16/60	26.7	17/120	14.2	2.2 (0.9–5.1)	0.04
Visiting a dentist	12/59	20.3	27/120	22.5	2.7 (1.1–6.9)	0.3
Receiving injections	40/60	66.7	81/120	67.5	0.9 (0.5–2.0)	0.9
Hospitalization	6/60	10.0	16/120	13.3	0.7 (0.2–2.1)	0.7
Visiting a doctor	22/59	37.3	53/119	44.5	0.7 (0.3–1.5)	0.4
<i>Personal behaviour</i>						
Injecting drug use	8/59	13.6	2/119	1.7	9.2 (1.7–65.0)	0.003
Contact with hepatitis case in household	13/59	22.0	8/120	6.7	3.9 (1.4–11.3)	0.005
Providing injections	8/42	19.0	4/95	4.2	5.4 (1.3–22.9)	0.007
Shaving at barber (for males)	36/47	76.6	61/97	62.9	1.9 (0.8–6.4)	0.1
<i>Unsafe sexual practices</i>						
Multiple partners/homosexuality	11/60	18.3	10/120	8.3	2.5 (0.9–6.8)	0.08
<i>Other exposure</i>						
Being imprisoned	5/44	11.4	3/93	3.2	3.9 (0.8–21.6)	0.07
Military service (for males)	9/48	18.8	6/97	6.2	3.5 (1.1–12.0)	0.04

^aIncludes surgery, insertion of intravenous cannula, wound or abscess treatment and stitches; injections were excluded.

OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval.