ERRATUM

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Group B Streptococcal Bacteremia in Nonpregnant Adults with Hepatic Disease in Korea

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Technical problems in typesetting led to mistakes in Tables 1 and 2. Please pay special attention to the corrected column heads in Table 1 and to the corrected entries in columns 4 and 7 in Table 2.

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Table 1 Characteristics of patients with GBS bacteremia in association with hepatic disease or nonhepatic disease

Characteristics	Total (%) (n =67)	Patients with hepatic disease (n =37)	Patients with nonhepatic disease (n =30)	P value
Age ≥65 years	16 (23.9)	3	13	0.001
Sex (M:F)	45:22	30:7	15:15	0.007
Underlying condition ^a				
Chemotherapy	4 (6.0)	3	1	NS
Invasive procedure or surgery	9 (13.4)	5	4	NS
Indwelling catheters	6 (9.0)	0	6	0.006
Unconsciousness	3 (4.5)	0	3	NS
Immunosuppression	3 (4.5)	1	2	NS
Alcoholism	5 (7.5)	4	1	NS
Leukopenia (<1000/mm ³)	1 (1.5)	0	1	NS
Bleeding	10 (14.9)	8	2	NS
Nosocomial acquisition	17 (25.4)	9	8	NS
Polymicrobial bacteremia	8 (11.9)	1	7	0.018
Complication				
Septic shock	8 (11.9)	6	2	NS
Respiratory failure	8 (11.9)	3	5	NS
Deteriorated mental status	14 (20.9)	10	4	NS
Acute renal failure	5 (7.5)	3	2	NS
ICU admission	9 (13.4)	5	4	NS
Clinical diagnosis ^a				
Primary bacteremia	24 (35.8)	15	9	NS
Skin and soft tissue infection	9 (13.4)	1	8	0.008
Pneumonia	2 (3.0)	0	2	NS
Peritonitis	16 (23.9)	15	1	<0.001
Biliary infection	1 (1.5)	0	1	NS
Meningitis	3 (4.5)	1	2	NS
Bone and joint infection	14 (20.9)	7	7	NS
Urinary tract infection	3 (4.5)	2	1	NS
Endophthalmitis	1 (1.5)	0	1	NS
Mortality ^b	6/61 (9.8)	2	4	NS

NS, not significant

^a Patients had one or more predisposing condition(s) or diagnosis

^b Outcomes were not determined in six cases because of transfer to other hospital, follow-up loss, or discharge against medical advice

Table 2 Characteristics of 15 patients with GBS bacteremia and peritonitis in association with hepatic disease. All patients had mono-microbial GBS bacteremia, and none had antibiotic prophylaxis against spontaneous bacterial peritonitis

Patient no.	Age/sex	Liver disease	Previous variceal bleeding	Acquisition	CP class	Other disease due to GBS	Ascitic fluid			Outcome
							Leukocyte (/mm ³)	PMN (%)	Culture	
1	62/M	HCC	–	H	C	–	9900	90	GBS	died
2	42/F	BC	–	H	C	–	1750	91	<i>E. coli</i> ^a , <i>M. morganii</i>	survived
3	57/F	LC-B	–	C	B	–	10670	84	–	survived
4	40/M	AL	–	C	B	–	2370	95	–	survived
5	56/F	AL	–	C	C	meningitis	1560	61	–	survived
6	65/M	HCC	yes	C	C	–	4800	95	–	survived
7	55/M	LC-B	–	C	C	arthritis, Rt wrist	4160	82	–	survived
8	52/M	LC-B	yes	C	B	spondylitis, L5-S1	3650	32	GBS, <i>E. coli</i>	survived
9	55/M	LC-B	–	C	C	–	2200	91	GBS	survived
10	39/M	LC-B	–	C	B	–	66800	85	–	survived
11	41/M	LC-B	–	C	C	–	35000	97	GBS	survived
12	57/M	AL	–	C	C	–	1440	69	–	survived
13	45/M	LC-B	–	C	C	–	700	73	–	survived
14	53/M	LC-B	–	C	C	–	NA	NA	NA	survived
15	62/M	LC-C	–	C	B	–	4840	85	–	survived

HCC, hepatoma; AL, alcoholic cirrhosis; BC, biliary cirrhosis; LC-B, HBV-associated cirrhosis; LC-C, HCV-associated cirrhosis; C, community-acquired, H, hospital-acquired; CP class, Child-

Pugh class; PMN, polymorphonuclear cell; NA, not available; –, negative

^a *Escherichia coli* producing extended spectrum β -lactamase