

CORRECTION

Correction: Modeling suggests that microliter volumes of contaminated blood caused an outbreak of hepatitis C during computerized tomography

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The image for [Fig 1](#) is incorrectly a duplicate of the image for Fig 3. Please view the correct [Fig 1](#) below:



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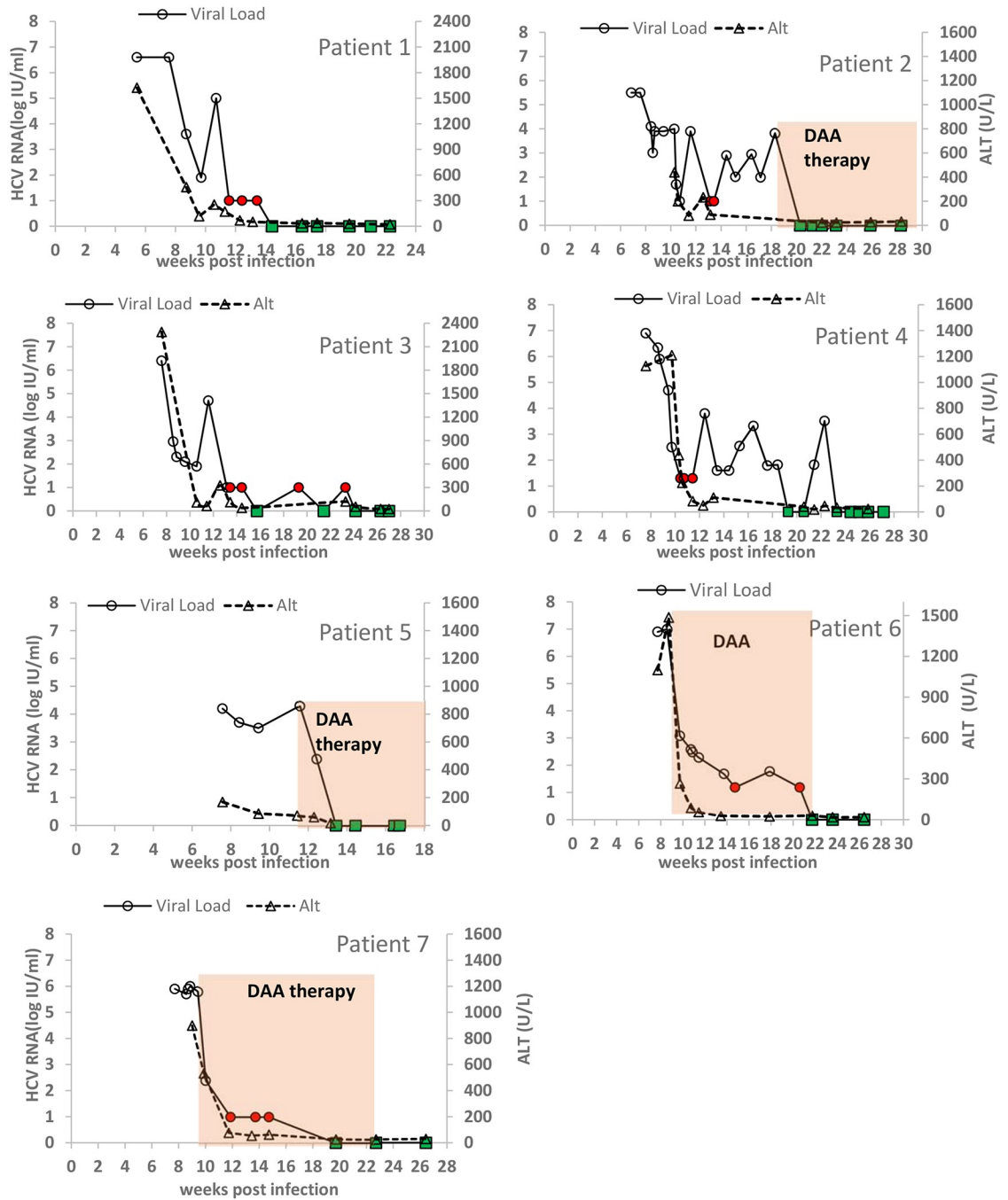


Fig 1. Viral load and ALT kinetics of seven AHC patients managed at SZMC. Open circles: observed HCV viral load above the limit of quantification, LOQ (>30 IU/mL); Red circles: observed HCV <LOQ but still detected; Green squares: observed HCV viral load below the limit of detection. HCV viral loads were assessed using the Abbott RealTime HCV assay (limit of quantification 30 IU/ml).

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There are errors in the Author Contributions. The correct contributions are: Conceptualization: ES, HD, YL. Data curation: ES, IG, DW, ID, DA, MCE, YS, GSB, HD, YL. Formal analysis: LS, HI, RB, RP, RTK, YWW, AS, SJC, YL. Investigation: TZ, SH, MR. Methodology: LS, TZ, SH, RB, HD. Supervision: ES, HD. Writing—original draft: ES, LS, TZ, HD. Writing—review & editing: ES, DW, AS, SJC, HD.

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Reference

1. Shteyer E, Shekhtman L, Zinger T, Harari S, Gafanovich I, Wolf D, et al. (2019) Modeling suggests that microliter volumes of contaminated blood caused an outbreak of hepatitis C during computerized tomography. PLoS ONE 14(1): e0210173. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0210173> <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0210173> PMID: 30645600