

CORRECTION

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# Correction: Acute occupational exposures reported to the Dutch Poisons Information Center: a prospective study on the root causes of incidents at the workplace

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**Correction:** *J Occup Med Toxicol* 17, 19 (2022)  
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In the original version of this article [1], inhalation was mentioned as the most common route of occupational exposure (62%), followed by ocular (40%) and dermal contact (33%). Due to a calculation error, the percentage for inhalation was incorrect. The correct percentage is 34%, i.e. in 34% of patients, occupational exposure occurred via inhalation.

Because of this error, the text of the abstract, results (exposure characteristics) and discussion, should be amended as follows:

**Abstract:** Patients were often exposed via multiple routes (ocular contact 40%, inhalation 34% and dermal contact 33%).

**Results:** Patients were often exposed via multiple routes, most commonly involving ocular contact (40.0%), followed by inhalation (33.9%), dermal contact (32.6%) and oral exposures (9.4%).

**Discussion:** Patients were often exposed via multiple routes (ocular contact 40%, inhalation 34% and dermal contact 33%). A comparable exposure pattern was found in a previous Poison Control Center (PCC) study [7].

The original article has been corrected.

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## References

1. Wijnands APG, de Vries I, Verbruggen T, et al. Acute occupational exposures reported to the Dutch Poisons Information Center: a prospective study on the root causes of incidents at the workplace. *J Occup Med Toxicol.* 2022;17:19. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12995-022-00360-4>.

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