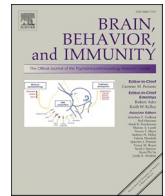




Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.



Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “At the height of the storm: Healthcare staff’s health conditions and job satisfaction and their associated predictors during the epidemic peak of COVID-19” [Brain Behav. Immun. 87 (2020) 144–146]

Stephen X. Zhang^{a,*}, Jing Liu^b, Asghar Afshar Jahanshahi^c, Khaled Nawaser^{d,e}, Ali Yousefi^f, Jizhen Li^g, Shuhua Sun^h

^a University of Adelaide, Australia

^b Jilin University, China

^c CENTRUM Católica Graduate Business School, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Peru

^d Arvand Non-profit Higher Education Institute, Iran

^e Universidad Católica Los Angeles de Chimbote, Instituto de Investigación, Chimbote, Peru

^f Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Tehran, Iran

^g Research Center for Competitive Dynamics and Innovation Strategy, School of Economics and Management, Tsinghua University, China

^h Tulane University, United States

The authors regret errors in the abstract, the sixth paragraph of the article and the capital of Table 1, which were inadvertently introduced during the process of production. These corrections had not altered the results, interpretation or conclusions of the paper. The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused. The correct abstract, sixth paragraph and Table 1 appear below and references cited are as in the original manuscript.

Abstract

This study reports the physical health, mental health, anxiety, depression, distress, and job satisfaction of healthcare staff in Iran when the country faced its highest number of total active COVID-19 cases. In a sample of 304 healthcare staff (doctors, nurses, radiologists, technicians, etc.), we found a sizable portion reached the cutoff levels of disorders in anxiety (30.6%), depression (28.0%), and distress (20.1%). Age, gender, education, access to PPE (personal protective equipment), healthcare institutions (public vs. private), and individual status of COVID-19 infection each predicted some but not all the outcome variables of SF-12, PHQ-4, K6, and job satisfaction. The healthcare workers varied

greatly in their access to PPE and in their status of COVID-19 infection: negative (69.7%), unsure (28.0%), and positive (2.3%). The predictors were also different from those identified in previous studies of healthcare staff during the COVID-19 crisis in China. This study helps to identify the healthcare staff in need to enable more targeted help as healthcare staff in many countries are facing peaks in their COVID-19 cases.

The mental health composite of SF-12 was 26.3 (7.5), significantly lower ($p < 0.001$) than those reported in three previous studies of 46.3 (10.4), 44.2 (10.8), and 44.6 (11.9) respectively (Montazeri et al., 2009; Rohani et al., 2010; Montazeri et al., 2011). The physical health composite of SF-12 was 40.7 (7.0), also significantly lower ($p < 0.001$; $p < 0.001$; $p < 0.05$) than reported in the above studies of 50.1 (8.5), 48.2 (8.2), and 42.3 (11.4). A sizable percentage of healthcare staff reached the cutoff values for mental disorder concerns on distress (20.1% by K6), depression (28.0% by PHQ-4), and anxiety (30.6% by PHQ-4).

DOI of original article: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbi.2020.05.010>.

* Corresponding author at: 9-28 Nexus10 Tower, 10 Pulteney St, Adelaide, SA 5000, Australia.

E-mail address: stephen.x.zhang@gmail.com (S.X. Zhang).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbi.2020.11.021>

Table 1
Descriptive statistics and risk factors of the health conditions (SF-12, PHQ-4 and K6) and job satisfaction among healthcare staff (*p < 0.05).

Variables (N = 304)		Mean + s.d. or No. (%)	Physical health (SF-12) β(95%CI)	Mental health (SF-12) β(95%CI)	Anxiety (PHQ-4) β(95%CI)	Depression (PHQ-4) β(95%CI)	Distress (K6) β(95%CI)	Job satisfaction β(95%CI)
Mean + s.d.			40.7 ± 7.0	26.3 ± 7.5	2.0 ± 1.5	2.1 ± 1.4	14.8 ± 5.3	3.3 ± 0.7
Age		35.1 ± 9.1	−0.061 (−0.174; −0.052)	0.230* (0.106; 0.355)	−0.021 (−0.044; 0.001)	−0.020 (−0.040; 0.000)	−0.038 (−0.115; 0.040)	−0.004 (−0.015; 0.007)
Gender	Male	126 (41.4%)						reference
	Female	178 (58.6%)	1.040 (−0.865; 2.944)	0.110 (−1.995; 2.214)	0.354 (−0.016; 0.723)	0.457* (0.117; 0.796)	2.140* (0.851; 3.429)	−0.052 (−0.235; 0.130)
Marital status	Single	114 (37.5%)	0.030 (0.865; 0.925)	−0.225 (−1.214; 0.764)	−0.004 (−0.170; 0.163)	0.030 (−0.124; 0.183)	−0.124 (−0.706; 0.458)	0.031 (−0.051; 0.113)
	Married without child	57 (18.7%)						
	Married with one child	61 (20.0%)						
	Married with more than one child	69 (22.7%)						
Education level	Others (i.e. divorced)	3 (1.0%)						
	Under diploma	7 (2.3%)	0.977*(0.204; 1.750)	−0.902* (−1.757; −0.047)	0.058 (−0.091; 0.207)	0.115 (−0.022; 0.252)	0.084 (−0.436; 0.604)	0.026 (−0.047; 0.100)
	Diploma (12 years)	21 (6.9%)						
	2-years college	37 (12.2%)						
	Graduated or studying a bachelor degree	143 (47.0%)						
	Graduated or studying a master degree	43 (14.1%)						
Access to PPE (Personal Protective Equipment)	Graduated or studying a doctoral degree	53 (17.4%)						
	Never	14 (4.8%)	1.875* (1.027; 2.724)	−0.404 (−1.342; 0.534)	−0.069 (−0.223; 0.085)	−0.084 (−0.226; 0.057)	−0.570* (−1.107; −0.033)	0.150* (0.074; 0.226)
	Rarely	45 (15.4%)						
	Sometimes	89 (30.5%)						
Public or private institution	Very often	78 (26.7%)						
	Always	66 (22.6%)						
	Public	223 (73.4%)						reference
COVID-19 infection	Private	81 (26.6%)	0.193 (−1.895; 2.281)	2.349* (0.041; 4.657)	−0.128 (−0.521; 0.264)	−0.006 (−0.367; 0.355)	0.603 (−0.768; 1.973)	−0.079 (−0.273; 0.116)
	Negative	212 (69.7%)						reference
	Unsure	85 (28.0%)	−1.081 (−3.074; 0.912)	−0.727 (−2.923; 1.476)	0.688* (0.303; 1.073)	0.449* (0.094; 0.803)	1.649* (0.304; 2.995)	0.260* (−0.451; −0.070)
	Positive	7 (2.3%)	−3.482 (−9.992; 3.027)	1.807 (−5.388; 9.002)	0.157 (−0.956; 1.271)	−0.193 (−1.217; 0.830)	1.481 (−2.406; 5.367)	0.191 (−0.360; 0.741)