BMC Cancer

CORRECTION

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Correction: Effect of chlorhexidine Mouthrinse on prevention of microbial contamination during EBUS-TBNA: a randomized controlled trial

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors reported errors in Figs. 2 and 3. The incorrect version of the figures were used. figuresThis correction article includes the updated versions of both figures.

Further to this, the authors would like to correct the following:

1) “mouthrinse” in the article title should be in lowercase

2) **Methods**, *Procedures*, second paragraph: The sentence should read: "Following mediastinal evaluation using EBUS, TBNA was performed at the designated lymph nodes (LNs) or masses with a dedicated 22-gauge aspiration needle.", instead of "Following mediastinal evaluation using EBUS-TBNA was performed at the designated lymph nodes (LNs) or masses with a dedicated 22-gauge aspiration needle."

"EBUS-TBNA → EBUS, TBNA"

3) **Results**, *Characteristics of participants and procedure*, third paragraph: The sentence “Cytopathology examinations revealed that 24.5 and 17.9% of the LNs or masses were malignant in the chlorhexidine group and usual care group, respectively.” should be corrected to: “Cytopathology examinations revealed that 24.5% and 17.9% of the LNs or masses were malignant in the chlorhexidine group and usual care group, respectively.”

The ’%’ sign was omitted after the number 24.5.

"24.5 → 24.5%"

4) In the **abbreviations** section, the semicolon was duplicated before the entry “EUS-B-FNA”.

The original article [1] has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-022-10442-5.

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1. Kim NY, Park JH, Park J, et al. Effect of chlorhexidine Mouthrinse on prevention of microbial contamination during EBUS-TBNA: a randomized controlled trial. BMC Cancer. 2022;22:1334. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-022-10442-5.

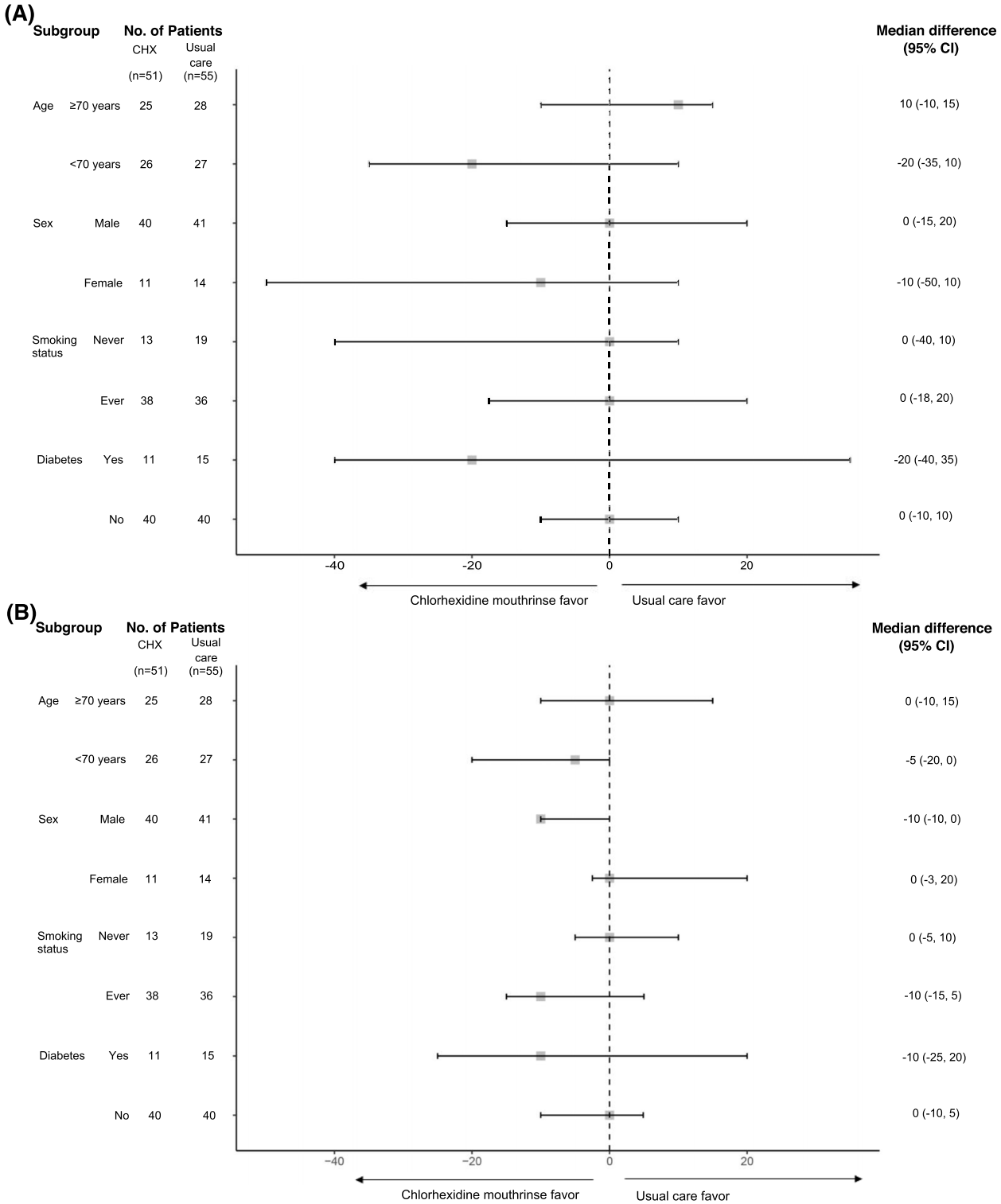

Fig. 2 Forest plots of subgroup analyses of colony forming unit counts in aerobic culture (**A**) and anaerobic culture (**B**)

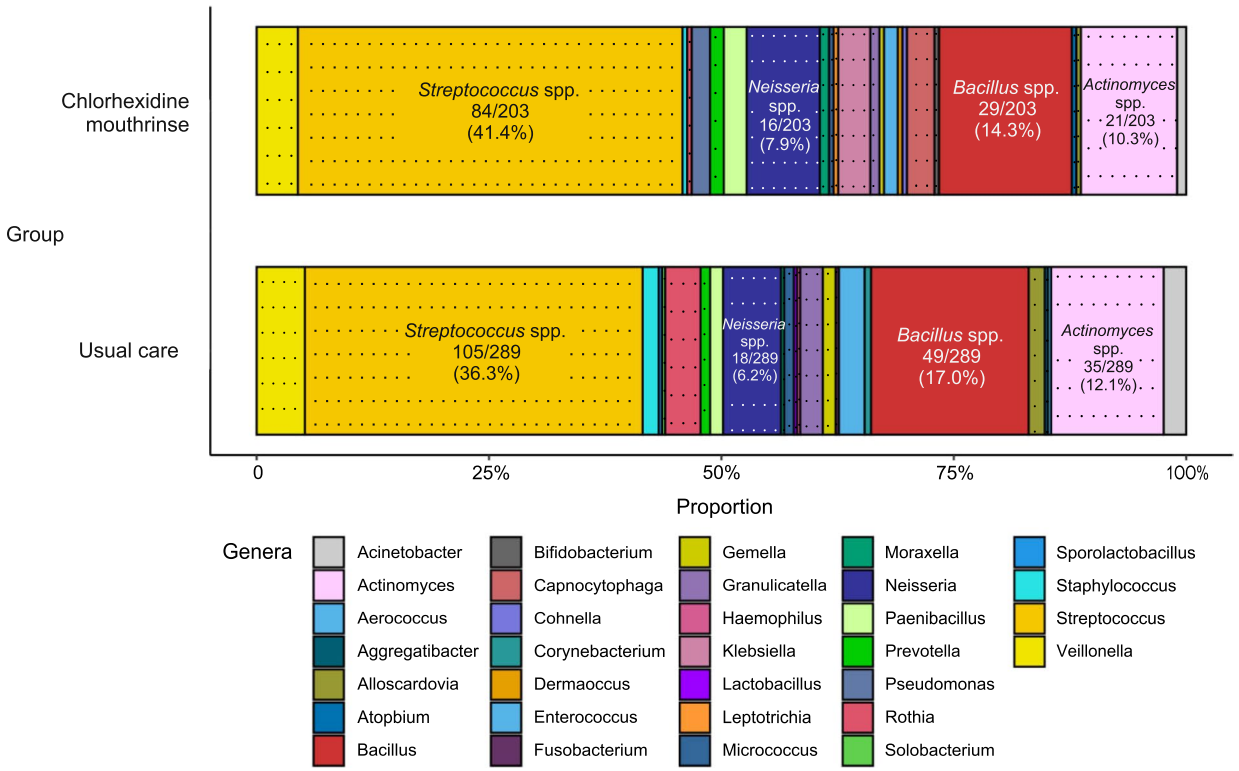

Fig. 3 Relative abundance of bacterial genera from needle wash samples. A total of 203 bacteria in the chlorhexidine mouthrinse group and 289 bacteria in the usual care group were identified by matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry. The dotted boxes represent the genera of oropharyngeal commensal bacteria