

Table 5 Potential risk factors for hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection among barbers and clients (combined data, n = 796)

Variable	HCV positive		RR ^a (95% CI) ^a	P-value ^b
	No. of cases	% by risk category		
Age (years)				
15–29	1	0.4	1.00	0.002 ^c
30–44	1	0.5	1.14 (0.07–18.2)	
45–70	8	2.6	6.29 (0.79–49.9)	
Level of education				
University	0	0.0	1.00	0.03 ^c
Secondary	0	0.0	–	
Primary	2	1.4	–	
No education	8	2.0	–	
Area of residence				
Urban	0	0.0	1.00	0.15 ^c
Suburban	2	0.8	–	
Rural	7	1.6	–	
Marital status				
Unmarried or divorced	2	0.8	1.73 (0.36–8.40)	0.49
Married	7	1.4	–	
Monthly income				
< US\$ 150	8	1.4	–	0.95
≥ US\$ 150	0	0.0	–	
Smoking				
Yes	5	1.3	1.03 (0.29–3.59)	0.95
No	5	1.2	–	
Drink alcohol				
Yes	1	0.5	0.29 (0.03–2.29)	0.24
No	9	1.6	–	
Drug use				
Yes	3	3.2	3.71 (0.92–15.1)	0.06
No	6	0.9	–	
History of transfusion				
Yes	1	0.6	0.49 (0.06–4.00)	0.50
No	7	1.2	–	
Traditional healer				
Yes	2	1.3	0.95 (0.20–4.54)	0.73
No	8	1.4	–	
History of surgery				
Yes	6	2.4	3.22 (0.90–12.5)	0.07
No	4	0.8	–	
History of dental procedure				
Yes	5	1.0	0.59 (0.17–2.07)	0.41
No	5	1.8	–	
Current heterosexual relationship				
Yes	3	0.7	0.49 (0.11–2.09)	0.34
No	5	1.5	–	
Symptoms of liver disease				
Yes	3	3.9	3.97 (1.01–15.7)	0.049
No	7	1.0	–	

^aChi-squared test; ^bFisher test/corrected Yates, ^cChi-squared test for linear trend
RR = relative risk; CI = confidence interval; – = undefined.