

Table 1 Educational and occupational characteristics and self-reported hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection control practices of the study sample of Tehran dentists ($n = 300$)

Variable	% of respondents
<i>Type of dental clinic</i>	
Office only	66.3
Clinic only	14.3
Both	19.3
<i>No. of staff employed</i>	
0	4.3
1	52.3
2	33.7
3	8.0
4	1.3
5	0.3
<i>Years of clinical experience</i>	
> 6	83.3
≤ 6	16.7
<i>Graduated abroad from foreign university</i>	
Total	26.3
General dentists	19.3
Specialist dentists	7.0
Academic faculty experience	19.7
<i>No. of continuing education courses attended</i>	
> 3	38.7
1–2	29.7
Never	31.7
Attended course(s) within previous 2 years	41.3
<i>Main source of HBV-related knowledge</i>	
Textbooks	38.3
Articles	33.0
Courses/classes	23.3
National media	5.3
<i>Self-assessed knowledge regarding HBV</i>	
Very knowledgeable	5.7
Good	57.7
Poor	31.0
Very poor	5.7
<i>Vaccination status</i>	
Vaccinated against HBV	88.3
Had antibody titre tested	55.0
<i>Personal protection used</i>	
Dental mask	98.0
Disposable gloves for each patient	99.3
Glasses/eyeshield	68.7
<i>Minutes preparing dental unit for next patient</i>	
≥ 3	75.7
< 3	24.3
<i>Sterilization methods used</i>	
Autoclave only	41.0
Both autoclave and dry oven	41.0
Oven only (no autoclave)	17.0