Table 4. **Binary logistic regression for predictors of acquired infections**

		n (%)	β	SE	P	OR	95% CI	Nagelkerke R2
Age, yr								
Mean ± SD		32.74 ± 11.0	0.0	0.07	0.934	0.09	1.16–3.38	
Years of experience								
Mean ± SD		13.60 ± 10.65	0.02	0.07	0.720	1.02	1.09–2.32	
Gender								
Male		748 (45.0)	0.48	0.26	0.064	1.59	1.15–2.72	
Professions					<0.001	0.31	0.04–0.47	
Nurses		826 (49.8)	−0.92	0.38	0.010	0.38	0.08–0.91	0.097
Physicians		544 (32.8)	−1.31	0.43	<0.001	0.39	0.24–0.66	
Housekeepers		170 (10.2)	−1.11	0.36	0.016	0.29	0.32–1.26	
Workplace	Frequency of occupational HAIs				<0.001	0.31	0.04–0.47	
ICU	19 (7.2%)	262 (15.8)	−0.30	0.43	0.482	0.71	0.84–1.36	
Medical inpatient	25 (7.1%)	352 (21.2)	−0.30	0.42	0.474	0.62	1.04–2.06	
Surgical inpatient	6 (1.4%)a	425 (25.6)	−2.06	0.55	0.011	0.13	0.11–0.96	
Outpatients	4 (2.4%)	166 (10.0)	−1.43	0.62	0.022	0.23	0.34–1.86	
Operating rooms	9 (3.0%)	291 (17.5)	−1.10	0.49	0.021	.036	0.28–0.91	
Emergency department	8 (8.9%)	90 (5.4)	−0.87	0.85	0.078	0.20	0.64–2.46	
Before COVID-19 pandemic			0.92	0.26	<0.001	2.55	1.55–4.15	
Constant			−3.25	1.80	0.072			

The model was correctly predicted by 96.8% with a cut-off value of 0.5. The others department was a reference category for working place; technicians' profession was a reference category for professions; female was a reference category for gender; and during COVID-19 pandemic was a reference category for before and during the pandemic.

[a]*p<0.001 (McNemar test).*

CI = confidence interval; OR = odds ratio; SE = standard error, P < 0.05.