

FoodNet case-control studies							
	Author	Year	Exposure	OR (CI)	PAR%		
<i>E. coli</i> O175:H7 N = 568 Cases = 196 Controls = 372	Kassenborg H	1996-1997	Ate at table service restaurant	1.7 (1.0-2.9)	20		
			Ate pink hamburger at home	5.0 (1.7-15)	8		
			Ate pink hamburger away from home	5.0 (1.3-20)	7		
			Diet variability	0.4 (0.2-0.7)			
			<i>For persons ≥ 6 years of age</i>				
			Visited a farm with cows	10 (1.8-53)	8		
			Used immune suppressive medication	11 (1.6-72)	5		
			<i>For persons &lt; 6 years of age</i>				
Lived on farm or visited farm	5.2 (1.3-22)	6					
Child < 2 years of age in household	5.4 (1.2-25)	6					
<i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium N = 483 Cases = 166 Controls = 317	Glynn K	1996-1997	Treated with ACKSSuT antimicrobial agents	2.86 (1.3-6.1)	7		
			Ate eggs prepared outside the home	1.9 (1.0-3.3)	9		
			Ate < 10 meals prepared in the home	1.6 (1.1-2.6)	24		
			Ate fried eggs prepared outside the home	2.8 (1.1-6.9)	5		
			Ate scrambled eggs outside the home	1.9 (0.9-4.2)	5		
			Visited a cattle farm	3.1 (1.0-9.4)	4		
			Travel outside the US	13.6 (1.7-110.1)	5		
			Ate turkey prepared in the home	0.8 (0.4-1.5)			
<i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis  N = 527 Cases = 182 Controls = 345	Kimura A	1996-1997	Chicken prepared outside the home	2.8 (1.8-4.4)	31		
			Fewer number of meals prepared at home	2.4 (1.5-3.8)	33		
			Lower diet diversity	4.0 (2.4-6.7)			
<i>Salmonella</i> Heidelberg  N=127 Cases=44 Controls = 83	Hennessy T	1996-1997	Runny egg outside the home	12.2 (1.5-99.5)	17		
			Fried eggs outside the home	9.1 (1.1-78.4)	12		
			Any eggs outside the home	6.4 (2.1-19.4)	35		
			Scrambled eggs outside the home	4.6 (1.4-14.7)	21		
			Runny egg anywhere	4.4 (1.2-16.4)	24		
			Chicken outside the home	2.5 (1.0-5.9)	35		
			Chicken at home	0.13 (0.04-0.40)			
			Eggs at home	0.6 (0.3-1.4)			
			Pork anywhere	0.44 (0.2-1.4)			

FoodNet case-control studies					
	Author	Year	Exposure	OR (CI)	PAR%
Infant Salmonellosis  N= 61 Cases = 22 Controls = 39	Rowe S	1996-1997	Liquid diet (breast milk/formula/water) Household member had diarrhea Birth weight $\leq$ 7 pounds	6.67 (1.07-infinity) 13.16 (1.76-infinity) 3.18 (0.33-infinity)	46 53
Reptile associated Salmonellosis  N= 8,081 Cases = 463 Controls = 7,618	Mermin J	1996-1997	Any reptile or amphibian contact Reptile or amphibian in home Amphibian Snake Non-iguana lizard Touched reptile	2.4 (1.6-3.5) 2.5 (1.6-3.9) 2.9 (1.5-5.8) 3.5 (1.5-8.1) 4.1 (1.8-9.5) 2.3 (1.4-3.8)	9.5 7.0    5.3
Campylobacteriosis  N = 2,632 Cases = 1,316 Controls = 1,316	Friedman C	1998-1999	Ate chicken prepared at a restaurant Ate non-poultry meat prepared at a restaurant Had contact with animal stool Had pet puppy Had contact with farm animals ( $\geq$ 12 years) Ate turkey prepared at a restaurant Drank untreated water from a lake, river or stream Ate undercooked or pink chicken Ate raw seafood Had contact with farm animals (2 - <12 years) Drank raw milk Ate non-poultry meat prepared at home Ate chicken prepared at home Ate fresh berries bought at a store Female gender Ate fried chicken Ate turkey prepared at home	2.2 (1.7-2.9) 1.7 (1.3-2.2) 1.4 (1.02-1.9) 3.4 (1.8-6.5) 2.0 (1.2-3.6) 2.5 (1.3-4.7) 3.3 (1.5-7.5)  2.1 (1.2-3.4) 1.9 (1.1-3.4) 21.0 (2.5-178) 4.3 (1.3-14.2) 0.7 (0.5-0.9) 0.7 (0.6-0.9) 0.6 (0.5-0.9) 0.5 (0.4-0.6) 0.5 (0.3-0.6) 0.5 (0.4-0.8)	24 21 6 5 4 4 3  3 3 2 1.5
Floroquinolone-resistant <i>Campylobacter</i> infection  N = 126 Cases = 64 Controls = 62	Kassenborg H	1998-1999	Eating chicken or turkey cooked at a commercial establishment	10 (1.3-78)	38

FoodNet case-control studies					
	Author	Year	Exposure	OR (CI)	PAR%
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>  N = 772 Cases = 282 Controls = 490	Roy S	1999-2001	Contact with persons ≤2 yr old	1.5 (0.6-3.3)	
			Contact with persons >2 to 11yr old	3.0 (1.5-6.2)	
			Contact with persons >11 to 17 yr old	0.3 (.01-1.3)	
			Contact with calves or cows	3.5 (1.8-6.8)	
			International travel	7.7 (2.7-22.0)	
			Freshwater swimming	1.9 (1.0-3.5)	
			Marine swimming	2.5 (0.7-8.2)	
			Pool swimming	1.3 (0.8-2.3)	
			Water park swimming	1.0 (0.3-3.3)	
			Drinking well water	1.5 (0.9-2.5)	
			Filtering drinking water	0.8 (0.5-0.7)	
			Raw vegetables	0.5 (0.3-7.5)	
			Hispanic	2.3 (0.7-7.5)	
			Chronic medical condition	2.2 (1.2-4.0)	
<i>E. coli</i> O157 N = 917 Cases = 326 Controls = 591	Kennedy M	1999-2000	Eating pink hamburger at home	2.2 (1.2-4.3)	
			Thawing ground beef in microwave	1.5 (1.0-2.2)	
			Swimming in a pond, lake, river or stream with cattle nearby	15.8 (1.9-127.7)	
			Drinking pond, lake river, or stream water	3.5 (1.6-7.6)	
			Drinking from water fountains or pool water	3.5 (1.5-8.2)	
			Living on a farm	1.9 (1.1-3.4)	
			Visiting a farm < 12 times a year	3.0 (1.1-8.5)	



## References

1. Kassenborg, H, Hedberg CW, Hoekstra M, et al. Farm visits and undercooked hamburgers as major risk factors for sporadic *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 infection: Data from a case-control study in 5 FoodNet sites. CID 2004:38 (Suppl 3);S271-278.
2. Glynn, K, Reddy, V, Hutwagner, L, et al. Prior antimicrobial agent use increases the risk of sporadic infections with multidrug-resistant *Salmonella* enterica serotype Typhimurium: A FoodNet case-control study, 1996-1997. CID 2004:38 (Suppl 3);S227-236.
3. Kimura, A, Reddy, V, Marcus, R, et al. Chicken consumptions a newly identified risk factor for sporadic *Salmonella* enterica serotype Enteritidis infections in the United States: A case-control study in FoodNet sites. CID 2004:38 (Suppl 3);S244-252.
4. Hennessy, T, Cheng, LLH, Kassenborg, H, et al. Egg consumption is the principal risk factor for sporadic *Salmonella* serotype Heidelberg infections: A case-control study in FoodNet sites. CID 2004:38 (Suppl 3);S237-243.
5. Rowe, S, Rocourt, JR, Shiferaw, B, et al. Breast-feeding decreases the risk of sporadic salmonellosis among infants in FoodNet sites. CID 2004:38 (Suppl 3);S262-270.
6. Mermin, J, Hutwagner, L, Vugia, D, et al. Reptiles, amphibians, and human *Salmonella* infection: A population-based, case-control study. CID 2004:38 (Suppl 3);S253-261.
7. Friedman, C, Hoekstra, RM, Samuel M, et al. Risk factors for sporadic *Campylobacter* infection in the United States: A case-control study in FoodNet sites. CID 2004:38 (Suppl 3);S285-296.
8. Kassenborg, H, Smith, KE, Vugia, D, et al. Fluoroquinolone-resistant *Campylobacter* infections: Eating poultry outside of the home and foreign travel are risk factors. CID 2004:38 (Suppl 3);S279-284.
9. Roy, SL, DeLong, SM, Stenzel, SA, et al. Risk factors for sporadic Cryptosporidiosis among immunocompetent persons in the United States from 1999-2001. J Clin Micro 2004:42;2944-2951.

10. Kennedy, M, Rabatsky-Ehr, T, Thomas, S, et al. Risk factors for sporadic *Escherichia coli* O157 infections in the United States: A case-control study in FoodNet sites, 1999-2000. International conference on Emerging Infectious Diseases. Atlanta, GA, March 2002.
11. Varma JK, Samuel MC, Marcus R, et al. Dietary and medical risk factors for sporadic *Listeria monocytogenes* infection: A FoodNet case-control study – United States, 2000-2003. International conference on Emerging Infectious Diseases. Atlanta, GA, March 2004.
12. Varma JK, Marcus R, Stenzel SA, et al. Taking antimicrobial agents and eating cheese made from non-pasteurized milk are risk factors for infection with multi-drug resistant *Salmonella* serotype Newport – United States, 2002-2003. International conference on Emerging Infectious Diseases. Atlanta, GA, March 2004.
13. Marcus R, Varma JK, Medus C, Boothe EJ, Anderson BJ, Crume T, Fullerton KE, Moore MR, White PL, Lyszkowicz E, Voetsch AC, Angulo FJ. Re-assessment of risk factors for sporadic *Salmonella* serotype Enteritidis infections: a case-control study in five FoodNet Sites, 2002-2003. *Epidemiol. Infect* 2006;1-9.
14. Voetsch AC, Kennedy MH, Keene WE, Smith KE, Rabatsky-Ehr T, Zansky S, Thomas SM, Mohle-Boetani J, Sparling PH, McGavern MB, and Mead PS. Risk factors for sporadic Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* O157 infections in FoodNet sites, 1999-2000. *Epidemiol. Infect* 2006;1-8.