

Table. Published case-control and cohort studies conducted by the Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet), by pathogen

Year	Topic	Key findings	Reference	Link
Campylobacter				
1998	General population	Consumption of chicken prepared at a restaurant and consumption of non-poultry meat were associated with <i>Campylobacter</i> infection among non-travelers	Friedman CR, Hoekstra RM, Samuel M, Marcus R, Bender J, Shiferaw B, Reddy S, Ahuja SD, Helfrick DL, Hardnett F, Carter M, Anderson B, Tauxe RV. Risk factors for sporadic <i>Campylobacter</i> infection in the United States: a case-control study in FoodNet sites. <i>Clin Infect Dis</i> . 2004;38(Suppl 3):S286-296.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15095201
1998	Antibiotic resistance	People with fluoroquinolone-resistant infections were more likely to have traveled internationally and to have eaten chicken or turkey cooked at a commercial establishment when compared with healthy controls	Kassenborg HD, Smith KE, Vugia DJ, Rabatsky-Ehr T, Bates MR, Carter MA, Dumais NB, Cassidy MP, Mariano N, Tauxe RV, Angulo FJ. Emerging Infections Program FoodNet Working Group. Fluoroquinolone-resistant <i>Campylobacter</i> infections: eating poultry outside of the home and foreign travel are risk factors. <i>Clin Infect Dis</i> . 2004;38(Suppl 3):S279-284.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15131986
1998	Prolonged diarrhea	People with diarrhea caused by ciprofloxacin-resistant <i>Campylobacter</i> have loose stools for longer than people with ciprofloxacin-susceptible infections	Nelson JM, Smith KE, Vugia DJ, Rabatsky-Ehr T, Segler SD, Kassenborg HD, Zansky SM, Joyce K, Mariano N, Hoekstra RM, Angulo FJ. Prolonged diarrhea due to ciprofloxacin-resistant <i>Campylobacter</i> infection. <i>J Infect Dis</i> . 2004;190:1150-1157.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15131986
2002	Infants	Infants 0-6 months of age with <i>Campylobacter</i> infection were less likely to be breast-fed and more likely to drink well water and ride in a shopping cart next to meat or poultry than uninfected infants. Infants 7-11 months old were more likely to visit or live on a farm, have a pet with diarrhea in the home, and eat fruits and vegetables prepared in the home than uninfected infants	Fullerton KE, Ingram A, Jones TF, Anderson BJ, McCarthy PV, Hurd S, Shiferaw B, Vugia DJ, Haubert N, Hayes T, Wedel S, Scallan E, Henao OL, Angulo FJ. EIP FoodNet Working. Sporadic <i>Campylobacter</i> infection in infants: A population-based surveillance case-control study. <i>Ped Infect Dis J</i> . 2007;26(1):19-24.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17195700
Cryptosporidium				
1999	General population	People with <i>Cryptosporidium</i> infection were more likely to have traveled internationally, have contact with cattle or with children >2 to 11 years of age with diarrhea, and report freshwater swimming than healthy people	Roy SL, Delong SM, Stenzel SA, Shiferaw B, Roberts JM, Khalakina A, Marcus R, Segler SD, Shah DD, Thomas S, Vugia DJ, Zansky SM, Dietz V, Beach MJ. Emerging Infections Program FoodNet Working Group. Risk factors for sporadic <i>Cryptosporidium</i> among immunocompetent persons in the United States from 1999 to 2001. <i>J Clin Micro</i> . 2004;42(7):2944-2951.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15095201
Listeria				
2000	General population	<i>Listeria</i> infection was associated with eating melons at a commercial establishment and eating hummus prepared in a commercial establishment	Varma JK, Samuel MC, Marcus R, Hoekstra RM, Medus C, Segler SD, Segler S, Bender J, Barrett TJ, Angulo FJ. Emerging Infections Program FoodNet Working Group. <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> infection from foods prepared in a commercial establishment: A case-control study of potential sources of sporadic illness in the United States. <i>Clin Infect Dis</i> . 2007;44(4):521-528.	http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/content/44/4/521.full
Salmonella				
1996	Serotype Enteritidis	Eating chicken outside of the home was a risk factor for <i>Salmonella</i> serotype Enteritidis infection	Nimura AC, Reddy V, Marcus R, Cieślak PR, Mohle-Boetani JC, Kassenborg HD, Segler SD, Hardnett FP, Barrett T, Swerdlow DL. Chicken consumption is a newly identified risk factor for sporadic <i>Salmonella enterica</i> serotype Enteritidis infections in the United States: a case-control study in FoodNet sites. <i>Clin Infect Dis</i> . 2004;38(Suppl 3):S244-252.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15095201
1996	Serotype Heidelberg	Eating eggs prepared outside the home was a risk factor for <i>Salmonella</i> serotype Heidelberg infection	Hennessy TW, Cheng LR, Kassenborg B, Ahuja SD, Mohle-Boetani J, Marcus R, Shiferaw B, Angulo FJ. Group egg consumption is the principal risk factor for sporadic <i>Salmonella</i> serotype Heidelberg infections: a case-control study in FoodNet sites. <i>Clin Infect Dis</i> . 2004;38(Suppl 3):S237-243.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15095201
1996	Serotype Typhimurium, multidrug resistant	People with multidrug-resistant <i>Salmonella</i> serotype Typhimurium infection were more likely than people infected with a pansusceptible strain to have received an antibiotic agent, particularly an agent to which the <i>Salmonella</i> isolate was resistant, during the 4 weeks before illness began	Glynn MK, Reddy V, Hutwagner L, Rabatsky-Ehr T, Shiferaw B, Vugia DJ, Segler S, Bender J, Barrett TJ, Angulo FJ. Emerging Infections Program FoodNet Working Group. Prior antimicrobial agent use increases the risk of sporadic infections with multidrug-resistant <i>Salmonella enterica</i> serotype Typhimurium: a FoodNet case-control study, 1996-1997. <i>Clin Infect Dis</i> . 2004;38(Suppl 3):S227-236.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15095201
1996	Infants	Breast-feeding decreased the risk of <i>Salmonella</i> infection among infants	Rowe SY, Rocourt JR, Shiferaw B, Kassenborg HD, Segler SD, Marcus R, Daly PJ, Hardnett FP, Slutsker L. Breast-feeding decreases the risk of sporadic salmonellosis among infants in FoodNet sites. <i>Clin Infect Dis</i> . 2004;38(Suppl 3):S262-270.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15095201
1996	Reptiles	Reptile and amphibian contact was linked to an estimated 74,000 <i>Salmonella</i> infections annually in the United States	Mermin L, Hutwagner L, Vugia D, Shallow S, Daly P, Bender J, Koehler L, Marcus R, Angulo FJ. Reptiles, amphibians, and human <i>Salmonella</i> infection: a population-based, case-control study. <i>Clin Infect Dis</i> . 2004;38(Suppl 3):S253-261.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15095197
2002	Serotype Typhi	People infected with <i>Salmonella</i> serotype Typhi with decreased susceptibility but not resistant to ciprofloxacin (DSC) took longer to become afebrile and more often failed treatment than people infected with susceptible strains. Nalidixic acid screening did not detect all isolates with DSC	Crump JA, Kretsinger K, Gay K, Hoekstra RM, Vugia DJ, Hurd S, Segler SD, Hegginson M, Luedeman L, Shiferaw B, Hanna SS, Joyce KW, Mittl ED, Angulo FJ. Emerging Infections Program FoodNet and NARMS Working Groups. Clinical response and outcome of infection with <i>Salmonella enterica</i> serotype Typhi with decreased susceptibility to fluoroquinolones: a United States FoodNet multi-center retrospective cohort study. <i>Antimicrob Agents Chemother</i> . 2008 Apr;52(4):1278-84.	http://aac.asm.org/content/52/4/1278.abstract
2002	Infants	Infants with <i>Salmonella</i> infection were less likely than well infants to have been breastfed and more likely to have had exposure to reptiles, to have ridden in a shopping cart next to meat or poultry, or to have consumed concentrated liquid infant formula in the 5 days before becoming ill. Travel outside the United States was associated with infection in infants >3 months old, and attending day care with a child with diarrhea was associated with infection in infants >6 months old	Jones TF, Ingram A, Fullerton KE, et al. A case control study of the epidemiology of sporadic <i>Salmonella</i> infection in infants. <i>Pediatrics</i> . 2006;118(6):2380-2387.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17142522
2002	Serotype Enteritidis	Among people who did not travel internationally, eating chicken prepared outside the home and undercooked eggs inside the home were associated with <i>Salmonella</i> serotype Enteritidis infection. Contact with birds and reptiles were also associated with infections	Marcus R, Varma JK, Medus C, Boothe E, Anderson BJ, Crume TL, Fullerton KE, Moore MK, White PL, Lyszkowicz E, Voetsch AC, Angulo FJ. EIP FoodNet Working Group. Re-assessment of Risk Factors for Sporadic <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> Infections: A Case-Control Study in Five FoodNet Sites, 2002-2003. <i>Epidemiol and Infect</i> . 2007;135(1):84-92.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17142522
2002	Serotype Newport	People infected with <i>Salmonella</i> serotype Newport strains with decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone and resistance to multiple other agents were more likely than controls to have not traveled internationally, to have eaten uncooked ground beef, and to have eaten runny eggs or omelets prepared in the home in the 5 days before illness began. Illness occurred disproportionately in people taking antibiotic agents for reasons not related to gastroenteritis. People infected with pansusceptible strains were more likely than people with controls to have a frog or lizard in their household	Varma JK, Marcus R, Stenzel SA, et al. Highly-resistant <i>Salmonella</i> Newport MDRangC transmitted through the domestic U.S. food supply. A FoodNet case control study of sporadic <i>Salmonella</i> Newport infections, 2002-2003. <i>Am J Infect Dis</i> . 2006;19(4):222-230.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17142522
2002	Antibiotic agent use and clinical outcomes	Clinical outcomes were similar among people infected with pansusceptible <i>Salmonella</i> serotype Newport strains and those with strains that are both resistant to multiple drugs and have decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone. Over two-thirds of people at low risk for serious complications received antibiotic therapy	Devasia RA, Varma JK, Whitchard J, Gettner S, Cronquist AB, Hurd S, Segler S, Smith K, Hoefler D, Shiferaw B, Angulo FJ, Jones TF. Antimicrobial use and outcomes in patients with multidrug-resistant and pansusceptible <i>Salmonella</i> Newport infections: 2002-2003. <i>Microbial Drug Resistance</i> 2005;11(4):371-377.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15095201
2006	Multi-drug resistant	Bloodstream infection and hospitalization were more common among people with antibiotic-resistant nontyphoidal <i>Salmonella</i> infection than among people with infected with pansusceptible strains	Kruoger AL, Greene SA, Barzilay EI, Henao D, Vugia D, Hanna S, Meyer S, Smith K, Peic G, Hoefler D, Griffin PM. Clinical Outcomes of Nalidixic Acid, Ceftriaxone, and Multidrug-Resistant Nontyphoidal <i>Salmonella</i> Infections Compared with Pansusceptible Infections in FoodNet Sites, 2006-2008. <i>Foodborne Pathog Dis</i> . 2014;11(5):335-41.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/246893200
Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli O157				
1996	General population	Farm visits and undercooked hamburgers were major risk factors for <i>E. coli</i> O157 infection	Kassenborg HD, Hedberg CW, Hoekstra M, Evans MC, Chin AE, Marcus R, Vugia DJ, Smith K, Ahuja SD, Slutsker L, Griffin PM. Farm visits and undercooked hamburgers as major risk factors for sporadic <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 infection: data from a case-control study in 5 FoodNet sites. <i>Clin Infect Dis</i> . 2004;38(Suppl 3):S271-278.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15095201
2000	General population	<i>E. coli</i> O157 infection was associated with eating pink hamburgers, drinking untreated surface water, and contact with cattle. Eating produce was inversely associated with infection. Direct or indirect contact with cattle waste continues to be a leading source of these infections	Voetsch AC, Kennedy MH, Keene WE, et al. Risk factors for sporadic Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157 infections in FoodNet Sites, 1999-2000. <i>Epidemiol Infect</i> . 2007;135(6):993-1000.	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17142522