Appendix 2 List of studies excluded from review and reason for exclusion

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| **Title** | **Reason for exclusion** |
| **Blaser et al.** *Campylobacter* enteritis associated with foodborne transmission. *American Journal of Epidemiology* 1982; 116:886 – 894. | Non-point source outbreak. Two possible outbreaks overlapping. |
| **Blaser et al.** Outbreaks of *Campylobacter* enteritis in two extended families: evidence for person-to-person transmission. *The Journal of Paediatrics* 1981; 98:254-257. | Non-point source outbreak, secondary transmission evident |
| **Braeye et al**. A large community outbreak of gastroenteritis associated with consumption of drinking water contaminated by river water, Belgium, 2010. *Epidemiology and Infection* 2015; 143:711-719. | Difficult to distinguish between primary and secondary cases |
| **Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.** Multistate outbreak of *Campylobacter jejuni* infections associated with undercooked chicken livers — Northeastern United States, 2012. *Morbidity and mortality weekly report* 2013; 62:874-875. | Incubation period not reported |
| **Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.** Outbreak of *Campylobacter jejuni* infections associated with drinking unpasteurized milk procured through a cow-leasing program --- Wisconsin, 2001. *Morbidity and mortality weekly report* 2002; 51:548-549. | Exposure time not clearly defined |
| **de Perio MA et al.** *Campylobacter* infection in poultry-processing workers, Virginia, USA, 2008–2011. *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 2013; 19:286-288. | Prolonged exposure |
| **DeFraites RF et al.** An outbreak of *Campylobacter* enteritis associated with a community water supply on a U.S. military installation. *Medical Surveillance Medical Report* 2014; 21:10-15. | Continuous exposure |
| **Deming MS et al.** *Campylobacter* enteritis at a university: transmission from eating chicken and from cats. *American Journal of Epidemiology* 1987; 126:526-534. | Exposure time not clearly defined |
| **Engberg J et al.** Water-borne *Campylobacter jejuni* infection in a Danish town-a 6-week continuous source outbreak. **Clinical Microbiology and Infection** 1998; 4:648-656. | Continuous exposure |
| **Fahey et al.** An outbreak of *Campylobacter jejuni* enteritis associated with failed milk pasteurisation. *Journal of Infection* 1995; 31:137-143. | Exposure time not clearly defined |
| **Finch MJ and Blake PA**. Foodborne outbreaks of Campylobacteriosis: The United States experience. *American Journal of Epidemiology* 1985; 122:262-268. | Review of several outbreaks some of which are already included in the review |
| **Gardner TJ et al.** Outbreak of campylobacteriosis associated with consumption of raw peas. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 2011; 53:26-32. | Extended exposure period |
| **Graham C et al.** Outbreak of campylobacteriosis following pre-cooked sausage consumption. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 2005; 29:507-510. | Non-point source outbreak. Exposure happened over 2 days |
| **Gubbels S et al.** A waterborne outbreak with a single clone of *Campylobacter jejuni* in the Danish town of Køge in May 2010*. Scandinavian Journal of Infectious Diseases* 2012; 44:586-594. | Continuous exposure |
| **Gunnarsson H and Swedhem Å.** The usefulness of Diffusion-In-Gel-ELISA in clinical practice as illustrated by a *Campylobacter jejuni* outbreak. *Journal of Immunological Methods* 1998; 215:135-144. | Not much information to confirm if outbreak is point source |
| **Hennessy EP.** An outbreak of campylobacteriosis amongst directing staff and students at the infantry training centre, Brecon, Wales, March 2004. *Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps* 2004; 150:175-178. | Exposure time not clearly defined |
| **Horn BJ and Lake RJ**. Incubation period for campylobacteriosis and its importance in the estimation of incidence related to travel. *Euro Surveillance: European Communicable Disease Bulletin* 2013; 18. | Incubation period reported for proportion of cases not individual cases |
| **Jakopenac I et al.** A large waterborne outbreak of campylobacteriosis in Norway: the need to focus on distribution system safety. *BMC Infectious Diseases* 2008; 8:128. | Exposure time not clearly defined |
| **Kuusi M et al.** A large outbreak of campylobacteriosis associated with a municipal water supply in Finland. *Epidemiology and Infection* 2005; 133:593-601. | Exposure time not clearly defined |
| **McNaughton RD et al.** Outbreak of *Campylobacter* enteritis due to consumption of raw milk. *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 1982; 126:657. | Exposure time not clearly defined |
| **Mentzing L.** Waterborne outbreaks of *Campylobacter* enteritis in Central Sweden. *The Lancet* 1981; 318:352-354. | Exposure time not clearly defined |
| **Møller-Stray J et al.** Two outbreaks of diarrhoea in nurseries in Norway after farm visits, April to May 2009. *Euro Surveillance: European Communicable Disease Bulletin* 2012; 17. | Incubation period not reported |
| **Morgan D et al**. An outbreak of *Campylobacter* infection associated with the consumption of unpasteurised milk at a large festival in England. *European Journal of Epidemiology* 1994; 10:581-585. | Exposure time not clearly defined. Exposure possibly occurred over 3 days at a festival |
| **O'Leary MC et al.** A continuous common-source outbreak of campylobacteriosis associated with changes to the preparation of chicken liver pâté. *Epidemiology and Infection* 2009; 137:383-388. | Exposure time not clearly defined. Exposure occurred at intervals when cases dined |
| **Porter IA and Reid TM.** A milk-borne outbreak of *Campylobacter* infection. *The Journal of Hygiene* 1980; 84:415. | Exposure time not clearly defined. Date of exposure unknown, as raw milk was distributed on a certain day but day of actual consumption not recorded. |
| **Potter ME et al.** Human *Campylobacter* infection associated with certified raw milk. *American Journal of Epidemiology* 1983; 11:475-483. | Incubation period not reported |
| **Riordan T et al.** A point source outbreak of *Campylobacter* infection related to bird-pecked milk. *Epidemiology and Infection*; 110:261. | Exposure time not clearly defined |
| **Rogol M et al.** Waterborne outbreak of *Campylobacter* enteritis. *European Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 1983; 2:588-590. | Exposure time not clearly defined |
| **Sacks JJ et al.** Epidemic campylobacteriosis associated with a community water supply. *American Journal of Public Health* 1986; 76:424-428. | Exposure time not clearly defined |
| **Taylor DN et al.** Waterborne transmission of *Campylobacter* enteritis. *Microbial Ecology* 1982; 8:347-354. | Incubation period not reported |
| **Tettmar RE and Thornton EJ.** An outbreak of *Campylobacter* enteritis affecting an operational Royal Air Force unit. *Public Health* 1981; 95:69-73. | Exposure time not clearly defined |
| **Unicomb LE et al.** Outbreaks of Campylobacteriosis in Australia, 2001 to 2006. *Foodborne Pathogens and Disease* 2009; 6:1241-1250. | Not point source outbreak |
| **Vierikiko A et al**. Domestically acquired *Campylobacter* infections in Finland. *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 2004; 10:127-130. | Incubation period not reported |
| **Wood RC et al.** *Campylobacter* enteritis outbreaks associated with drinking raw milk during youth activities: A 10-year review of outbreaks in the United States. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1992; 268:3228-3230. | Not point source outbreak |
| **Yanagisawa S.** Large outbreak of *Campylobacter* enteritis among school children. *The Lancet* 1980; 316:153. | Incubation period not reported |
| **Zeiger M et al.** Outbreak of campylobacteriosis associated with a long-distance obstacle adventure race--Nevada, October 2012. *Morbidity and mortality weekly report* 2014; 63:375-378. | Exposure time not clearly defined. Exposure was an outdoor event that took place over two days. |