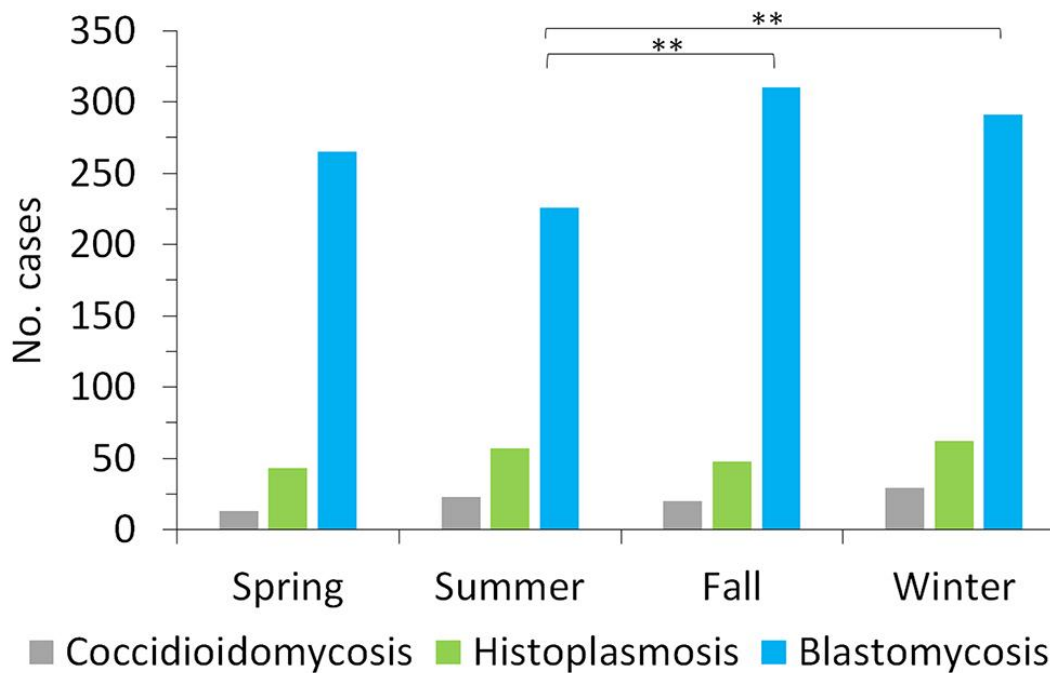
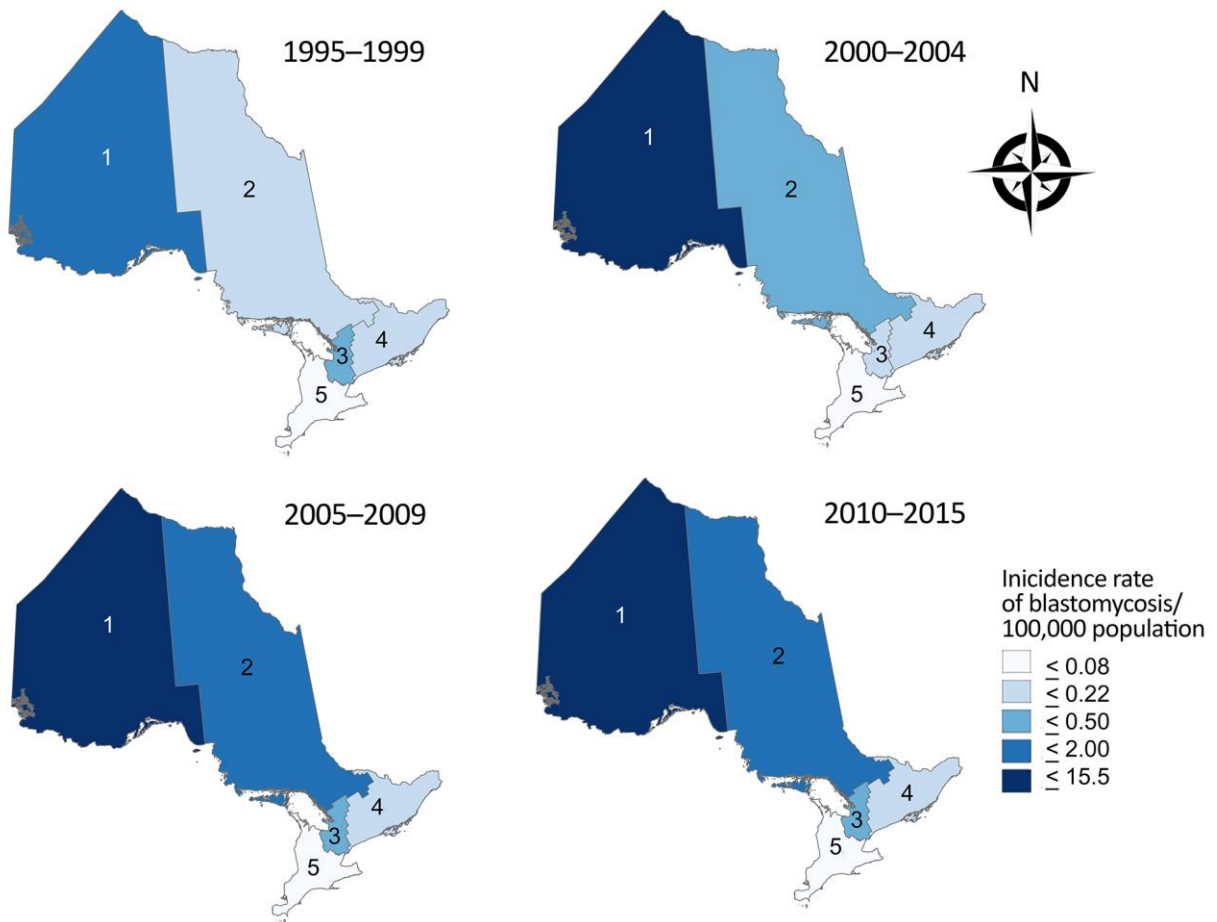


# Epidemiology and Geographic Distribution of Blastomycosis, Histoplasmosis, and Coccidioidomycosis, Ontario, Canada, 1990–2015

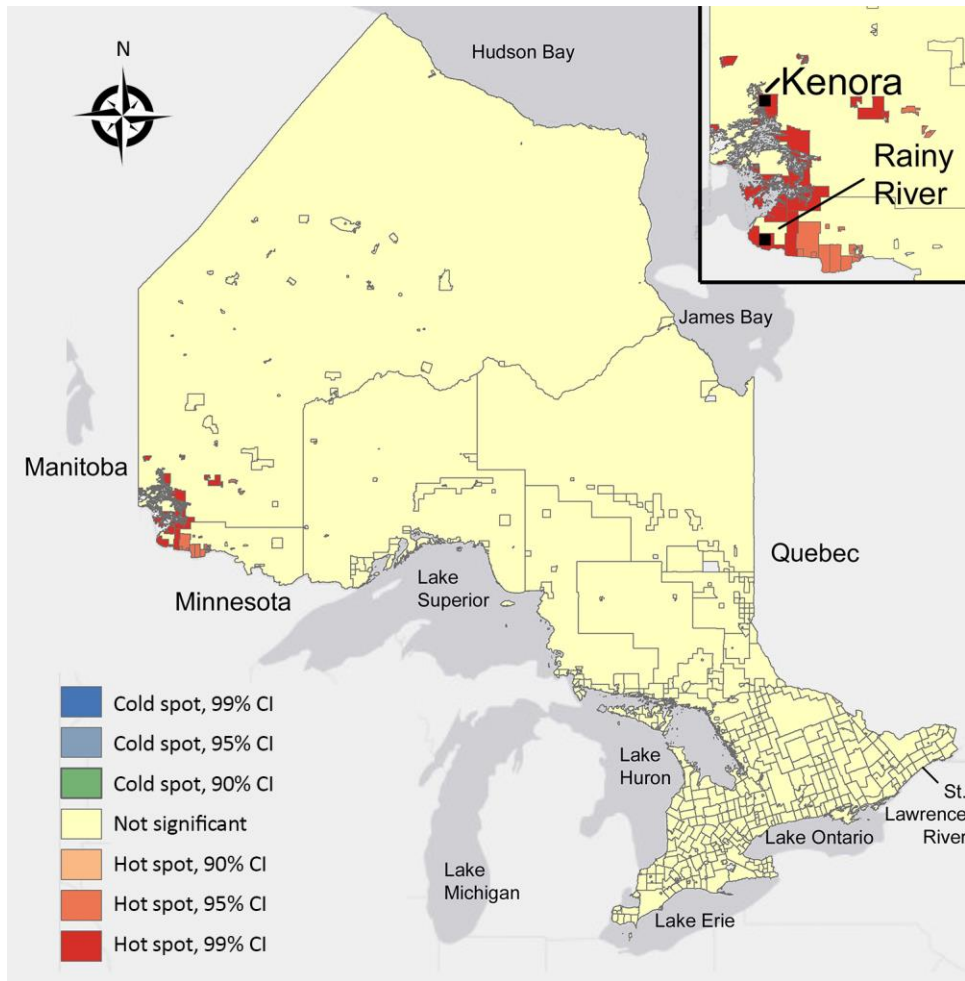
## Technical Appendix



**Technical Appendix Figure 1.** Seasonal distribution of microbiology laboratory-confirmed blastomycosis, histoplasmosis and coccidioidomycosis cases in Ontario, 1990–2015, by season: spring (March–May), summer (June–August), autumn (September–November), and winter (December–February). \*\*The number of cases diagnosed in autumn (Bonferroni-corrected  $p = 0.002$ ) and winter (Bonferroni-corrected  $p = 0.024$ ) were statistically significant compared to the number diagnosed during the summer.



**Technical Appendix Figure 2.** Temporal trends of incidence (no. cases/100,000 population) of blastomycosis by geographic region. Incidence was calculated by geographic region using population denominators from Statistics Canada for 1995-1999, 2000-2004, 2005-2009, and 2010-2015. 1, Northwest; 2, Northeast; 3, South-central; 4, Southeast; 5, Southwest.



**Technical Appendix Figure 3.** Hotspot analysis of blastomycosis cases with known patient city and FSA (n = 544) in Ontario from 1995–2015 normalized by population denominators from Statistics Canada and partitioned by census subdivision. Confidence intervals (90%, 95%, and 99%) signify the intensity of aggregation of hotspots or coldspots. Several hotspots were detected surrounding Kenora and Rainy River, Ontario (inset).