

Note to readers with disabilities: *EHP* strives to ensure that all journal content is accessible to all readers. However, some figures and Supplemental Material published in *EHP* articles may not conform to [508 standards](#) due to the complexity of the information being presented. If you need assistance accessing journal content, please contact ehp508@niehs.nih.gov. Our staff will work with you to assess and meet your accessibility needs within 3 working days.

Supplemental Material

Precipitation and Salmonellosis Incidence in Georgia, USA: Interactions between Extreme Rainfall Events and Antecedent Rainfall Conditions

Debbie Lee, Howard H. Chang, Stefanie Ebel Sarnat, and Karen Levy

Table of Contents

Table S1. Incidence rate ratios (IRR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of parameters in multivariate models of salmonellosis incidence attributed to all serovars (Model 3).

Table S2. Incidence rate ratios (IRR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for combinations of precipitation conditions (extreme precipitation at the 90th, 95th, and 99th percentile and antecedent conditions) in Model 3 when considering salmonellosis from all serovars.

Table S3. Incidence rate ratios (IRR) for combinations of precipitation conditions (extreme precipitation at the 90th, 95th, and 99th percentile and antecedent conditions) in Model 3 when considering salmonellosis from environmental serovars.

Table S4. Comparison of incidence rate ratios (IRR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of 1-3 week lags in precipitation-related variables in multivariate models of salmonellosis incidence from all serovars (top) and environmental serovars (bottom) in the Coastal Plain counties.