



# Data driven estimation of foodborne disease incidence in Ethiopia

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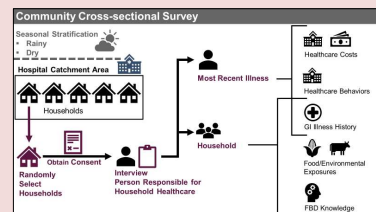
## Background

- The surveillance of foodborne disease (FBD) remains a challenge worldwide, and available **foodborne disease incidence estimates** suffer from considerable **uncertainty**.
- This is particularly prominent in low- and middle-income countries, where the health burden of unsafe foods is also higher.
- Yet, accurate estimates of **FBD incidence are crucial for prioritization** and efficient allocation of public health resources.
- We designed an epidemiological framework for the estimation of FBD incidence.

Using Ethiopia as a pilot country, we illustrate the computation of estimates using data for the first 4 months of study

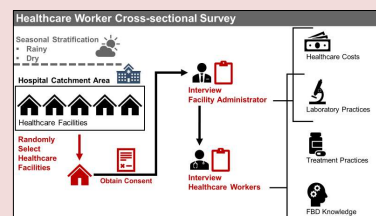
## Methods

3 CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDIES (Oct 2021-Sept 2022)

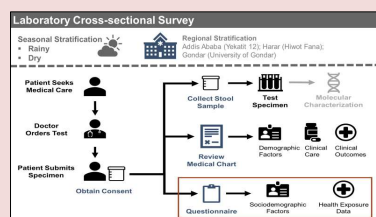


Diarrhea pathogen-attribution

- % Diarrhea - *Salmonella* spp
- % Diarrhea - *Campylobacter* spp
- % Diarrhea - STEC

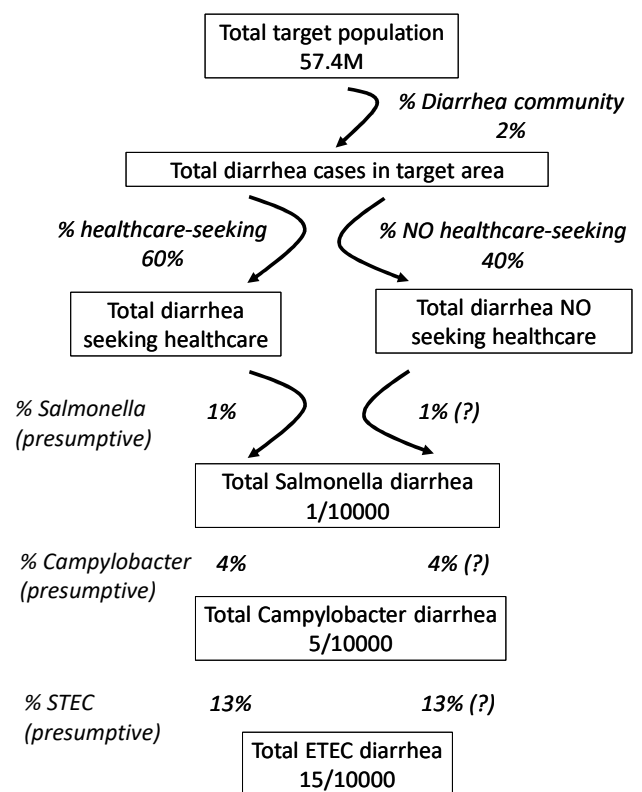


Referral practices  
Care-seeking behavior



Care-seeking behavior  
% Diarrhea (per population group)  
Total target population

## Results (PRELIMINARY FINDINGS; 4 MONTHS)



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