

Linking human and veterinary routine data on *Campylobacter* spp. - A One Health approach using secondary data

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The majority of reported human cases of Campylobacteriosis is foodborne. In the veterinary sector samples are taken based on statutory basis including specific projects aiming at consumer protection, e.g. the zoonoses monitoring. In parallel, data on foodborne diseases and outbreaks in humans are collected by the competent health authorities. However, joint collection of data or analyses of these data are missing.

Within a One Health approach we first assess which routine data are available and which secondary data analyses are possible. Second, we jointly analysed *Campylobacter* spp. data of different collections from Lower Saxony for 2017-2020.

About 2.500 positive samples from the Lower Saxony State Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety laboratory information system were included in the analyses. From the human sector, data on approx. 10.000 reported cases could be analysed. Data from the Animal Disease Reporting System and meteorological data were also included.

The different targets of the data collections in human and veterinary public services yield into differences in the type and depth of the information collected in both sectors. Thus direct linking of data is possible only to a limited extent. To draw more accurate conclusions, further information such as consumer behaviour is needed. However, a general increase in information may assumed if data is generally extended and a subselection of data is carried out in the course of a more focused use case.

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Yes, I am a Junior Scientist.

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