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Supplemental Material

Human Colonization with Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamase-Producing *E. coli* in Relation to Animal and Environmental Exposures in Bangladesh: An Observational One Health Study

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Table of Contents

Table S1. List of village identification numbers from which participants were selected in Mirzapur subdistrict, Bangladesh for poultry-owning and non-poultry owning participants (n=20 each, total n=40) and poultry farm workers and non-poultry farmer workers (n=40 each, total n=80).

Table S2. Prevalence and concentration of antibiotic resistant *E. coli* and gene copy number for *bla*_{CTX-M-1} in poultry caeca samples (n=100) and poultry mixed faecal samples (n=100) from rural households, poultry farms and urban markets in Bangladesh.

Table S3. Susceptibility tests of ESBL-*E. coli* isolates from humans, poultry and environmental samples for 16 antibiotics according to CLSI guidelines (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI), 2016).

Table S4. Prevalence of resistance genes in ESBL-producing *E. coli* isolates from humans (high and low exposure) (n=200), poultry (n=200) and the environment (wastewater) (n=200) from rural households, poultry farms and urban markets in Bangladesh.

References