## Shortening Duration of Swine Exhibitions to Reduce Risk for Zoonotic Transmission of Influenza A Virus

## Appendix

Appendix Table 1. Influenza A virus (IAV) prevalence by PCR in exhibition swine is shown for each of the six IAV positive fairs in our longitudinal study\*

	IAV prevalence (no. of samples)							
Fair	Sampling 1	Sampling 2	Sampling 3	Sampling 4	Sampling 5	Sampling 6	Sampling 7	Sampling 8
2014 A	7.5% (359)	2.1% (380)	4.3% (372)	9.7% (289)	18.5% (189)	33.9% (180)	39.2% (158)	
2015 A	47.6% (395)	4.8% (393)	12.7% (379)	28.7% (334)	40.9% (232)	52.2% (184)	64.6% (175)	
2014 B	44.4% (419)	3.8% (421)	10.5% (420)	23.6% (420)	48.3% (416)	72.0% (336)	78.5% (158)	98.7% (151)
2015 B	10.9% (414)	1.0% (411)	1.5% (410)	4.1% (411)	9.2% (444)	19.8% (328)	37.7% (162)	94.2% (139)
2014 E	1.6% (445)	0.4% (466)	0.4% (459)	0.2% (457)	0.7% (432)	1.9% (309)		
2014 H	0.2% (523)	1.0% (521)	1.2% (519)	2.5% (521)	8.5% (520)	19.8% (511)		
*The total p	umbor of complex	collected for cool	h timo point io aha	who in paranthage	on The first comm	ling time point og	ourrod during oith	or arrival or the

\*The total number of samples collected for each time point is shown in parentheses. The first sampling time point occurred during either arrival or the first night after arrival with each subsequent time point occurring overnight at 24-h intervals until all swine left the fair.

Appendix Table 2. Additional fair characteristics for the 195 county fairs sampled during 2018 – 2019 are shown by the categorical					
level at which the 72-h recommendation was implemented*					

				Some swine	
Characteristic		Number of fairs	No implementation	released	All swine released
State			•		
	Indiana	71	40	25	6
	Michigan	29	28	1	0
	Ohio	95	76	12	7
Fair size					
	>200 pigs	82	50	27	5
	≤200 pigs	75	61	7	7
Fair month of sampling					
	June	18	14	3	1
	July	90	54	29	7
	August	57	49	4	4
	September	26	23	2	1
	Öctober	4	4	0	0
Influenza vaccine required	ł				
	Yes	25	18	7	0
	No	126	88	28	10

\*There are some missing data for vaccine requirement and number of pigs at each fair where this information could not be obtained or was not known at the time of sampling.

· · ·			Mean estimated IAV			
		Number of IAV	prevalence (positive	Overall p-value	Pairwise p-value	
Fair characteristic		positive fairs	fairs	(Kruskal-Wallis)	(Dunn's Test)	
State		•	,			
	Indiana	25	27.2%	0.0231	-	
	Michigan	5	47.4%		0.0820	
	Ohio	9	55.0%		0.0173	
Fair size						
	>200 pigs	21	34.3%	0.5232		
	≤200 pigs	7	47.9%			
Fair month of sampling						
	June	5	38.3%	0.2483		
	July	26	29.6%			
	August	7	58.9%			
	September	1	40.0%			
	Öctober	0	-			
Influenza vaccine require	ed					
	Yes	6	33.9%	0.9425		
	No	23	36.0%			

Appendix Table 3. Mean estimated influenza A virus (IAV) prevalence among IAV positive county fairs sampled during 2018 – 2019 is shown by categorical fair characteristics\*

\*Partially due to the overall low number of fairs testing positive for IAV during this time frame, the only significant different identified was Indiana fairs having lower IAV prevalence compared to Ohio (and marginal evidence for a difference compared to Michigan). There are some missing data for vaccine requirement and number of pigs at each fair where this information could not be obtained or was not known at the time of sampling.