

Legionnaires' disease on the rise in Switzerland: A denominator-based analysis of national diagnostic data, 2007-2016

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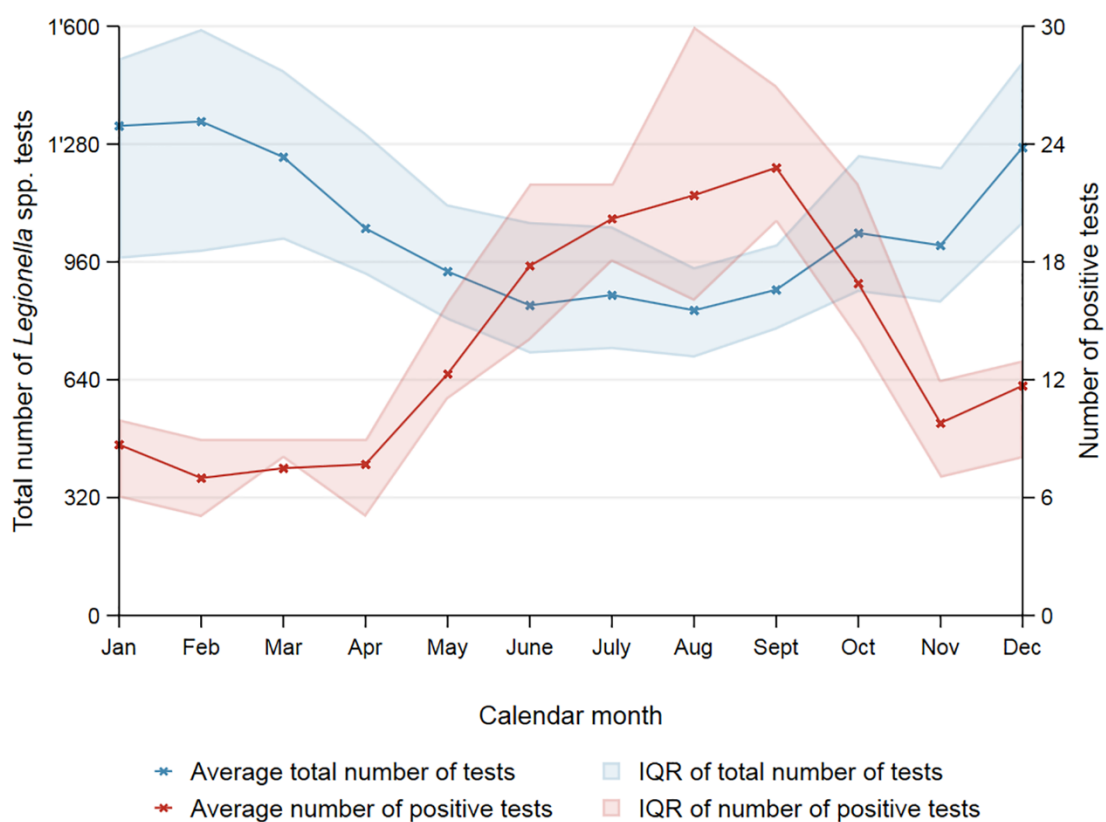
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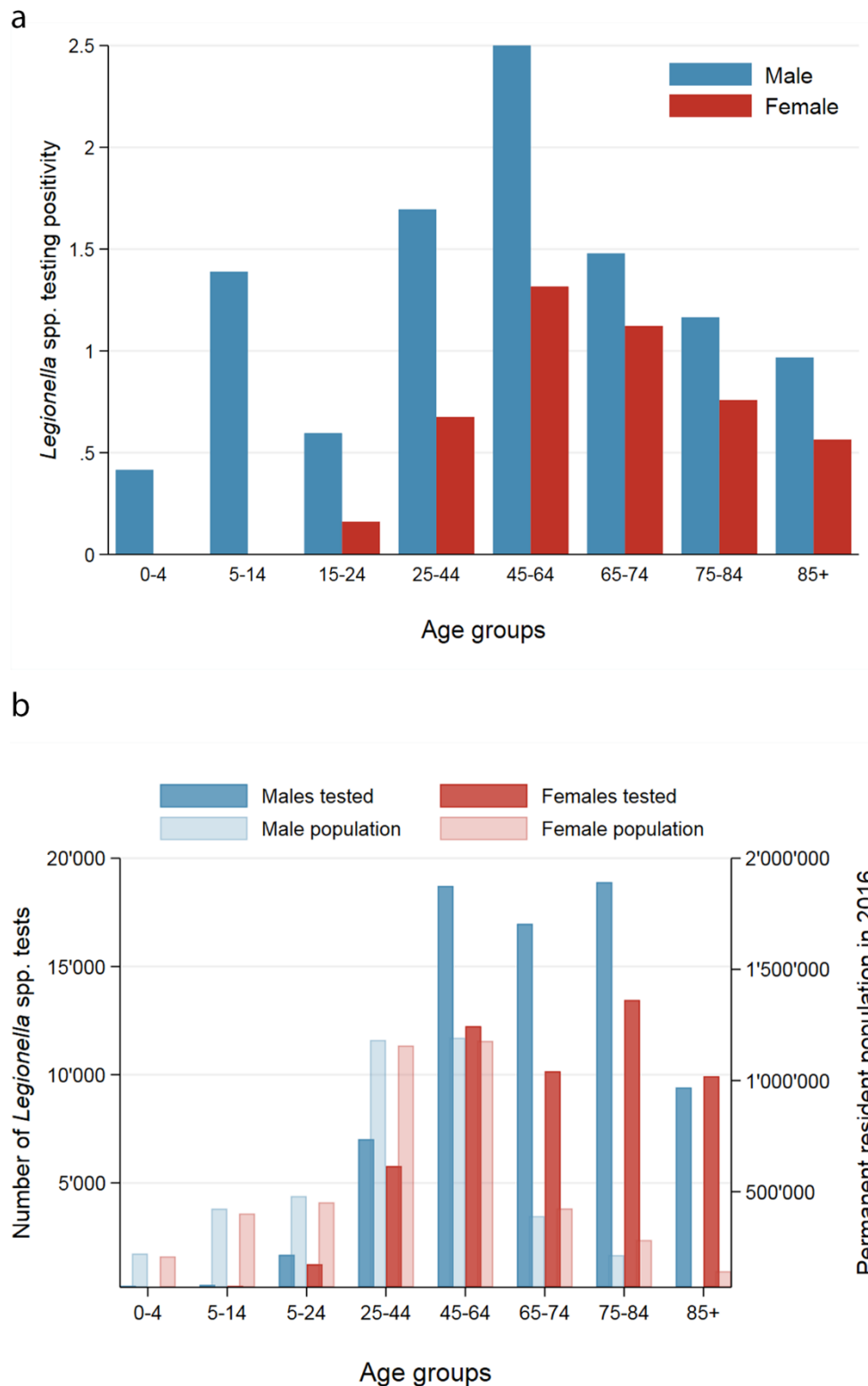
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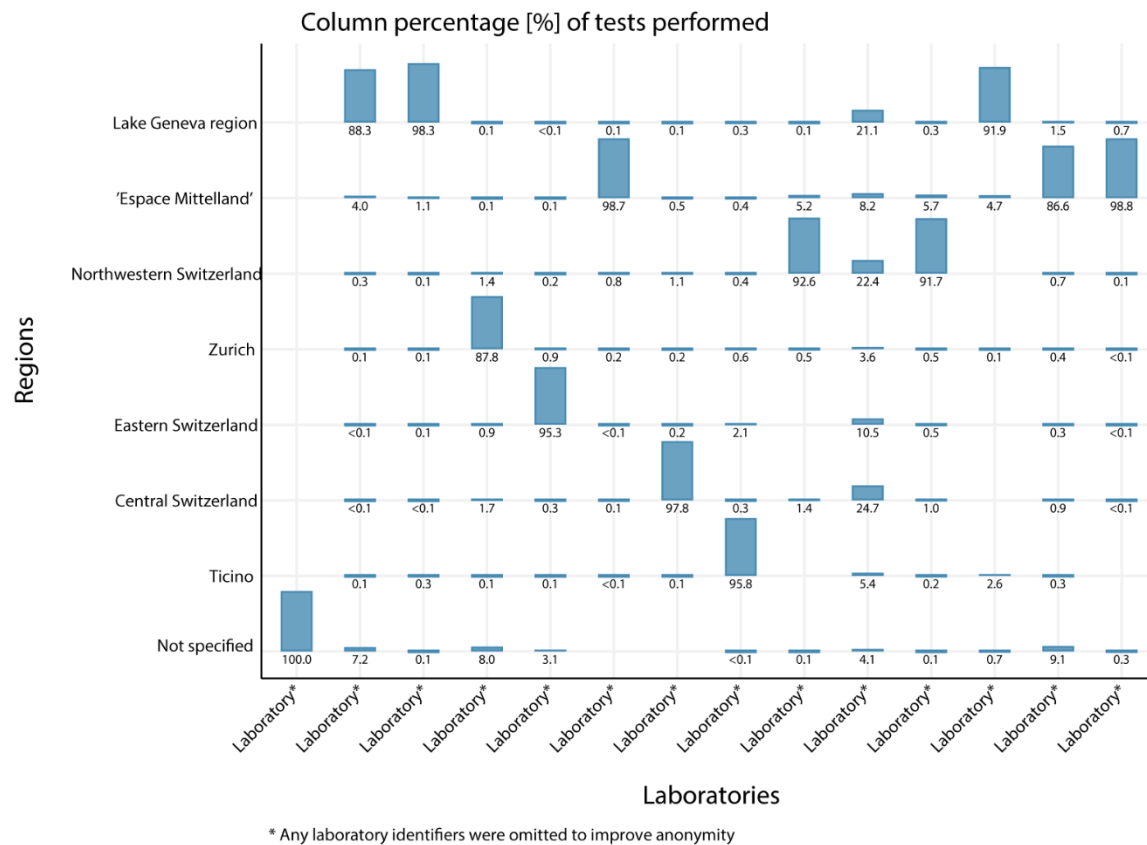
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL: ADDITIONAL FIGURES



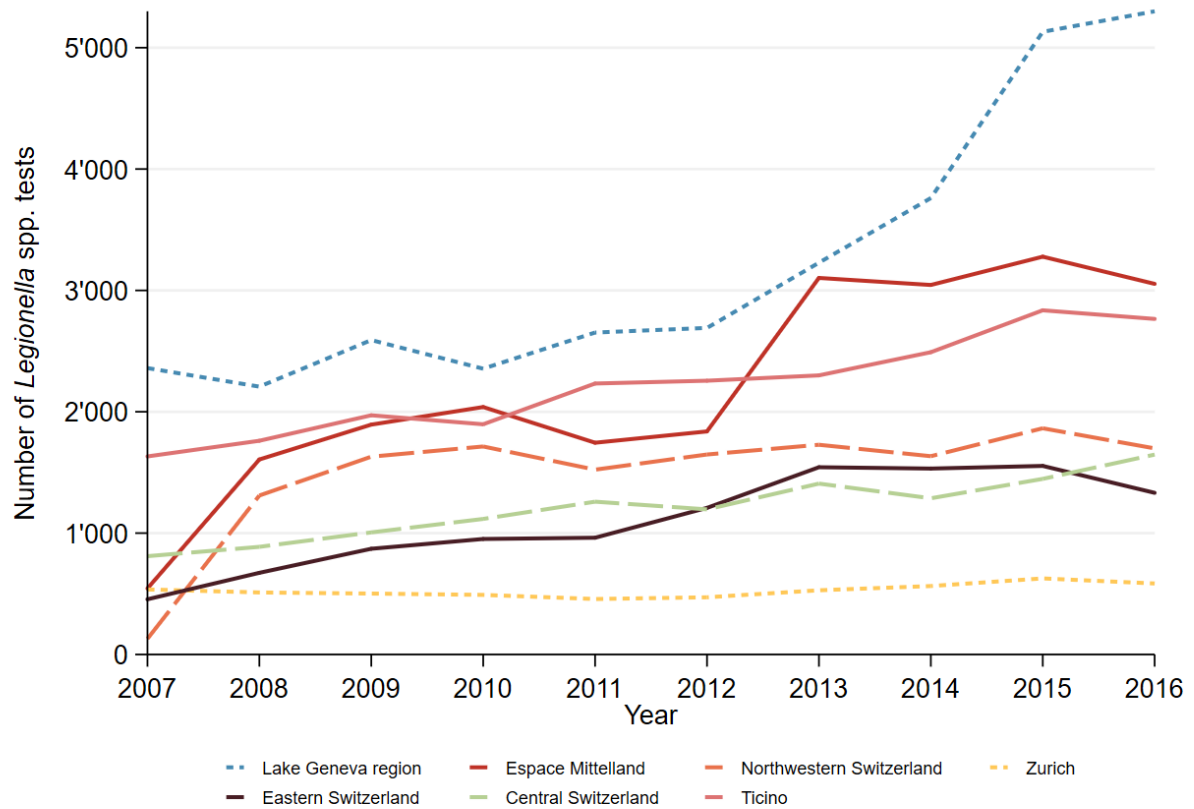
Supplementary Figure 2 Seasonality in test volume and cases. The average and interquartile range (IQR) per calendar month of the total number of *Legionella* spp. tests and number of positive tests, Switzerland, 2007-2016. The seasonality has been incorporated into the mixed effect logistic regression using sine and cosine functions, in the form of $\sin((d*2*\pi)/T)$ and $\cos((d*2*\pi)/T)$, where d is the time period (e.g. January, February) and T is the number of time periods (e.g. 12 months), as described by Stolwijk, A. M., et al. (1999).



Supplementary Figure 3 Age distribution in test volume and positivity (a) Positivity of *Legionella* spp. testing by sex and age groups, Switzerland, 2007-2016. (b) Number of *Legionella* spp. tests performed by sex and age groups in Switzerland (2007-2016) and permanent resident population in Switzerland (2016) by sex and age groups.



Supplementary Figure 4 Correlation between the variables “greater region” and “laboratory” included in the *Legionella* spp. positivity study, Switzerland, 2007-2016.



Supplementary Figure 5 Trends of the total number of tests performed per greater region by 14 diagnostic laboratories included in the *Legionella* spp. positivity study, Switzerland, 2007-2016