

Table A2. Summary of described job titles or occupational groups, pathogens and statistically significant risk factors separately for each article included in the review

Author	Job title or Occupational group	Pathogen	Significant risk factors
2010[1]	Military forces (Navy)	Influenza A virus (H1N1)*	NA
Abseno[2]	City bus drivers and cash collectors	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	None identified.
Adjemian[3]	Miners	Marburg virus*	NA
Alavi [4]	Rice farmers	Leptospira spp.	None identified.
Allard[5]	Building workers	Histoplasma capsulatum*	NA
Alonso[6]	Waste-sorting workers	Coxiella burnetii*	No respiratory protection mask (OR=2.8, 95%CI 1.2-6.6)
Alonso[7]	Pet transport couriers	Coxiella burnetii*	NA
Al-Sayyad[8]	Police and Military recruits	Mumps virus*	NA
Al-Thaqafy[9]	Military forces (National Guard)	Hepatitis B virus	Older age (aOR=5.35, 95%CI 1.15-25.01 for those aged $\geq 35$ years compared with those aged <25 years); presence of a household member with HBV (aOR=2.35, 95%CI 1.06-5.19); and previous endoscopy (aOR=2.55, 95%CI 1.06-6.11)
Alvarado[10]	Military forces (Navy)	SARS-CoV-2 virus*	NA
Alvarado-Esquivel[11]	Waste pickers	Leptospira spp.(=)	None identified.
Alvarado-Esquivel[12]	Meat workers (abattoir, butcher)	Leptospira spp.	Rural residence (aOR=4.29, 95%CI 1.29-14.20), duration in the activity (aOR=3.87, 95%CI 1.13 - 13.22), snake meat consumption (aOR=7.20, 95%CI 1.48-34.91), consumption of unwashed raw fruits (aOR=6.68, 95%CI 1.16-38.55)
Alvarado-Esquivel[13]	Meat workers	Toxoplasma gondii(=)	None identified.
Alvarado-Esquivel[14]	Livestock raiser, animal hair dresser	Toxoplasma gondii(=)	Eating while working (OR =7.14, 95%CI 1.91-26.72), consumption of duck meat (OR=5.43, 95%CI 1.43-20.54)
Ambrose[15]	Military forces	Legionella spp.*	Occupants of the building

			closest to the cooling tower (aOR=6.9, 95%CI 2.2-22)
Amsalu[16]	Medical waste handlers	Hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus (=)	Age older than 40 years (OR=2.77, 95%CI 1.08-7.12), working in a hospital laundry (OR=9.41, 95%CI 1.06-83.84)
Andriopoulos[17]	Livestock farmers	Brucella spp.(=)	None identified.
Ansari-Moghaddam[18]	Municipal waste workers	Hepatitis B virus	Exposure to waste (aOR=9.36, 95%CI 2.01-43.7); lack of vaccination against HBV (aOR=3.83, 95%CI 1.86-25.2); jaundice (aOR=6.91, 95%CI 1.51-31.5); history of endoscopy (aOR=2.86, 95%CI 1.08-7.62); and high risk behaviors (aOR=4.80, 95%CI 1.96 - 27.2)
Aquino[19]	Military forces (Navy)	Influenza A virus (H3N2)*	NA
Archer[20]	Farmers	Rift Valley Fever virus*	NA
Armstrong[21]	Tunnel workers	Histoplasma capsulatum*	NA
Awah-Ndukum[22]	Abattoir workers	Brucella spp.	Handling of foetus and uterine contents (OR=13.00, 95%CI 1.51-111.88)
Awosanya[23]	Kennel workers	Leptospira spp.	Contact with sewage (OR=15.0, 95%CI 1.5-759); presence of wounds or cuts on either hands or legs (OR=12.0, 95%CI 1.7-147.5)
Bailey[24]	Armed forces	Leishmania spp.*	Proximity of accommodation to the cleared scrub (OR=6.6, 95%CI 2.3-19.1 for front row versus other two rows)
Bansal[25]	Abattoir workers, sewage workers, swine workers	Hepatitis E virus	Sewage work (OR=31.25, 95%CI 7.78-125.52), abattoir work (OR=25.00, 95%CI 6.81-64.74), unorganized swine farming (OR=26.85, 95%CI

			8.68-83.10)
Banta[26]	Military trainees	Coxsackievirus A6*	NA
Baral[27]	Female sex workers	HIV	None identified.
Barnhart[28]	Female bar workers	HIV(=)	NA
Beaudoin[29]	Swine workers	Swine influenza A virus (H2N3)(=)	NA
Beheshti[30]	Abattoir workers	Brucella spp.	None identified.
Bellali[31]	Farmers	Leishmania spp.	Missed the irrigation tour (aOR=2.34, 95%CI 1.10-4.95); avoid administrative procedures (aOR=2.74, 95% CI 1.30-5.79)
Bernier[32]	Female sex workers	HIV	Outdoor sex work (aOR=3.29, 95%CI 1.72-6.27); primary residence (other Russian region than Moscow) (aOR=2.61, 95%CI 1.05-6.48)
Beste[33]	Military Forces	Hepatitis B virus	Service in a combat zone (aOR=1.56, 95%CI 1.01-2.41); being wounded in combat (aOR=1.79, 95%CI 1.04-3.08)
Bilman[34]	Factory workers	Salmonella enteritidis*	NA
Birku[35]	Military forces	Hepatitis B virus, Hepatitis C virus (=)	Age $\geq$ 40 years (OR=7.6, 95%CI 2.0-29.0); history of nose piercing (OR=5.9, 95%CI 1.2-29.9); sexually transmitted infection (OR=4.3, 95%CI 1.1-16.4)
Boost[36]	Abattoir workers (pigs)	MRSA	None identified.
Borkenhagen[37]	Swine workers	Swine influenza virus (H1N1 and H3N2)	<u>Swine H1N1</u> : working at swine confined animal feeding operations (aOR=19.16, 95%CI 3.55-358.65). <u>Swine H3N2</u> : working at swine confined animal feeding operations (aOR=2.97, 95 CI 1.16-8.01), outbreak among animals in the last 30 days (aOR=8.62, 95%CI 1.87-61.79)
Boscarino[38]	Military Forces	Hepatitis C virus	Other exposures (e.g.

			vaccinations or shots in the military in the 1960s) (OR=2.63, 95%CI 2.00-3.46)
Boyce[39]	Female sex workers	HIV	Entered the sex trade under age 16 years (aOR=4.6, 95%CI 1.6-13.2); had not received HIV education in their first year of sex trade (aOR=2.8, 95%CI 1.5-5.5), had experienced violence to force commercial sex (aOR=4.6, 95%CI 2.2-9.8); had not used condoms in their first month (aOR=2.8, 95%CI 1.3-6.1)
Brinker[40]	Military forces	Leptospira spp.*	NA
Brooks[41]	Animal handlers (mice)	Mouse retroviruses (XMRV (=), MLV (=))	NA
Brosh-Nissimov[42]	Military forces	Microsporum canis*	Female gender (aOR=3.92, 95%CI 1.68-9.17), animal contact at Base (aOR=2.9, 95%CI 1.09-7.73), performed guarding duty (aOR=6.37, 95%CI 2.2-18.44)
Cárcamo[43]	Female sex workers	Neisseria gonorrhoeae, HIV, Syphilis, Trichomonas vaginalis, Chlamydia trachomatis, HSV2	None identified.
Carpentier[44]	Forestry workers	Hepatitis E virus	Age ≥50 years (aOR=4.54, 95%CI 2.64-7.84); woodcutting (aOR=2.24, 95%CI 1.33-3.77)
Caruso[45]	Swine farmers	Hepatitis E virus	None identified.
Cassir[46]	Shipyard workers	Streptococcus pneumoniae*	NA
Cavaretto[47]	Manicurists	Hepatitis B virus (=), hepatitis C virus (=), HIV (=)	NA
Chabata[48]	Female sex workers	HIV	None identified.
Chapman[49]	Military forces	Norovirus*	Drinking/brushing teeth with water from source other than water trailer (OR=2.7, 95%CI 1.66-4.27); cleaning bathrooms (OR=4.6, 95%CI 1.69-12.55)
Chaudhry[50]	Butchers	Avian influenza (H9)	Another stall

			nearby (aOR=3.38, 95%CI 1.78-6.39); number of cages (more than 5) (aOR=4.9, 95%CI 1.60-14.97)
Chaussade[51]	Forestry workers, pig farm workers	Hepatitis E virus	Consumption of pork-liver sausages (aOR=4.48, 95%CI 2.63-7.64). <u>Forestry workers</u> : occupational contact with animals (OR=1.58, 95%CI 1.03-2.43). <u>Pig farm workers</u> : occupational contact with animals (OR=2.51, 95%CI 1.70-3.70)
Chen[52]	Factory workers	Streptococcus pyogenes*	Age (18–20 year) (p<0.05), roommate or teammate with Streptococcus pyogenes colonization (p<0,05)
Cheng[53]	Military trainees	Adenovirus type 7*	NA
Choi[54]	Live animal market employees	Swine influenza (H3N2v)	None identified.
Coman[55]	Agriculture workers	Avian influenza virus (H9N2)	Moderate poultry exposure (301-900 poultry-years) (aOR=3.6, 95%CI, 1.1-12.1)
Cook[56]	Abattoir workers	Leptospira spp.	Having wounds (aOR=3.1, 95%CI 1.5-6.1), smoking (aOR=1.8, 95%CI 1.1-2.9); eating at work (aOR=2.1, 95%CI 1.2-3.6), cleaning the offal (aOR=5.1, 95%CI 1.8 to 15.0), and having a borehole for personal water use (aOR=2.3, 95%CI 1.1-4.7)
Cook[57]	Abattoir workers	Rift Valley Fever virus	Being the slaughterman (aOR=3.5, 95%CI 1.0-12.1)
Cosby[58]	Military forces	Influenza virus (H3N2)*	NA
Cowan[59]	Police recruits	Varicella zoster virus*	NA
Crowell[60]	Men who sell sex to men	HIV	Age > 30 years (aRisk Ratio= 1.40, 95%CI 1.14-1.72), female gender identity (aRisk Ratio = 1.40, 95%CI 1.23-1.59), unknown education level

			(aRisk Ratio = 1.95, 95%CI 1.31-2.91)
Crucitti[61]	Female sex workers	Trichomonas vaginalis	None identified.
Cui[62]	Seafood processing workers	Hepatitis E virus	Raw seafood processing (aOR=3.82, 95%CI 2.54-5.8), ≥7 working years (aOR=3.69, 95%CI 2.16-6.31)
Cummings[63]	Construction workers	Coccidioides immitis*	NA
Das[64]	Construction workers	Coccidioides immitis*	NA
De Keukeleire[65]	Farmers	Borrelia burgdorferi	None identified.
De Keukeleire[66]	Forestry workers	Borrelia burgdorferi	Use of protection measures (aOR=1.57, 95%CI 1.15-2.15), intensity of tick bites (number, frequency) (aOR=3.66, 95%CI 2.40-5.57)
De Lange[67]	Sheep farmers	Coxiella burnetii	Cattle contact at own or other farm (aOR=3.87, 95%CI 2.13-7.04), full working week (aOR=2.42, 95%CI 1.13-5.15), worked in cattle sector in the past (aOR=1.79, 95%CI 1.01-3.18)
De Laval[68]	Military Forces	Norovirus*	Consumption of raw mussels (RR=11.2, 95% CI 1.7-74.8)
De Marco[69]	Swine workers	Swine influenza virus (H1N1)	None identified.
De Souza[70]	Female sex workers	Treponema pallidum	Low level of education attending up to the primary school (aPR=3.8, 95%CI 1.4-9.2); high frequency of anal sex during the past year (aPR =9.3, 95%CI 3.5-28.7)
Delgado Naranjo[71]	Machine tool workers	Coxiella burnetii*	NA
Di Renzi[72]	Forestry workers	Borrelia burgdorferi	None identified.
Diabate[73]	Female sex workers	Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Chlamydia trachomatis, HIV	HIV-positive FSWs (treated: aHR=4.2, 95%CI 1.60-10.77); untreated: aHR=4.2, 95%CI 1.59-11.49) were more likely to acquire NG/CT compared to HIV-negative FSWs. Place of work (bars,

			hotels, other) (aHR=2.4, 95%CI 1.19-4.68) compared to brothels. No consistent condom use (aHR=2.0, 95%CI 1.11-3.72)
Dongliu[74]	Military forces	Adenovirus type B*	NA
Dreyfus[75]	Abattoir workers (sheep)	Leptospira hardjobovis, Leptospira borgpetersenii	Working in the offal room (aOR=6.5, 95% CI 1.4-29.8), working at the middle and end of the slaughter floor (aOR=8.2, 95%CI 2.1-32.7), working at the beginning of the slaughter floor (aOR=10.4, 95%CI 2.8-38.8)
Dreyfus[76]	Abattoir workers (sheep)	Leptospira interrogans, Leptospira borgpetersenii	None identified.
Duggan[77]	Pet fancy rats workers	Hantavirus (=)	NA
Eassa[78]	Municipality Solid-Waste Workers	Cryptosporidium (=), Entameuba histolytica (=), Giardia intestinalis (=), Blastocystis hominis (=)	Direct exposure to solid fecal waste (OR=1.8, 95%CI 1.1-3.0), occupational activities that allowed for direct exposure to solid fecal waste (OR=2.3, 95%CI 1.4-4.0), rural residence (aOR=1.9, 95%CI 1.1-3.2)
Esmaeili[79]	Butchers and slaughterhouses workers	Brucella spp., Coxiella burnetii	<u>Brucella</u> .: having a work history of more than 15 years risk (OR=2.00, 95% CI 1.02-3.90), contact with small ruminants (sheep and goats) (OR=2.36, 95%CI 1.06-5.25). <u>Coxiella</u> : contact with small ruminants (sheep and goats) (OR=7.07, 95%CI 2.04-24.50)
Ferreira-Junior[80]	Female sex workers	HIV, Treponema pallidum, hepatitis B and C	None identified.
Fragaszy[81]	Swine workers	Influenza A virus (H1N1)pdm09	None identified.
Geenen[82]	Poultry workers	MRSA	None identified.
Geng[83]	Abattoir workers (rabbit)	Hepatitis E virus	None identified.
Gobet[84]	Military forces	Mumps virus*	NA
Goldstein[85]	Water spray irrigators	(Antibiotic-resistant)coagulase-negative staphylococci	None identified.

González[86]	Female sex workers	Human papillomavirus	Commercial sex work (RR=4.72, 95%CI 2.45-9.09)
Govender[87]	Miners	Sporothrix schenckii *	≤3 years' mining (aOR=4.0, 95%CI 1.2-13.1)
Guerra[88]	Military forces	Plasmodium ovale	None identified.
Gutierrez Garitano[89]	Public institution workers	Shigella sonnei*	Canteen-food consumption (mOR=3.84, 95%CI 1.02-14.44)
Hargreaves[90]	Female sex workers	HIV	None identified.
Harris[91]	Military forces	Sarcoptes scabiei*	NA
Hatcher[92]	Industrial hog operation workers	Multidrug-resistant S. aureus (MDRSA)	None identified.
Hensen[93]	Female sex workers	HIV	No/incomplete primary education versus incomplete secondary education (aOR=1.79, 95%CI 1.16-2.75); started selling sex aged 10 to 14 versus started selling sex aged 20 to 24 (aOR=2.51, 95%CI 1.42-4.43)
Hoan[94]	Pig workers (abattoir, farm, vendors)	Hepatitis E virus	None identified.
Hinjoy[95]	Pig farmers	Hepatitis E virus	Living in an area with frequent flooding (aOR=1.64, 95%CI 1.00-2.68), consuming intern pig organs more than twice per week (aOR=3.23, 95%CI 1.15-9.01)
Ho[96]	Military forces	Norovirus*	NA
Huang[97]	Poultry workers	Avian influenza viruses (H5N2 and H7N3)	Poultry workers whose workplaces were near locations where H5N2 outbreaks in poultry were reported (aOR=5.6, 95%CI 1.5-20.8)
Huang[98]	Male sex workers	HIV (=), Treponema pallidum (=)	HIV: Syphilis infection (aOR=9.0, 95%CI 2.4-33.5)
Huijbers[99]	Poultry workers	Extended-spectrum/AmpC β-lactamase-producing Escherichia coli	Having diabetes or skin disease(s) (41.2% (yes) versus 15.8% (no); aOR=16.5; p=0.002), sampling in July–December 2010



			(33.3% versus 7.8% in January-May 2011; aOR=13.0; p=0.002)
Hulin[100]	Abattoir workers (poultry)	Chlamydia psittaci	None identified.
Hurtado[101]	Hoists and chains manufacturing	Coxiella burnetii*	NA
Hwang[102]	Military forces	Adenovirus*	NA
Iser[103]	Food processing plant workers	Neisseria meningitidis C*	Work at the processing plant (mOR=22, 95%CI 2.33-207.7), ≥ 20 people in work section (mOR=8, 95%CI 1.46-43.6). <u>Household factors:</u> no ventilation at home (mOR=14, 95%CI 1.07-176.4), >4 residents/house (mOR=8, 95%CI 1.01-62.8), ≥1 person in the same bed (mOR=12, 95%CI 1.24-115.4).
Isler[104]	Services for homeless	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	None identified.
Ismail[105]	Gold mine workers	Panton-Valentine leukocidin-producing methicillin-susceptible Staphylococcus aureus*	NA
Jahfari[106]	Forestry workers	Borrelia miyamotoi	None identified.
Jeger[107]	Military forces	Influenza virus (H1N1)*	NA
Jia[108]	Female sex workers	Human papillomavirus	Post-menopause (aOR=2.9, 95%CI 1.1-7.8)
Jurke[109]	Forestry workers	Bartonella henselae, Borrelia burgdorferi, Francisella tularensis, Leptospira spp.(=), Hantavirus, tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBE)	<u>Bartonella:</u> >10 h/week in the woods during leisure time (aOR=1.54, 95%CI 1.07-2.24). <u>Borrelia:</u> gender (male) (aOR=5.28, 95%CI 2.39-11.67), working professionally in the forest (mainly outdoors) (aOR=2.54, 95%CI 1.45-4.46), being ≥ 50 years (aOR=2.02, 95%CI 1.14-3.58), more than 50 tick bites (aOR=2.04, 95%CI 1.39-2.99). <u>Hantavirus:</u> frequently

			deploy mouse trap (aOR= 2.40, 95%CI 1.17–4.94). <u>Francisella</u> : hunting hares/other, mixed and no hunting (aOR=8.93, 95%CI 2.09–38.11), working > 10 h/week near water (aOR=3.78, 95%CI 1.36-10.51), having touched a mouse (aOR= 3.86, 95%CI 1.52-9.81). <u>TBE</u> : go diving (aOR= 6.29, 95%CI 1.40-28.29)
Kajon[110]	Military forces	Adenovirus 11a*	NA
Kang[111]	Farmers (swine)	Hepatitis E virus	Residence area (aOR= 1.97, 95%CI 1.26-3.09), contact with swine (aOR= 3.46, 95%CI 2.32-5.17), exposure to soil (aOR= 3.58, 95%CI: 2.12-6.03)
Katelaris[112]	Raspberry workers	Leptospira borgpetersenii*	Interpreter required (aOR 4.00, 95%CI 1.63-9.86), saw rodents (aOR= 7.09, 95%CI 1.29-38.93)
Kato[113]	Assembly-line workers, office clerks, technicians	Mumps virus*	NA
Kayali[114]	Poultry workers (chicken)	Avian Influenza viruses (H4 and H11) (=)	None identified.
Kayali[115]	Poultry workers (turkey)	Avian influenza virus (H4/H5/H6/H7/H8/H9/H10) (=)	None identified.
Kayali[116]	Poultry workers (turkey)	Avian metapneumovirus	Meat-processing plant worker (aOR=4.1, 95%CI 1.3-13.1)
Kho[117]	Animal farm workers	Rickettsia conorii, Rickettsia felis	<u>R. conorii</u> : age over 50 years (43.6%, 95%CI 27.3%-59.9%) versus 41-50 years (7.7%, 95%CI 0.0%-16.4%, p=0.002). <u>R. felis</u> : age over 50 years (33.3%, 95%CI 17.9%-48.8%) versus ≤20 years old (5.4%±22.9%, p=0.015) and 31–40 years old (5.0%, 95%CI 0.0%-10.7%, p=0.009).
Khounvisith[118]	Pig farmers	Hepatitis E virus	Feeding of pigs (OR= 2.03, 95%CI 1.02- 4.05), age

			group 25–34 years (OR= 3.82, 95%CI 1.19–12.23)
Khurelbaatar[119]	Avian or horse workers	Avian (=) and equine influenza virus A (=)	NA
Kissling[120]	Wool-processing factory workers	Bacillus anthracis	Days working on machines processing raw goat hair without a mask (Prevalence ratio= 1.12, 95%CI 1.0-1.2, p=0.039)
Klumb[121]	Animal agriculture workers	Campylobacter spp., Cryptosporidium parvum, Shiga-toxin producing Escherichia coli (STEC) O157/non-(STEC) O157, non-typhoidal Salmonella enteretica (NTS)	Estimated cumulative incidence for people living and/or working on a farm per 10 000 population compared to other Minnesotans; for Campylobacter, 92.0 vs. 7.5 (p< 0.001); C. parvum, 23.8 vs. 1.2 (p< 0.001); NTS, 21.4 vs. 7.4 (p< 0.001); STEC O157, 5.4 vs. 1.1 (p< 0.001) and non-O157 STEC, 4.4 vs. 1.3 (p< 0.001).
Knust[122]	Animal care workers (mice)	Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus*	NA
Kobayashi[123]	Airport workers	Measles morbilivirus*	NA
Krueger[124]	Animal care workers (dogs)	Canine influenza (H3N8)(=)	NA
Krueger[125]	Animal care workers (dogs)	Brucella canis	Kennel employees (aOR= 2.7, 95% CI 1.3-5.8)
Krumbholz[126]	Pig farmers and slaughterers	Swine influenza viruses	None identified.
Krumbholz[127]	Pig workers	Hepatitis E virus	Slaughterers (Prevalence= 41.7%, 95%CI 22.1–63.4, p=0.0090)
Kunwar[128]	Military forces	Dengue virus*	NA
Kupferman[129]	Abattoir workers	Leptospira interrogans*	NA
Lagler[130]	Military forces	Hepatitis E virus	Previous mission abroad (OR=2.49, 95%CI 1.74-3.58)
Lan[131]	Retail workers	SARS-CoV-2 virus	Direct customer exposure (aOR=5.1, 95% CI 1.1-24.8)
Laroucau[132]	Poultry workers(chicken)	Chlamydia psittaci*	NA
Larson[133]	Horse workers (veterinarians, breeders, others)	Equine influenza virus	Having worked as an equine veterinarian (aOR= 14.0, 95%CI 2.6-75.9),

			reporting a history of smoking (aOR=3.1, 95%CI 1.2-7.7), receipt of a seasonal influenza vaccine between 2000 and 2005 (aOR=2.3, 95%CI= 1.1-5.0)
Lee[134]	Swine farmers	Hepatitis E virus	Age (aOR=1.07 per year, 95%CI 1.05-1.09)
Lee[135]	Military forces	Salmonella non-typhi*	NA
Li[136]	Pig workers	Methicillin-resistant coagulase-negative staphylococci	Frequency of pig contact (days per week) (mean ratio=1.92, 95%CI 1.62-2.27), duration of pig contact (years) (mean ratio=1.50, 95%CI 1.34-1.69)
Li[137]	Poultry workers (feed, slaughter and sell poultry)	Avian influenza virus (H9N2)	Male (aOR=1.6, 95%CI 1.2-2.8)
Li[138]	Factory workers	Norovirus*	Drinking from direct water disposal (Risk Ratio=3.0, 95%CI 1.7-5.3), contact with infected colleagues (Risk Ratio=6.1, 95%CI 3.4-11.0)
Li[139]	Farmers	Severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome virus	Graving (aOR=17.98, 95%CI 4.35-74.26), grass mowing (aOR=14.05, 95%CI 5.53-35.70), raising cattle (aOR=11.51, 95%CI 2.18-60.67), time spent on farm work (aOR=3.24, 95%CI 1.49-7.05), tick bites (aOR=3.81, 95%CI 1.22-11.85), age (OR=1.88, 95%CI 1.27-2.78)
Liang[140]	Swine farmers	Hepatitis E virus	Age 40-49 (OR=4.14, 95%CI 2.15-7.96), age 50-59 (OR=2.80, 95%CI 1.09-7.22), age ≥60 (OR= 6.75, 95%CI 2.60-17.54)
Linkevicius[141]	Shipyard workers	Streptococcus pneumoniae*	NA
Liu[142]	Military recruits	Influenza A and B virus*	NA
Liu[143]	Military forces	Ross river virus*	NA
Lopes-João[144]	Military forces	Norovirus, Astrovirus, Sapovirus*	NA

López-Robles[145]	Swine workers	Swine influenza virus (H3N2)	Farms with high number of breeding herd (aOR=3.98, 95%CI 1.00-15.86)
Lord[146]	Abattoir workers	Coxiella burnetii*	NA
Ma[147]	Swine workers	Swine influenza virus (H3N2)	Developed a respiratory illness during the last 12 months (aOR=3.2, 95%CI 1.2-8.2), seasonal H3N2 (aOR=4.8, 95%CI 2.2-10.8)
Macdonald[148]	Military forces	Yersinia enterocolitica*	Consumption of mixed salad (aOR=10.26, 95%CI 0.85-123.57)
Marinho[149]	Recyclable waste collectors	Hepatitis B virus	Illicit drug use (Prevalence ratio=2.05, 95%CI 1.15-3.68), age over 40 years (Prevalence ratio=6.18, 95%CI 1.92-19.82)
Marinho[150]	Recyclable waste collectors	Hepatitis C virus (=)	A history of STIs (aOR=6.7, 95% CI 1.2-36.5), unprotected sex with multiple partners (aOR=7.6, 95%CI 0.9-66.0)
Marra[151]	Female sex workers	Human papilloma virus	<u>Risk factors for vaginal hrHPV infection</u> : being under 25 years of age (p=0.010), being Dutch (p < 0.001), having an anal hrHPV infection (aOR=10.50, 95%CI 7.73-14.26)
Martins[152]	Recyclable waste pickers	Hepatitis E virus (=)	Age over 40 years (aOR=5.2, 95%CI 1.5-17.5)
Matos[153]	Female sex workers	Hepatitis B virus, Hepatitis C virus (=)	<u>Hepatitis B virus</u> : age (aOR=1.13, 95%CI 1.08-1.19), previous blood transfusion (aOR=3.16, 95%CI 1.15-8.69), cocaine use (aOR=4.54, 95%CI 2.01-10.28), single (aOR=3.80, 95%CI 1.69-8.54), ignoring burning pain during urination as a symptom of STI (aOR=2.57, 95%CI 1.14-5.78), ignoring genital ulcers/sores as a symptom of STI (aOR=3.47, 95%CI 1.58-7.58)

Mayet[154]	Military forces	Norovirus*	NA
Mayet[155]	Military forces	influenza A(H1N1)*	NA
Mayet[156]	Military forces	Measles Morbillivirus*	Age < 20 years (IRR=18.9, 95%CI 7.4-48.3), age 20-29 (IRR=8.3, 95%CI 3.9-18.0), age 30-39 years (IRR=2.8, 95%CI 1.2-6.4). Branch of armed forces: <u>navy</u> : IRR=1.8, 95%CI 1.0-3.1), <u>army</u> : IRR=1.9, 95%CI 1.2-3.0), <u>logistical services</u> : IRR=2.7, 95%CI 1.3-5.9)
Mbareche[157]	Swine workers	Nasopharyngeal flora microbiota	Multivariate analysis: air samples and nasopharyngeal flora of pig workers cluster together, compared to the non-exposed control group. The significance was confirmed with the PERMANOVA statistical test (p=0.0001)
McCurdy[158]	Farm workers	Coccidioides immitis	Self-reported dust exposure for most recent job (aOR=1.9, 95%CI 1.0-3.5), work with root and bulb vegetables in past year (aOR=3.0, 95%CI 1.2-7.1), work with carrots (aOR=2.9, 95%CI 1.0-8.6)
McKinnon[159]	Male sex workers	HIV	Frequency of sex with male partners (aHR=1.33/sex act, 95%CI 1.01-1.75)
McKinnon[160]	Female sex workers	HIV	Minimum charge/sex act (aHR=5.7, 95%CI 1.96-16.59 for high versus intermediate), N. gonorrhoeae infection (aHR=5.89, 95%CI 2.03-17.08), sex with casual clients during menses (aHR=6.19, 95% CI 2.58-14.84), Depo Provera use (aHR=5.12, 95% CI 1.98-13.22), estimated number

			of annual unprotected regular partner contacts (aHR=1.004, 95%CI 1.001-1.006)
Méndez[161]	Military forces	Trypanosoma cruzi (=)	NA
Mirzazadeh[162]	Female sex workers	HIV, Treponema pallidum, Neisseria gonorrhoea, Chlamydia trachomatis, Trichomonas vaginalis, Human papilloma virus	<u>HIV</u> : Lifetime injection drug use (aOR=5.32, 95% CI 2.31-12.3); lifetime non-injection drug use (aOR=2.33, 95%CI 1.13-4.81); middle school and above education level versus illiterate (aOR=0.22, 95%CI 0.08-0.61)
Moayedi-Nia[163]	Female sex workers	HIV, HCV, HBV, HSV, Treponema pallidum (=)	<u>HIV infection</u> : being infected with HSV type1/type2 (aOR=5.13, 95% CI 1.0-27.76), being under 25 years of age (aOR=4.51, 95%CI 1.0-21.49)
Mohd Ridzuan[164]	Plantation workers	Leptospira spp.	The presence of cows in plantations (aOR=4.78, 95%CI 2.76-8.26), the presence of a landfill in plantations (aOR=2.04, 95%CI 1.22-3.40)
Mol[165]	Domestic and healthcare waste handlers	Hepatitis B virus, Hepatitis C virus	<u>Hepatitis B</u> : age (aOR=1.06, 95%CI 1.02-1.11), current working time (years) (aOR=1.17, 95%CI 1.05-1.30) <u>Hepatitis C</u> : history of imprisonment (aOR=6.54, 95%CI 1.04-41.22)
Montuori[166]	Wastewater workers	Hepatitis A virus (=)	Shellfish consumption and duration of employment were significantly associated with positivity (p<0.01 and p< 0.05, respectively). The interaction term (age x duration of employment) was significant (p< 0.001), age (aOR=2.68; 95% CI 1.48-4.85)

Mor[167]	Male sex workers	STI/HIV	<u>STI/HIV infection</u> : low-risk men who have sex with men (aOR=0.1, 95%CI 0.02-0.7, versus the reference male sex workers)
Mossong[168]	Military forces	Mumps orthorubulavirus*	NA
Mostafavi[169]	Animal husbandry workers	Coxiella burnetii	Age > 50 years (OR=2.58, 95%CI 1.39-4.79), rural area of residence (OR=2.01, 95%CI 1.22-3.28), having little or no formal education (OR=7.78, 95%CI 3.29-18.39), keeping sheep or goats (OR=7.67, 95% CI 1.75-33.61), exposure to arthropod bites (OR = 2.34, 95% CI 1.39-3.96)
Mughini-Gras[170]	Swine workers	Hepatitis E virus	Ever been in Africa (aOR=2.20, 95%CI 1.06-4.53)
Mulders[171]	Abattoir workers	MRSA	Working with live chickens: 'hanger' (aOR=11.27, 95%CI 4.18-30.43), conventional electric stunning (reference=CO <sub>2</sub> stunning) (aOR=4.36, 95%CI 1.55-12.26)
Munseri[172]	Police officers	HIV (=)	NA
Muraguri[173]	Male sex workers	STI/HIV	Male sex workers were significantly more likely than non-sex workers to report victimization to verbal (57.7% versus 23.1%, p<0.001), physical violence (15.1% versus 0.8%, p<0.001), sexual violence (10.0% versus 2.5%, p=0.013)
Musyoki[174]	Female sex workers	HIV	<u>Unrecognized HIV infection</u> : Increasing age (30-34 years: aRR=2.4, 95%CI 1.3-4.3); 35-62 years (aRR=2.1, 95%CI 1.2-3.7), inconsistent condom use with paying clients (aRR=2.1, 95%CI



			1.4-3.0), use of a male condom as a method of contraception (aRR=2.5, 95%CI 1.7-3.5)
Mutagoma[175]	Female sex workers	Treponema pallidum, HIV, Hepatitis B virus (=), Hepatitis C virus (=)	<u>Positive association with syphilis/HIV co-infection:</u> age 25 years and older (aOR=1.82, 95% CI 1.33-2.50), having had a genital sore in the last 12 months (aOR=1.34, 95% CI 1.05-1.71), having HBsAg-positive test (aOR=2.09, 95%CI 1.08–4.08)
Narayanan[176]	Male sex workers	HIV, HSV-2	<u>HIV:</u> duration in sex work (aOR=1.08, 95%CI 1.03-1.13), Syphilis serology (aOR=3.83, 95%CI 1.36-10.79), HSV-2 status (aOR=12.92, 95%CI 7.00-23.84). <u>HSV-2:</u> duration in sex work (aOR=1.19, 95%CI 1.11-1.27), HIV status (aOR=10.70, 95%CI 5.63-20.33)
National Institute for Infectious Diseases, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan [177]	Ship's stewards	SARS-CoV-2*	NA
Navdarashvili[178]	Livestock workers	Bacillus anthracis	Slaughtering animals (aOR=7.3, 95% CI 2.9-18.1), disposing of dead animals (aOR=13.6, 95%CI 1.5-119.8)
Neo[179]	Military forces	Norovirus (group I.7 and II.17)*, Sapovirus (group II.3)*	NA
Ngoupa[180]	Barbers	Hepatitis B virus (=)	NA
Nguyen[181]	Poultry workers (chicken)	Extended-spectrum $\beta$ -lactamase-producing -producing Escherichia coli(=)	Antimicrobial usage (during the month prior to the study visit) (aOR=2.52, 95%CI 1.08-5.87)
Nicas[182]	Construction workers	Coccidioides immitis*	NA
Nielsen[183]	Military forces	Mumps orthorubulavirus*	NA
Nielsen[184]	Livestock farming	Coxiella burnetii	Living in rural areas (RR=2.6; 95% CI 1.9-3.5)

Nivesvivat[185]	Military forces	Methicillin-susceptible Staphylococcus Aureus*	<u>Risk factors of acquiring skin abscesses</u> : multiple erythematous papules (aOR=3.4, 95%CI 1.5-7.5), training in subunit 1 (aOR=32.6, 95%CI 4.1-260.6), training in subunit 2 (aOR=26.9, 95%CI 3.3-218.2)
Okoye[186]	Poultry workers	Avian Influenza virus	Not identified.
Oliveira-Filho[187]	Female sex workers	Hepatitis C virus	Up to elementary school versus high school or more (aOR=2.3, 95%CI 1.3-6.3); up to one minimum wage versus more than one minimum wage (aOR= 5.5, 95%CI 1.7-16.8); illicit drug use (injectable or inhaled) (aOR=9.4, 95%CI 3.9-19.5); unprotected sex (aOR=32.1, 95%CI 10.8-74.3); more than five sexual partners (aOR=2.5, 95%CI 1.3-4.2); condom exemption for clients paying extra (aOR=14.2, 95%CI 4.9-28.4); more than seven years working in the sex trade (aOR=4.6, 95%CI 1.8-7.6); Changes in genitalia (wart, wound, and/or itching) (aOR=3.2, 95%CI 1.2-6.0); did not perform medical/gynecological examination (aOR=4.5, 95%CI 1.7-8.2)
Oré[188]	Military forces	Leishmaniasis spp.*	Being male (aRisk Ratio= 4.01, 95%CI 1.11-14.42), not wearing long-sleeve clothes (aRisk Ratio=1.71, 95%CI 1.18- 2.50), sleeping in open rooms (aRisk ratio=1.80, 95%CI 1.16-2.79)
Pang[189]	Military forces	Influenza A virus, Coxsackie/ ECHO virus	<u>Febrile respiratory illness</u> : increasing age (aOR= 1.03,

			95% CI 1.01-1.05), recruit camp (aOR=4.67, 95% CI 3.99-5.46), smoking (aOR=1.31, 95% CI 1.13-1.52). <u>Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09</u> : Malay ethnicity (aOR=1.50, 95% CI 1.04-2.15). <u>Coxsackie/ECHO virus</u> : Malay ethnicity (aOR=1.67, 95% CI 1.19-2.36). <u>Contact risk factors for FRI</u> : stay-out personnel with ill household member (aOR=4.96, 95% CI 3.39-7.24), stay-in personnel with ill bunkmate and household member (aOR=3.55, 95% CI 2.57-4.91)
Park [190]	Female sex workers (cisgender)	Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Trichomonas vaginalis	<u>Chlamydia</u> : past year sex work initiation (aHR=2.7, 95%CI 1.3-6.0), <u>Gonorrhea</u> : past year sex work initiation (aHR=1.7, 95%CI 1.0-2.8), client sexual violence (aHR=2.9, 95%CI 1.2-7.1), <u>Trichomonas</u> : having female sexual partners (aHR=3.4, 95%CI 1.3-8.5)
Park[191]	Military forces	Respiratory Syncytial Virus*	NA
Parveen[192]	Miners	Leptospira spp.	Water bodies on the way (OR=10.6, 95%CI 2.86-39.54), wet surroundings of mine (OR=10.6, 95%CI 2.54-40.63), rat infestation (OR=4.6, 95% CI 1.17-18.01), cattle in mine (OR=10.4, 95%CI 2.15-50.27)
Patterson[193]	Female sex workers	HIV, Treponema pallidum, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Chlamydia trachomatis	<u>HIV or any STI</u> : spouse has been diagnosed or treated for an STI past six months (aOR=2.97, 95%CI 1.32-6.68), most or all clients are from elsewhere than Mexico (aOR=1.91, 95%CI 1.13-3.22)

Pawar[194]	Poultry workers	Avian influenza (H9N2)	Male (aOR=1.6, 95%CI 1.2-2.8)
Pirnay[195]	Military forces	SARS-CoV-2 virus*	NA
Quan[196]	Poultry workers	Avian influenza (H9N2, H7N9)	<u>H9N2 infection</u> : female (aOR=1.6, 95%CI 1.2-2.1); poultry seller (aOR=1.9, 95%CI 1.4-2.6). <u>H7N9 infection</u> : female (aOR=2.2, 95%CI 1.4-3.6); poultry seller (aOR=4.1, 95%CI 2.2-7.7)
Rachiotis[197]	Municipal solid waste collectors	Hepatitis A virus	Age group > 42 years (aOR=22.57, 95%CI 7.29-69.88), education group ≤9 years (aOR=2.19, 95%CI 1.01-4.78), duration of employment ≥16 years (aOR=3.57, 95%CI 1.15-11.08)
Ramos[198]	Military forces	Streptococcus pyogenes*	Contact with another case (OR=6.92, 95%CI 3.60-13.30)
Raza[199]	Military forces	Sarcoptes scabiei	Itching in family/colleagues (aOR=95.41, 95%CI 9.97-912.91), changing clothes < 2 times/week (aOR=5.63, 95%CI 2.35-13.50), sharing beds (aOR=4.44, 95%CI 2.19-9.01), bathing < 1 time/day (aOR=4.32, 95%CI 2.25-8.29), low education (aOR=3.37, 95%CI 1.82-6.25), leave/temporary Duty (aOR=2.50, 95%CI 1.49-4.13)
Reeves[200]	Military forces	Chikungunya virus*, Dengue virus*	NA
Remoli[201]	Agricultural and forestry workers	Tick-borne encephalitis (=), Toscana virus (=), Usutu virus (=), West Nile virus (=)	NA
Ricci[202]	Civil engineering	Legionella pneumophila	Age group ≥50 years (aOR=3.11, 95%CI 1.57-6.16), aquatic sports (swimming, fishing, rowing, and others) (aOR=

			2.26, 95%CI 1.09-4.68)
Richter[203]	Poultry workers (turkeys)	MRSA	None identified.
Ringhausen[204]	Miners	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	Age ≥80 years (aOR=5.8, 95%CI 2.04-16.26), foreign country of birth (aOR=6.8, 95%CI 1.91-24.0)
Rodkvamtook[205]	Military forces	Orientia tsutsugamushi*	NA
Rosenberg Goldstein[206]	Spray irrigation workers	MRSA (=), methicillin-susceptible <i>S. aureus</i> (=), VRE (=), vancomycin-susceptible enterococci	None identified.
Rossow[207]	Farming activities	Francisella tularensis	Pneumonic tularaemia: exposure to hay dust (aOR 6.6, 95%CI 1.9-25.4)
Royal[208]	Military forces	Coxiella burnetii	None identified.
Sahibzada[209]	Swine workers	CA-MRSA ST93	Persons working with farrowing sows (aOR=6.39, 95%CI 1.23-39.36)
Sahneh[210]	Rice farmers	Leptospira spp.	Wet working environment (aOR=7.65, 95%CI 3.58-16.35), exposure to stagnant rice paddy water while having a skin scratch/injury (aOR=18, 95%CI 5.00-63.00); washing the face with stagnant rice paddy water (aOR=11.83, 95%CI 3.74-37.43), and sighting of rats or rat nest in rice paddies (aOR=3.61, 95%CI 1.14-11.35)
Sakamoto[211]	Professional drivers	Legionella spp.	'Sometimes' use car air-conditioning (p=0.026, Fisher's exact probability)
Sanchez[212]	Military forces	Norovirus*	Consumption of cake prepared by Norovirus infected food worker (aOR=10.1, 95%CI 1.2-81.6), pizza (aOR= 3.6, 95%CI 1.1-11.9)
Sánchez-Anguiano[213]	Female sex workers	Chlamydia trachomatis	Consumption of alcohol (aOR=2.39, 95% CI 1.0-5.71)
Santos[214]	Sewer workers	Histoplasma capsulatum*	NA
Sargianou[215]	Farm labourers (sheep)	Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic	Former tick bite (aOR=

		fever virus	18.3, 95%CI 2.22-151), agro-pastoral occupation (aOR=6.99, 95%CI 1.01-48.4), living at an altitude of $\geq$ 400 m (aOR= 17, 95% CI 2.48-117)
Schimmer[216]	Dairy Goat Farmers	Coxiella burnetii	$\geq$ 3 of daily goat-related tasks (milking, feeding, supply and removal, general animal health care, birth assistance) (aOR=3.73, 95%CI 2.00-6.94), lived as child on a ruminant farm (aOR= 2.24, 95%CI 1.17-4.28), presence of cat(s) in goat stable (aOR=2.54, 95%CI 1.24-5.21), distance residence to nearest stable $\leq$ 10 m (aOR=2.44, 95%CI 1.27-4.67), other goat breeds next to white dairy goat (aOR=3.38, 95%CI 1.61-7.09), combat other nuisance animals in 2008 via covering airspaces (aOR= 6.03, 95%CI 1.77-20.61), no farm boots for staff (aOR= 2.66, 95%CI 1.12-6.32), distance to nearest positive farm 0- <4 km (aOR=3.38, 95%CI 1.25-9.11)
Schønning [217]	Paddy workers	Leptospira spp.	Paddy fields near to home (OR=2.14, 95%CI 1.25-3.66), worked in a marshy land and/or having marshy lands near to home and/or work (OR= 2.26, 95%CI 1.35-3.79)
Şevketbeyoğlu[218]	Military forces	Chlamydia pneumoniae*	NA
Sharma[219]	Military forces	Hepatitis E virus*	Consumption of juice with ice from juice shops (aOR=15.7, 95% CI 8.3-29.3)

Shaw[220]	Abattoir workers (chicken)	Chlamydia psittaci*	NA
Shikova[221]	Female sex workers	Human papillomavirus (type 16, 31)	Age > 30 years versus age ≤ 20 years (OR=0.22, 95%CI 0.07-0.66), non-smokers versus smokers (OR=0.25, 95%CI 0.11-0.54)
Shimizu[222]	Live-poultry market workers	Avian Influenza A (H5N1)	None identified.
Steinberg[223]	Meat processing workers	SARS-CoV-2 virus*	NA
Sun[224]	Hotel workers	Legionella pneumophila	Legionella in cooling towers (OR=2.85, 95%CI 1.19-6.81), dissatisfaction with the indoor air quality (OR=2.05, 95%CI 1.13-3.71)
Sun[225]	Cattle farmers	Coxiella burnetii	Milking cattle (aOR=1.88, 95%CI 1.21-2.94), general healthcare of cattle (aOR=2.40, 95%CI 1.46-3.93), birth assistance (aOR=2.07, 95%CI 1.31-3.27), contact raw milk (aOR=2.47, 95%CI 1.50-4.06), contact cattle manure (aOR=3.23, 95%CI 1.92-5.44), contact dead-born animals (aOR=3.45, 95%CI 2.16-5.50)
Sulaiman[226]	Gold miners	Morbillivirus Measles*	NA
Swai[227]	Abattoir workers	Brucella abortus	Slaughtering (aOR=5.74, 95%CI 1.25-25.22), cleaning (aOR=7.10, 95%CI 1.51-32.05)
Sweet[228]	Female sex workers	Human papilloma virus (type 35, 51 and 52)	HPV prevalence was notably higher in HIV-positive women (32.1%) compared to HIV-negative women (20.8%, p=0.03). The prevalence of high-risk HPV types was 27.4% in HIV-positive women and 18.2% in HIV-negative women (p=0.07).
Tabibi[229]	Animal breeders (cattle,	Hepatitis E virus, Leptospira	<u>Leptospira spp.</u> : cattle-

	swine)	spp., <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> , <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> (=), <i>Brucella</i> spp.(=), <i>Salmonella</i> spp.(=)	breeders (aOR=4.02, 95%CI 1.10,14.77)
Tan[230]	Military forces	Influenza A virus (H1N1pdm09), Influenza B virus, Coxsackievirus*	NA
Tang[231]	Male sex workers	HIV, <i>Treponema pallidum</i>	None identified.
Teague[232]	Military forces	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> *	NA
Texeira[233]	Swine workers	Hepatitis E virus	Having professions with exposure to pigs for more than 16.5 years (aOR=5.4, 95% CI 1.9-15.6)
Theamboonlers[234]	Military forces	Hepatitis A virus*	NA
Toepp[235]	Hunting dog caretakers	<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>	None identified.
Torén[236]	Welders	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Occupational exposure to fumes (aOR=1.11, 95%CI 1.01- 1.21), silica dust (aOR=1.33, 95%CI 1.11-1.58)
Torres-Gonzalez[237]	Dairy farm workers	<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>	High exposure activity (direct contact with livestock in closed spaces) (aOR=6.09, 95%CI 2.04-18.23)
Toseva[238]	Wastewater treatment workers	Hepatitis A virus	Operators (OR=2.91, 95% CI 1.15-7.39), maintenance personnel (OR=4.3, 95% CI 1.08-17.17)
Traoré[239]	Butchers(pork)	Hepatitis E virus	None identified.
Tschopp[240]	Sewage workers	Hepatitis E virus(=), <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> (=)	None identified.
Vainio[241]	Military forces	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> *	None identified.
van Cleef[242]	Abattoir workers(pigs)	MRSA	Working with live pigs (OR= 38.2, 95%CI 6.3-∞)
van Cleef[243]	Field workers (pigs, veal calves)	MRSA	<u>MRSA acquisition in relation to MRSA prevalence among farm animals</u> (per 10% increase in prevalence): pigs (aOR= 2.04, 95%CI 1.24-3.34), veal (aOR=1.28, 95%CI 1.06-1.53)
van Veen[244]	Sex workers (female and male-to-female transgender)	HIV	Transgender sex work (aOR=22.9, 95%CI 6.5-80.3), ever injected drugs (aOR=31.1, 95%CI



			8.7-111.2), African ethnicity (aOR=19.0, 95% CI 3.2-111.8), South European ethnicity (aOR=7.2, 95%CI 1.2-42.0)
Verhaegh-Haasnoot[245]	Male sex workers (internet escorts)	HIV, Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Treponema pallidum, Hepatitis B virus	<u>For newly diagnosed STI:</u> 4-49 sex partners in the past 6 months (aOR=1.30, 95%CI 1.05-1.61), age 25 years and older versus < 25 years (aOR=0.68, 95%CI 0.54-0.85), positive STI history in the past 2 years (aOR=1.53, 95%CI 1.25-1.88), known to be HIV positive (aOR=2.53, 95%CI 1.86-3.43)
Vilay[246]	Military forces	Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium vivax	Working duration in forest areas (years) (Mann-Whitney test, p=0.03)
Vorstere[247]	Female sex workers	Human papillomavirus (type 6, 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 53, 56, 58, 59, 66, 67, 68)	Age <21 years (OR=10.3, 95% CI 5.0-21.2)
Vu[248]	Female sex workers	HIV, Treponema pallidum, HSV-2	<u>Factors associated with HIV infections:</u> age (continuous) (aOR=1.07, 95%CI 1.04-1.1), education (some Secondary versus some Primary) (aOR=0.6, 95%CI 0.4-0.9), personal income (TZS) from sex work (120,001-350,000 versus <120,001) (aOR=0.7, 95%CI 0.5-0.99), tested positive for HSV-2 (aOR=3.3, 95%CI 2.3-4.6)
Wadl[249]	Military forces	Norovirus*	Salad consumption on 6 January (aOR=8.1, 95%CI 1.5-45.4) and 7 January (aOR=15.7, 95%CI 2.2-74.1), prepared by infected canteen employee
Wang[250]	Poultry market workers	Avian influenza A(H7N9)	Female sex (aOR=2.71, 95% CI 1.1-6.71), ≥10 years of occupational

			exposure (aOR=3.59, 95% CI 1.25-10.35)
Wang[251]	Female sex workers	Human papillomavirus (type 16, 52, 58)	Age 31-35 years versus $\leq$ 25 years (aOR=0.4, 95%CI 0.17-0.91). <u>Condom use:</u> occasionally versus always (aOR=3.01, 95%CI 1.73-5.23), never versus always (aOR=4.65, 95%CI 2.04-10.57)
Watier-Grillot[252]	Military forces	Norovirus (genogroup II)*	Consumption of infected shrimp salad (aOR=2.6, 95%CI 1.2-6.0), pasta salad (aOR= 2.9, 95%CI 1.3-6.4), mashed potatoes (aOR= 2.4, 95%CI 1.0-5.4)
Wickersham[253]	Cisgender and Transgender Women Sex Workers	HIV, Treponema pallidum, Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae	None identified.
Wilczynski[254]	Firefighters	Cryptosporidium parvum*	Carrying or leading calves from the burning barn (Relative Risk=2.88, 95%CI 1.04-12.76)
Wilken[255]	Television crew	Coccidioides immitis*	NA
Williams[256]	Poultry processing plant workers	Chlamydia psittaci*	Worked in, or visited, killing or automated evisceration areas (aOR= 13.9, 95%CI 1.9-99.5). <u>Risk of recent infection because worked in, or visited killing or automated evisceration areas</u> , stratified for the use of eye protection (mOR=8.1, 95%CI 1.3-49.4). <u>Risk of recent infection by touching face with hands contaminated with viscera or blood</u> , stratified for the use of eye protection (mOR=5.0, 95%CI 1.08-22.9), and stratified for the use of respiratory protection with FFP3 mask (mOR= 6.5, 95%CI 1.4-30.1).
Wilson[257]	Slaughterhouse and	Coxiella burnetii*	Passed through the stores

	cutting Plant workers		(OR=3.2, 95%CI 1.7-6.3), passed through walkway 2 (OR=2.1, 95%CI 1.0-4.3), male gender (OR=5.2, 95%CI 1.1-24.0)
Wongsanuphat[258]	Factory workers	Measles morbillivirus*	NA
Wu[259]	Swine workers	Swine influenza virus (H1N1)	Age group 26-50 years (aOR=2.70, 95%CI 1.15-6.38)
Wu[260]	Poultry workers	Avian influenza virus (H9N2)	Wholesale live poultry markets (OR=6.4, 95%CI 1.8-22.8), retail live poultry markets (OR=9.9, 95%CI 2.4-40.9)
Yang[261]	Poultry workers	Influenza virus A(H7N9)*	NA
Ye[262]	Pig workers	MDRSA (CC9, IEC-negative, tetracycline-resistant), MRSA (CC9)	<u>Carriage of MDRSA:</u> frequency of pig occupational contact(hours per day) < 8 (aPR=2.51, 95%CI 1.26-4.98), ≥ 8 (aPR=4.41, 95%CI 2.62-7.41). <u>Carriage of MRSA:</u> frequency of pig occupational contact(hours per day) <8 (aPR=5.11, 95%CI 2.16-12.09), ≥ 8 (aPR=9.54, 95%CI 4.77–19.06)
Ye[263]	Livestock workers	MRSA (CC9)	Contact with pig (aOR=6.58, 95%CI 3.50-12.38), contact with poultry (aOR=4.94, 95%CI 1.32-18.41), contact with other animal (aOR=4.50, 95%CI 0.88-22.98), frequency of livestock contact (h/d) (aOR=2.25, 95%CI 1.72-2.94), frequency of pig contact (h/d) (aOR=2.30, 95%CI 1.74-3.06), short-term duration of livestock contact (mo) (aOR=1.72, 95%CI 1.34-2.21), short-term duration of pig contact (mo) (aOR=1.75, 95%CI 1.34-2.28)

Yoon[264]	Military forces	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	<u>Location (with the index cases)</u> : different floor in a same building (aOR=3.43, 95%CI 1.39-8.47), next room (aOR=5.19, 95%CI 2.34-11.52), same room aOR=10.93, 95%CI 4.93-24.25)
Younis[265]	Poultry farm workers	S. aureus, Candida albicans, Aspergillus flavus, Aspergillus fumigatus	None identified.
Yu[266]	Female sex workers	HIV, Hepatitis C virus	None identified.
Yu[267]	Military forces	Adenovirus type 7*	NA
Zákutná[268]	Agricultural and forestry workers	Borrelia burgdorferi	Men (OR=1.98, 95%CI 1.01-3.91), age > 30 years (OR=3.75, 95%CI 1.42-9.94)
Zalla[269]	Female sex workers	HIV, Treponema pallidum	None identified.
Zermiani[270]	Female sex workers	HIV, Hepatitis B virus, Hepatitis C virus (=), Treponema pallidum	<u>Infection</u> : age (aOR=1 .07, 95%CI 1.01-1.14), recent immigration year (aOR= 0.88, 95%CI 0.79-0.98)

\*Outbreak or case series report; (=) No association found in the current study, NA=not applicable, aOR=adjusted Odds Ratio, mOR= Mantel-Haenszel Odds Ratio, aHR=adjusted Hazard Ratio, aPR= adjusted Prevalence Ratio, aRR=adjusted Relative Risk, aRisk ratio=adjusted Risk Ratio, IRR=Incidence Rate Ratio, STI: Sexually Transmitted Infections, MDRSA: Multidrug-Resistant S. aureus

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