Increasing Threat of Brucellosis to Low-Risk Persons in Urban Settings, China

Technical Appendix

Technical Appendix Table. Time points of clinical examination for 3 patients with brucellosis*

Date (in 2012)	Twin boy (patient 1)	Twin girl (patient 2)	Mother (patient 3)
July 4		-	Admission to maternity and child care center with premature labor at 34 wk and 2 d of gestation
July 6	Delivered by cesarean section; birth weight is 2.3 kg	Delivered by cesarean section; birth weight is 1.8 kg	
July 11		3	Discharged
July 29	Discharged for home care weighing 2.5 kg		•
August 3		Discharged for home care weighing 2.5 kg	
October 2	Outpatient at hospital for irregular fever up to 39°C		
October 9	Re-admission to hospital for fever up to 38°C	Outpatient at hospital for cough and low fever 37°C–37.5°C	
October 16	Brucella sp. isolated		
October 17	Transferred to infectious disease hospital. SAT antibody titer 400	Admission to infectious disease hospital. SAT antibody titer 400	Outpatient at infectious disease hospital. SAT antibody titer 1:800
October 25	Brucella sp.isolated	Brucella sp. isolated	Brucella isolated
November 10	Brucella sp. isolated; SAT antibody titer 400	Brucella sp. isolated; SAT antibody titer 400	Brucella isolated
November 18	Brucella sp. not isolated; SAT antibody titer 200	Brucella sp. not isolated; SAT antibody titer 200	Brucella not isolated
November 29	Brucella sp. not isolated; SAT antibody titer 200	Brucella sp. not isolated; SAT antibody titer 200	Brucella not isolated
December 14	Discharged for home care supervised by local GP	Discharged for home care supervised by local GP	Discharged for home care supervised by local GP

^{*}SAT, standard tube agglutination test; GP, general practitioner.