Food-Borne Illnesses Subject to Publication Bias

By Denise Nappi

Washington Publication bias creates a skewed picture of the true prevalence of restaurant-associated food-borne disease outbreaks in the United States, according to new research and a recent finding by Dr. Eric T. Jones, who recently completed a thesis on the subject at the University of Maryland, College Park. Dr. Jones presented his research to an audience of medical professionals at the 2010 Infectious Disease Society of America meeting in Washington, D.C. His findings were of particular interest because they revealed that among outbreaks that were published, 41% were due to孔雀 (a strain of chicken) and 42% were due to beef.

Dr. Jones’ research was based on a study of two databases: the FoodNet system and the Poisonous Surveillance System. FoodNet data were collected from 10 states in 2008, while Poisonous Surveillance System data were collected from 10 additional states in 2009. The data were then compared to identify any discrepancies.

The study found that there were more food-borne illnesses associated with restaurant meals in the United States than previously thought. In fact, Dr. Jones found that approximately 1/3 of all food-borne illnesses in the United States were associated with restaurant meals.

Dr. Jones’ findings also revealed that the majority of food-borne illnesses associated with restaurant meals were due to孔雀 and beef. In fact, 41% of all food-borne illnesses associated with restaurant meals were due to孔雀 and 42% were due to beef.

Dr. Jones’ research was significant because it provided new insights into the true prevalence of restaurant-associated food-borne disease outbreaks in the United States. His findings were also important because they highlighted the need for continued research into this area in order to better understand the true impact of restaurant-associated food-borne disease outbreaks in the United States.

In conclusion, Dr. Jones’ research provides important new insights into the true prevalence of restaurant-associated food-borne disease outbreaks in the United States. His findings are important because they highlight the need for continued research into this area in order to better understand the true impact of restaurant-associated food-borne disease outbreaks in the United States.