Table S1: Associations of lifestyle factors with positive SPT for food.

		Controls	Cases	Crude OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
Premature birth	no	57(98.3%)	32(94.1%)	1	1
	yes	1(1.7%)	2(5.9)	3.6 (0.3 to 40.8)	2.4 (0.1 to 71.6)
Exclusive breastfeeding for at least 3 months	no	25(39.1%)	10(29.4%)	1	1
	yes	39(61.9%)	24(70.6%)	1.5 (0.6 to 3.8)	1.7 (0.4 to 6.5)
Day care attendance during 2 first years of life	no	47(77.0%)	22(62.9%)	1	1
	yes	14(23.0%)	13(37.1%)	2.0 (0.8 to 4.9)	1.6 (0.4 to 1.0)
Food expenditure on food per month (above median)	no	27(28.2%)	17(53.1%)	1	
	yes	29(51.8%)	15(46.9%)	0.82 (0.3 to 2.0)	0.54 (0.2 to 1.8)
Any helminth infection[#]	no	55(76.4%)	27(77.1%)	1	
	yes	17(23.6%)	8(22.9%)	0.96 (0.4 to 2.5)	0.85 (0.2 to 3.5)
Malaria infection	no	66(79.5%)	33(78.6%)	1	1
	yes	17(20.5%)	9(21.4%)	1.06 (0.4 to 2.6)	0.8 (0.2 to 3.5)
BMI below normal	no	64(77.1%)	35(81.4%)	1	1
	yes	19(22.9%)	8(18.6%)	0.77 (0.3 to 1.9)	0.34 (0.1 to 1.9)

Adjusted odd ratios are corrected for age, and all other variables,
[#]Infection with any of the helminths S. haematobium, trichuris, ascaris or hookworm. [$]Weight categories as described in Hogewoning AA et al, Br J Dermatol. 2009;161(2):475-7. Odds ratios with p< 0.05 are in bold.