

Long term risk for hypertension, renal impairment, and cardiovascular disease after gastroenteritis from drinking water contaminated with *Escherichia coli* O157:H7: a prospective cohort study

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ABSTRACT

Objectives To evaluate the risk for hypertension, renal impairment, and cardiovascular disease within eight years of gastroenteritis from drinking water contaminated with *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 and *Campylobacter*.

Design A prospective cohort study.

Setting Walkerton, Ontario, Canada.

Participants 1977 adult participants in the Walkerton Health Study recruited between 2002 and 2005 after an outbreak of gastroenteritis in May 2000, when a municipal water system was contaminated, with no pre-outbreak history of outcome measures.

Outcome measures Information was collected annually via survey, physical examination, and laboratory assessment. Primary measures were acute gastroenteritis (diarrhoeal illness lasting >3 days, bloody diarrhoea, or >3 loose stools/day), hypertension (blood pressure ≥140/90 mm Hg), and renal impairment (microalbuminuria or estimated glomerular filtration rate <60 ml/min/1.73 m²). Self reported physician diagnosis of cardiovascular disease (myocardial infarction, stroke, or congestive heart failure) was a secondary outcome.

Results Acute gastroenteritis at the time of the outbreak was reported by 1067 (54%) of participants. Incident hypertension was detected in 697 (35%) (294 (32%) of group not exposed to acute gastroenteritis v 403 (38%) of exposed group). While 572 (29%) had at least one indicator of renal impairment (266 (29%) of unexposed v 306 (29%) of exposed), only 30 (1.5%) had both (8 (0.9%) of unexposed v 22 (2.1%) of exposed). Cardiovascular disease was reported by 33/1749 (1.9%). The adjusted hazard ratios for hypertension and cardiovascular disease after acute gastroenteritis were 1.33 (95% confidence interval 1.14 to 1.54) and 2.13 (1.03 to 4.43) respectively. The adjusted hazard ratio for the presence of either indicator of renal impairment was 1.15 (0.97 to 1.35) and was 3.41 (1.51 to 7.71) for the presence of both.

Conclusion Gastroenteritis from drinking water contaminated with *E coli* O157:H7 and *Campylobacter* was associated with an increased risk for hypertension, renal impairment, and self reported cardiovascular disease. Annual monitoring of blood pressure and periodic monitoring of renal function may be warranted for individuals who experience *E coli* O157:H7 gastroenteritis.

INTRODUCTION

Since the emergence of *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 in 1982,¹ outbreaks attributed to this pathogen have occurred with increasing frequency and are now documented worldwide, in developed and developing countries.²⁻¹¹ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that *E coli* O157:H7 infections cause between 50 000 and 120 000 gastroenteric illnesses annually in the US, resulting in over 2000 hospitalisations and 60 deaths.^{6 12 13} Receptors for *E coli* O157:H7 Shiga toxins reside in the kidney, and exposure can cause both renal and vascular injury resulting in haemolytic-uraemic syndrome,¹⁴ but also a subtle nephron loss¹⁵ and systemic endothelial dysfunction,¹⁶ a key variable in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular disease.^{17 18} Subsequent renal hyperfiltration may lead to long term systemic hypertension and renal impairment.¹⁵ Although the long term health effects of *E coli* O157:H7 infection in children resulting in haemolytic-uraemic syndrome are well documented,¹⁹ the long term sequelae of milder exposure in adults are largely unknown because of the difficulty of studying a wide geographical dispersal of people who are unlikely to seek medical attention for self limited gastroenteritis.^{7 20 21}

In May 2000 the municipal water system in Walkerton, Ontario (Canada) became contaminated with *E coli* O157:H7 and *Campylobacter* spp. At the time of the outbreak, heavy rainfall contributed to the transport of livestock faecal matter into inadequately chlorinated drinking water, supplied from a shallow well.²²

The result was an excess of 2300 cases of gastrointestinal illness, more than 750 emergency room visits, 65 hospital admissions, 27 recognised cases of haemolytic-uraemic syndrome, and seven deaths. The low incidence of haemolytic-uraemic syndrome (a time limited disease requiring a laboratory diagnosis) relative to the number of gastroenteritis cases and high mortality are in keeping with concerns about the limited capacity of medical resources in any small rural community to respond to the sudden onset of an epidemic. Concerns about the potential for progressive subclinical disease (most of those affected had no laboratory testing during the epidemic) led to the creation of the Walkerton Health Study in 2002 to study long term health effects attributable to the water contamination. Four years after the outbreak, a 28% increased risk for hypertension was observed among adults who developed acute gastroenteritis compared with those who were asymptomatic during the outbreak.²³ The completion of the Walkerton Health Study (2002–8) provides the opportunity to analyse the long term risk for hypertension and renal impairment after gastroenteritis from drinking water contaminated with *E coli* O157:H7 and *Campylobacter*. Self reported cardiovascular disease was evaluated as a secondary outcome. In addition, trends over time and potential bias from loss to follow-up are assessed.

METHODS

Study design and cohort definition

The Walkerton Health Study (2002–8, Canada) is a prospective community based cohort study with retrospective inception. Participants provided written, informed consent, and ethical approval was obtained from the University of Western Ontario's Research Ethics Board for Health Sciences.

Data collection and measures

Additional methodological details are provided elsewhere.^{23–25} Briefly, at study entry, participants completed a baseline questionnaire that included questions on demographics, exposure and illness at the time of the outbreak, prior medical history (including hypertension, kidney disease, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and chronic gastrointestinal illness), past and current medications, family history, and risk factors. To assist in the identification of pre-existing disease and to collect evidence on severity of exposure, consent was obtained from 96% of participants for an audit of laboratory data and medical charts.²⁵

In addition, participants completed annual, computer assisted personal interviews, which included questions on conditions diagnosed by a health professional, including diabetes and hypertension. Beginning in 2003, participants were asked to report the date of any physician diagnosed cardiovascular disease. Questionnaire development was guided by the US Third National Health and Nutrition Survey (NHANES III) and Statistics Canada's National Population Health Survey.

Trained study personnel measured each participant's height, weight, and blood pressure using standardised protocols at each annual visit. One manual and two automated blood pressure readings, separated by one minute, were taken of seated participants with arm resting, palm upward, using a cuff size appropriate for arm circumference.²⁶ The automated readings were taken with a calibrated oscillometric device (Dinamap Pro 100 or 1846SX units, GE Medical Systems Information Technologies, Tampa FL, USA). Participants were asked to refrain from smoking 30 minutes before the measurements. Serum creatinine concentration was measured annually, as was random (spot) urine analysis for albumin:creatinine ratio. Additional testing varied by study year to reduce respondent burden; these included fasting serum glucose, oral glucose tolerance testing (when indicated), and 24 hour urine collection. Estimated glomerular filtration rate was calculated using the abbreviated modification of diet in renal disease equation.²⁷

Definitions

Exposure

Because of the overwhelming demand on the medical system at the time of the outbreak, stool cultures were not routinely collected once the source of the water contamination had been identified, and so we could not use the results for defining exposure. We therefore defined acute gastroenteritis using a similar, but more stringent case definition than that used by the original outbreak team. The exposed group included those who reported diarrhoeal illness lasting >3 days, or diarrhoea with >3 loose stools/day, or any amount of bloody diarrhoea. When possible, self reported symptoms were confirmed by checking the participant's medical records.²⁵ Assessment methods did not differ between exposure groups.

Outcomes

Hypertension was diagnosed if the mean of three blood pressure measurements was $\geq 140/90$ mm Hg at any follow-up visit or if treatment for hypertension was reported. In the presence of diabetes or kidney disease, hypertension was defined as blood pressure $\geq 130/80$ mm Hg.²⁶

Structural and functional renal impairment were defined as microalbuminuria (albumin:creatinine ratio >2.0 mg/mmol in men and >2.8 mg/mmol in women) and estimated glomerular filtration rate <60 ml/min/1.73 m², respectively.^{28,29} Two classifications of renal impairment were analysed: the presence of either indicator of renal impairment and the presence of both indicators.

Cardiovascular disease was defined as a self reported physician diagnosis of heart attack, stroke, or congestive heart failure based on the question format used in NHANES III. Participants who left the study because of death from heart attack or stroke were also included in this composite outcome.

Other variables

Diabetes was defined as the presence of fasting plasma glucose concentration ≥ 7.0 mmol/l, random plasma glucose concentration or at two hours after an oral glucose tolerance test ≥ 11.1 mmol/l, a medical diagnosis of diabetes, or the use of oral hypoglycaemic agents or insulin.³⁰

Attrition—To assess potential bias from loss to follow-up, participants were grouped according to response pattern. “Committed responders” attended all assessments after entering the study, “intermittent responders” missed at least one assessment, and “leavers” completed only one assessment.

Eligibility and exclusions

Residents of Walkerton and the surrounding areas were invited to participate in the long term follow-up by attending an annual clinic regardless of whether they drank the contaminated water during the outbreak of gastroenteritis in May 2000. We excluded participants who developed haemolytic-uraemic syndrome during the outbreak, who were ≤ 17 years old at study entry, and those who joined the study for the first time after 2005, since the accuracy of symptom recall was expected to decrease over time (fig 1). To assess the risk for hypertension, renal impairment, and cardiovascular disease (myocardial infarction, stroke, or congestive heart failure), we excluded participants with evidence of these conditions before the outbreak (fig 1).

Statistical analysis

We used Cox regression models to estimate hazard ratios for incident hypertension, renal impairment, and cardiovascular disease. The “time to event” variables were calculated as time from the outbreak of gastroenteritis (15 May 2000) to time of first diagnosis with hypertension, renal impairment, or cardiovascular disease. Participants who did not develop the outcome were censored at the time of their last follow-up visit.

We checked the assumption of proportionality for each covariate using the time interaction and Schoenfeld residual tests.³¹ The initial model for renal impairment did not meet the proportionality assumption, and we used an extended Cox regression model with age included as a time dependent covariate for this analysis.³¹ Four cases with missing data for the outcome of renal impairment were excluded from the analysis.

Participants who experienced no illness or only mild illness at the time of the outbreak served as the reference group for all analyses. Age (in one year increments) and sex were included in all models.

Possible confounders considered for statistical adjustment included risk factors for hypertension, kidney disease, and cardiovascular disease; diabetes; obesity at study entry (body mass index ≥ 30 , data missing for two); tobacco smoking (missing for eight); and family history of kidney disease (missing for three), hypertension (missing for 12), or diabetes (missing for three). Health assessment in the year before the outbreak (missing for 27) was included to adjust for possible imbalances in health seeking behaviour, which may have resulted in residual confounding due to misclassification of exposure or risk factors.

Information on covariates was collected from multiple sources, and, in the absence of any evidence, missing data on risk factors were set to zero, which produced similar or more conservative results than a complete case analysis. Models were reduced using backward elimination at $\alpha=0.15$ ^{32,33} unless elimination changed the exposure-outcome association by $>5\%$.^{33,34}

Supplementary analyses

To ensure the outcome was truly a measure of incidence, we excluded participants diagnosed with hypertension or renal impairment at study entry. To assess the impact of recall bias on exposure classification, we conducted sensitivity analyses for those whose self reported gastroenteritis was confirmed by an audit of medical records. To assist in describing the potential impact of bias from loss to follow-up, effect modification by response pattern was examined by testing the interaction of response pattern by main effect, and the change in risk was examined when the number of follow up assessments was entered into the model.

RESULTS

Sample description

A total of 4561 residents from Walkerton and the surrounding area joined the study between March 2002 and August 2008. Previous analyses established that

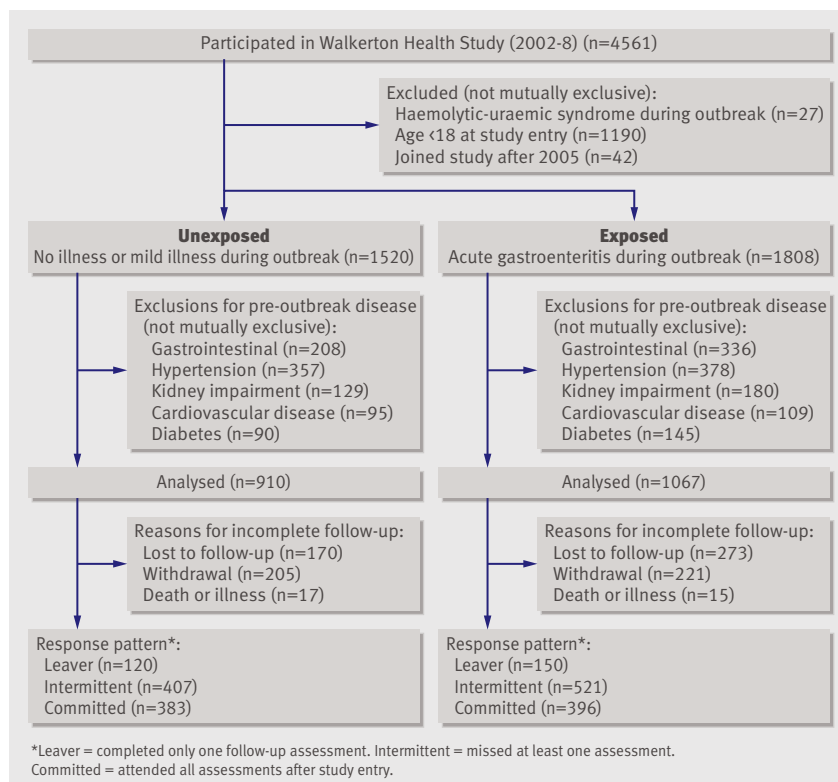


Fig 1 Flow of participants through study

Table 1 | Personal, exposure related, and health related characteristics of 1977 participants in Walkerton Health Study in relation to self reported exposure to acute gastroenteritis. Values are numbers (percentages) of participants unless stated otherwise

Characteristics	No or only mild illness (n=910)	Acute gastroenteritis (n=1067)
Personal		
Female	529 (58.1)	598 (56.0)
Mean (SD) age at study entry (years)	43.1 (15.6)	40.4 (14.4)
White ethnicity	896 (98.5)	1051 (98.5)
Lived in Walkerton area during outbreak	625 (68.7)	738 (69.2)
Exposure related		
Drank contaminated water	892 (98.0)	1063 (99.6)
Self reported illness of any nature*	234 (25.7)	1067 (100)
Abdominal cramps	172 (18.9)	979 (91.8)
Fever	47 (5.2)	445 (41.7)
Bloody diarrhoea	0	310 (29.1)
>3 loose stools/day	0	910 (85.3)
No of days with diarrhoea:		
≤1	50 (5.5)	46 (4.3)
2-3	77 (8.5)	247 (23.1)
4-5	0	223 (20.9)
≥6	0	547 (51.3)
Stool culture performed†:		
Positive for <i>E coli</i> O157:H7	2/131 (1.5)	23/131 (17.6)
Positive for <i>Campylobacter</i>	1/131 (0.8)	24/131 (18.3)
Positive for both	0	2/131 (1.5)
Gastroenteritis confirmed from medical records‡	45/725 (6.2)	333/900 (37.0)
Health related		
Obese at study entry	228 (25.1)	332 (31.1)
Diabetes	26 (2.9)	47 (4.4)
Family history of kidney failure	16 (1.8)	22 (2.1)
Family history of hypertension	339 (37.3)	432 (40.5)
Family history of diabetes	212 (23.3)	241 (22.6)
Medical check-up in year before outbreak	587 (65.6)	640 (60.7)
Previous deep vein thrombosis	20 (2.2)	14 (1.3)
Previous elevated cholesterol	92 (10.1)	87 (8.2)
Tobacco smoking	319 (35.1)	426 (39.9)

*Symptoms were recalled by participants at least 2 years after outbreak.

†Positive culture results are reported as a percentage of all stool cultures performed (n=131 (8+123)).

‡Medical records data were abstracted for 82% of participants.

our study cohort was representative of the target population.²⁴ After exclusions for pre-outbreak disease (fig 1), 1977 adults with at least one assessment were available for analysis. Most of the participants (1677, 85%) joined the study in 2002. Overall, 779 (39%) completed all assessments after study entry, 928 (47%) missed at least one follow-up visit, and 270 (14%) left the study after one assessment. The main reasons for incomplete follow-up were loss to follow-up (443/901 (49%)) and participant withdrawal from the study (426/901 (47%)). Participants who left the study were encouraged to re-enter at any time after missing an assessment. Permanent study exit, although slightly higher in the first year (227 (12%)), ranged between 108 (5.5%) and 163 (8.2%) thereafter. Median follow-up time from the outbreak was 7.9 years (interquartile range 4.9–8.0), and five years of follow-up information from the time of the outbreak was available for 1442 (73%) of the cohort.

Acute gastroenteritis after drinking contaminated water

Of the 1977 adult participants, 1957 (99%) reported drinking the contaminated municipal water, 910 (46%) had no illness or only mild illness at the time of the outbreak, and 1067 (54%) met the criteria for acute gastroenteritis (of whom 378 sought medical attention). Among the 910 participants who did not meet the criteria for acute gastroenteritis (diarrhoea lasting >3 days, diarrhoea with >3 loose stools a day, or any amount of bloody diarrhoea), 777 (85%) reported no diarrhoeal illness and 133 (15%) had mild diarrhoeal illness (<3 loose stools/day for fewer than 3 days and no bloody diarrhoea). Of the 131 stool samples tested for pathogens, 19% were positive for *E coli* O157:H7, 19% were positive for *Campylobacter*, and 1.5% showed coinfection.

Those exposed to acute gastroenteritis at the time of the outbreak were more likely to be obese (P=0.001), tobacco smokers (P=0.03), and were less likely to have had a medical check up in the year before the outbreak (P=0.03) (table 1). The group not exposed to acute gastroenteritis received slightly more assessments than the exposed group, although the difference was not statistically significant (mean number of assessments 4.8 v. 4.6, P=0.08). In all analyses, defining exposure based on confirmation from health records did not substantively change effect sizes, although confidence intervals became wider.

Risk of hypertension

Fig 2 shows the post-outbreak incidence of hypertension, adjusted for age and sex, in the two groups of participants. The multivariate adjusted hazard ratio for hypertension after acute gastroenteritis was 1.33 (95% confidence interval 1.14 to 1.54) (table 2), which increased to 1.47 (1.17 to 1.86) after excluding participants diagnosed with hypertension at study entry. The hazard ratio did not change after controlling for number of assessments and did not vary significantly with response pattern (P=0.45). The adjusted hazard ratio decreased slightly over time, from 1.48 (1.04 to 2.09) during the first two years after the outbreak to 1.25 (0.78 to 1.99) in the sixth to eighth years after the outbreak, although the interaction with time was not statistically significant (P=0.84).

Risk of renal impairment

Incident microalbuminuria was detected in 405 participants (180 (20%) of the unexposed group and 225 (21%) of the exposed). Incident functional renal impairment (estimated glomerular filtration rate <60 ml/min/1.73 m²) was detected in 233 participants (117 (13%) of the unexposed and 116 (11%) of the exposed). While 572 participants had at least one indicator of renal impairment (266 (29%) of the unexposed and 306 (29%) of the exposed), the presence of both indicators was detected in only 30 participants (8 (0.9%) of the unexposed and 22 (2.1%) of the exposed). The age and sex adjusted hazard ratio for microalbuminuria after acute gastroenteritis was 1.18 (0.97 to 1.44), and the age and sex adjusted hazard ratio for

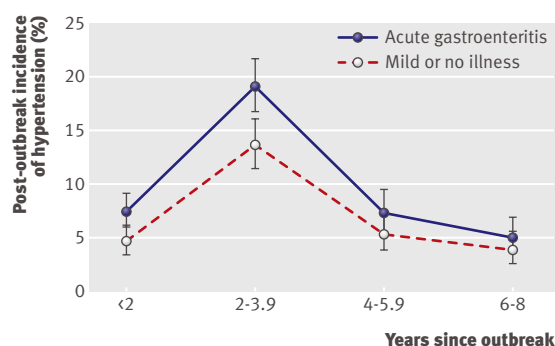


Fig 2 Incidence of hypertension, adjusted for age and sex, after outbreak of acute gastroenteritis from drinking water contaminated with *E coli* O157:H7 and *Campylobacter*. (Outbreak was in May 2000, and study enrolment began in 2002)

functional renal impairment was 1.13 (0.87 to 1.46). The age and sex adjusted hazard ratio for having either indicator was 1.15 (0.97 to 1.35), but this increased to 3.41 (1.51 to 7.71) when both indicators were present. Controlling for potential confounders did not change the hazard ratios (<5%) or the statistical significance. When participants with renal impairment at study entry were excluded, the hazard ratio for having either indicator decreased to 1.11 (0.91 to 1.35), but the hazard ratio for having both indicators increased to 7.51 (1.69 to 33.43).

Significantly fewer assessments of structural and functional renal impairment occurred in the exposed group than in the unexposed group (mean number of assessments 4.5 *v* 4.7, *P*=0.017), and the age and sex adjusted hazard ratio for having either indicator of renal impairment was significantly modified by response pattern (*P*=0.008), ranging from 1.0 (0.80 to 1.24) among committed responders to 2.1 (0.96 to 4.46) among early leavers. Similar modification was observed for the presence of both structural and functional renal impairment: the hazard ratio was substantially higher among participants with incomplete follow-up (hazard ratio 11.4 (1.4 to 93.2)) compared with committed responders (2.4 (1.0 to 5.9)) (a three-group comparison was not possible because of small cell sizes).

Risk of cardiovascular disease

Between 15 May 2000 and August 2008, 33 incident cardiovascular events were reported: 18 myocardial

infarctions (including one death due to myocardial infarction), 15 strokes, and six congestive heart failures (events were not mutually exclusive). The first reported event occurred in November 2000. Figure 3 shows the number of cardiovascular events over time in the exposed and unexposed groups. Participants who reported a cardiovascular event were 2.6 times more likely to have persistent renal impairment (*P*=0.002). The multivariate adjusted hazard ratio for cardiovascular disease after acute gastroenteritis was 2.13 (1.03 to 4.43) (table 3).

Participants were not asked about the occurrence of cardiovascular events until the second year of the study. Therefore, the 228 participants lost to follow-up after the first study year were excluded from this analysis. However, they seemed to be at slightly lower risk for cardiovascular disease in that they were significantly less likely than those included in the analysis to have a family history of either hypertension (32% *v* 40%) or diabetes (15% *v* 24%), and no differences were observed in body mass index, systolic blood pressure, or probability of exposure to acute gastroenteritis. The adjusted hazard ratio for cardiovascular disease did not vary significantly with response pattern (*P*=0.51), and it did not change after controlling for number of assessments.

DISCUSSION

To our knowledge, the Walkerton Health Study is the first to evaluate the long term health outcomes after gastroenteritis from drinking water contaminated with *E coli* O157:H7 and *Campylobacter*. Compared with participants who were not ill or only mildly ill during the outbreak, participants who experienced acute gastroenteritis were 1.3 times more likely to develop hypertension, 3.4 times more likely to develop both structural and functional renal impairment, and were 2.1 times more likely to report a physician diagnosis of a cardiovascular event. Although the risk for the outcome of any renal impairment was increased, the confidence interval bounded 1.00. In contrast, when we increased the specificity of the outcome to include the presence of both structural and functional renal impairment, the hazard ratio increased from 1.15 to 3.41 and was highly significant despite a dramatic reduction in the event rate (from 572 to 30). Recent research suggests that the presence of both structural and functional renal impairment is a stronger predictor of mortality, cardiovascular morbidity, and renal decline than either structural or functional renal impairment alone.^{29 35 36}

Strengths and limitations of study

The unique circumstances of this outbreak have allowed us to track the long term health effects of gastroenteritis from *E coli* O157:H7 within a single cohort, which is normally not possible given the wide dispersal of *E coli* O157:H7 outbreaks.^{7 20 21} However, because this study originated in the context of an environmental disaster, there are several associated limitations.

Table 2 Risk for hypertension among 1977 participants in Walkerton Health Study in relation to self reported acute gastroenteritis from drinking water contaminated with *E coli* O157:H7 and *Campylobacter*

Exposure	No (%) of cases of incident hypertension	Median years of follow-up*	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	
			Age and sex adjusted	Multivariate adjusted†
No illness or mild illness (n=910)	294 (32)	7.9	1.0	1.0
Acute gastroenteritis (n=1067)	403 (38)	7.9	1.43 (1.23 to 1.66)	1.33 (1.14 to 1.54)

*Since outbreak (15 May 2000).

†Hazard ratios were estimated with Cox proportional hazard regression adjusted for age (in 1 year increments), sex, health assessment in year before outbreak, obesity at study entry (body mass index ≥ 30), diabetes, tobacco smoking, and family history of hypertension.

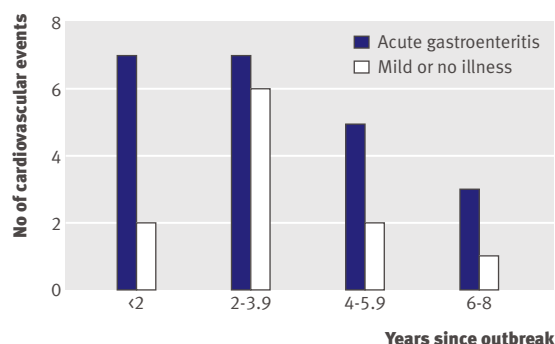


Fig 3 |Self reported cardiovascular events after outbreak of acute gastroenteritis from drinking water contaminated with *E coli* O157:H7 and *Campylobacter*. (If multiple events were reported, only the first event was counted. Outbreak was in May 2000, and study enrolment began in 2002)

Recall bias

The explosive onset and high frequency of gastroenteritis in a small rural community challenged the available medical resources, and, once the outbreak source and causative organisms were identified, adults were advised not to seek medical attention or submit stool samples. As a result, the severity of gastroenteritis at the time of the outbreak was largely determined by self report.

While inaccurate recall may attenuate any associations between exposure and outcome, recall bias among individuals who developed health conditions could falsely exaggerate effect measures. However, because hypertension and renal impairment were measured with standardised objective techniques and participants were not informed of any diagnoses until after survey completion, the effect of any recall bias would attenuate rather than inflate these associations. To reduce subjectivity in reporting cardiovascular disease, this outcome was based on a diagnosis made by a health professional. The sensitivity and specificity of self reported cardiovascular disease is good, with reported ranges of 66–90% and 98–99%, respectively.^{37–39} Importantly, most of the self reported events that failed to meet the more stringent diagnostic criteria received related

diagnoses, including silent myocardial infarction and other coronary disease.^{37,38}

Further, to examine the potential for false reporting among the participants of the Walkerton Health Study, tinnitus was included as a self reported outcome since there is no biological reason to expect that tinnitus would result from the outbreak.²⁵ If participants falsely reported or exaggerated the severity of illness at the time of the outbreak and falsely reported experiencing health outcomes, a spurious association between gastroenteritis and tinnitus would be observed. However the observed relative risk for tinnitus from gastroenteritis was 1.1 ($P=0.6$). The absence of an association between the exposure and tinnitus increases our confidence in the validity of self reported outcomes such as cardiovascular disease.

Finally, defining exposure based on confirmation from health records did not substantively change effect sizes between exposure and hypertension, renal impairment, and cardiovascular disease. The similarity of these results suggests that any effect of recall bias was minimal.

Confounding

Although adults who developed acute gastroenteritis during the outbreak had more risk factors than those who did not experience acute gastroenteritis, we used several methods to control for confounding—exclusion, restriction, and statistical adjustment. Firstly, participants with self reported or medically documented evidence of pre-outbreak hypertension, renal impairment, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, or chronic gastrointestinal illness were excluded from this study. Although residual confounding is always a concern, for an unmeasured confounder to affect an association substantively, it must be highly prevalent and strongly associated with both the exposure and the outcome.^{40,41} Given the likelihood that any unmeasured confounder would be highly correlated with the measured confounders, the impact of any residual confounding from unmeasured covariates would be minimal.⁴²

Further, recognising that conditions such as hypertension and renal impairment are asymptomatic and that diagnosis may not occur in the absence of active surveillance, we were concerned about the potential for misclassifying prevalent cases as incident. As evident in fig 2, a sharp peak in the incidence of hypertension was observed in both exposure groups between two and four years after the outbreak—which coincided with the start of study enrolment in 2002, when blood pressure monitoring began—and is almost certainly due to the detection of previously undiagnosed hypertension. Restricting the analysis to eliminate possibly prevalent cases of hypertension and renal impairment produced stronger associations with exposure, suggesting that the overall associations may in fact be attenuated by the presence of prevalent cases.

Loss to follow-up

Loss to follow-up is a potential source of bias in longitudinal studies. Although there was no significant

Table 3 |Risk for cardiovascular disease among 1749 participants in Walkerton Health Study in relation to self reported acute gastroenteritis from drinking water contaminated with *E coli* O157:H7 and *Campylobacter*

Exposure	No (%) of cases of cardiovascular disease*			Hazard ratio (95% CI)	
	Myocardial infarction	Stroke	Congestive heart failure	Age and sex adjusted	Multivariate adjusted†
No illness or mild illness (n=812)	6 (0.7)	5 (0.6)	2 (0.2)	1.0	1.0
Acute gastroenteritis (n=937)	12 (1.3)	10 (1.1)	4 (0.4)	2.24 (1.08 to 4.65)	2.13 (1.03 to 4.43)

*Cardiovascular disease is a composite of self reported physician diagnosis of myocardial infarction, cerebrovascular events, and congestive heart failure.

†Hazard ratios were estimated with Cox proportional hazard regression adjusted for age (in 1 year increments), sex, health assessment in year before outbreak, obesity at study entry (body mass index ≥ 30), and tobacco smoking.

difference between the exposure groups in the overall number of follow-up visits or the years of follow-up from the time of the outbreak, the unexposed group received significantly more assessments for renal impairment, which could potentially attenuate the hazard ratio for this outcome because of differential information bias in favour of the unexposed. Our assessment of the direction and size of potential bias from loss to follow-up suggests minimal bias on the associations with hypertension and cardiovascular disease. The hazard ratios for renal impairment, however, were significantly elevated among participants with incomplete follow-up, possibly because of referral to specialist care after diagnosis of renal impairment. Participants lost to follow-up did not seem to have more risk factors (data not shown), but, as part of the study mandate, hypertensive participants were treated with renal protective agents (angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers), which may have slowed the progression of renal disease in participants who remained in the study to receive treatment.

Coinfection

Although *E coli* O157:H7 was the primary bacteria isolated in the contaminated drinking water source, *Campylobacter* (a bacterium only rarely associated with renal sequelae) was also present, and there was evidence of coinfection in some stool cultures. Biological experiments and human observational studies emphasise the risk of long term renal sequelae after recovery from haemolytic-uraemic syndrome, the most toxic form of acute *E coli* O157:H7 infection.^{19 43 44} In the current study, we examined the incidence of long term sequelae after acute gastroenteritis, which in some participants could be the result of subclinical or unrecognised haemolytic-uraemic syndrome.⁴⁵

Of those tested, 19% were positive for *E coli* O157:H7, which is consistent with that reported in smaller outbreaks where most of the affected are tested (17%–45%).^{46 47} Even had more specimens been tested in our study, stool cultures can lack sensitivity, and negative results do not always exclude infection, particularly in the context of a large outbreak when samples cannot be analysed promptly.^{48 49} Furthermore, some Walkerton residents required a negative stool sample test to return to work, and so these tests were often performed to confirm the absence rather than presence of disease and many were conducted after the period of shedding had stopped.

The implications of a mixed bacterial load would be to attenuate the specific nephrotoxic effect of *E coli* O157:H7. It is important to note, however, that the infectious dose of *E coli* O157:H7 is much lower than *Campylobacter*, requiring only 10 organisms to cause infection,⁵⁰ as compared with 400–500 bacteria in the case of *Campylobacter*.⁵¹ Thus, the probability that a participant with acute gastroenteritis was not exposed to *E coli* O157:H7 is small, and the effect of such misclassification would be in the direction of the null

hypothesis. Among the group of participants who did not meet the criteria for acute gastroenteritis, 15% had mild diarrhoeal illness. Including those with mild diarrhoea in the acutely ill group resulted in slightly attenuated associations between exposure and each of the outcomes (hazard ratios for hypertension 1.33 *v* 1.17, renal impairment 3.41 *v* 2.72, and cardiovascular disease 2.13 *v* 2.06).

Comparison with other studies

An analysis of the risk of renal impairment and hypertension in children suggested that acute gastroenteritis did not produce adverse long term sequelae in those younger than 18 years at the time of the Walkerton outbreak.⁵² One possible explanation for the difference in outcomes between adults and children is that medical attention was focused on children at the time of the outbreak, and more adults than children could have developed unrecognised haemolytic-uraemic syndrome, which could be associated with more long term renal sequelae. It is also conceivable that children, unlike adults, have more renal reserve and are better able to recover from an insult of *E coli* O157:H7 Shiga toxin. Reports indicate that exposure to *E coli* O157:H7 may cause a spectrum of endothelial dysfunction due to microthrombotic and inflammatory events resulting from incomplete to overt microangiopathy (haemolytic-uraemic syndrome). This sick vessel syndrome or cardiovascular continuum of risk due to a spill-over of inflammatory cytokines and microthrombotic growth factors may explain the increased number of cardiovascular events in those who developed acute gastroenteritis during the outbreak.^{18 53–55} Although these findings are provocative, a more accurate assessment of cardiovascular risk can be obtained only by linkage of survey data to medical records.

Conclusion

Acute gastroenteritis from drinking water contaminated with *E coli* O157:H7 and *Campylobacter* was associated with an increased risk for hypertension, renal impairment, and self reported cardiovascular disease. This study represents a rare opportunity to assess the long term sequelae after acute gastroenteritis from drinking bacterially contaminated water. Our findings underline the need for following up individual cases of food or water poisoning by *E coli* O157:H7 to prevent or reduce silent progressive vascular injury. Hypertension is the most common treatable risk factor for cardiovascular disease,⁵⁶ and, given the silent nature of hypertension and renal impairment, annual blood pressure monitoring and periodic monitoring of renal function may be warranted for individuals who experience acute gastroenteritis after exposure to food or water contaminated with *E coli* O157:H7. These long term consequences emphasise the importance of ensuring safe food and water supply as a cornerstone of public health.

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

Escherichia coli O157:H7 infections cause 50 000–120 000 gastroenteric illnesses annually in the United States, resulting in over 2000 hospitalisations and 60 deaths

Exposure to *E coli* O157:H7 Shiga toxins can cause both renal and vascular injury resulting in haemolytic-uraemic syndrome

The long term health effects of haemolytic-uraemic syndrome from exposure to *E coli* O157:H7 in children are well documented, but the long term health effects of milder exposure in symptomatic adults are largely unknown

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

Acute gastroenteritis in adults from drinking water contaminated with *E coli* O157:H7 and *Campylobacter* was associated with an increased risk of hypertension, renal impairment, and cardiovascular disease

Symptomatic cases of food or water poisoning by *E coli* O157:H7 require following up to prevent or reduce silent progressive vascular injury: annual monitoring of blood pressure and periodic monitoring of renal function may be warranted

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Data sharing: The technical appendix, statistical code, and dataset are available from the corresponding author, William.Clark@lhsc.on.ca

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