Supplemental Digital Content 6: Multivariable analysis of the effect of the presence of post-vaccination fever and antipyretic use (during days 0-3) on immunogenicity (post-vaccination geometric mean titer [GMT]) in secondary studies Domachowske et al. (2012)[12] and Baxter et al. (2010).[11] Multivariable analysis investigated the dependent variable, $\log_{10}$ transformed post-vaccination hemagglutination inhibition titer, in a general linear model incorporating $\log_{10}$ transformed pre-vaccination titer, presence of fever (Y/N), age, antipyretic use (Y/N), vaccine doses received, and study group allocated, as predictor variables. Table presents results for predictor variables "presence of fever" and "antipyretic use". Figures in bold indicate statistical significance.

Domachowske (2012)

Strain	Difference in means of log post-vaccination titer	Ratio of GMT	P value
Fever present vs no fever (referent)			
A/H1N1	0.052 (-0.067 to 0.17)	1.13 (0.86 to 1.48)	0.39
A/H3N2	0.069 (-0.033 to 0.172)	1.17 (0.93 to 1.49)	0.18
B	0.100 (-0.017 to 0.217)	1.26 (0.96 to 1.65)	0.09
Antipyretic vs no antipyretic (referent)			
A/H1N1	−0.049 (−0.114 to 0.015)	0.89 (0.77 to 1.04)	0.13
A/H3N2	−0.036 (−0.092 to 0.02)	0.92 (0.81 to 1.05)	0.21
B	**−0.074 (−0.137 to -0.01)**	**0.84 (0.73 to 0.98)**	**0.02**

Baxter (2010)

Strain	Difference in means of log post-vaccination titer	Ratio of GMT	P value
Fever present vs no fever (referent)			
A/H1N1	0.027 (−0.14 to 0.19)	1.06 (0.73 to 1.55)	0.32
A/H3N2	−0.013 (−0.18 to 0.16)	0.97 (0.66 to 1.43)	0.88
B	0.032 (−0.15 to 0.21)	1.08 (0.71 to 1.63)	0.72
Antipyretic vs no antipyretic (referent)			
A/H1N1	−0.003 (−0.08 to 0.08)	0.99 (0.82 to 1.20)	0.93

A/H3N2	−0.037 (−0.12 to 0.05)	0.92 (0.76 to 1.11)	0.38
B	−0.009 (−0.10 to 0.08)	0.98 (0.80 to 1.20)	0.84