Supplemental Digital Content 7. Clinical presentation of children with RT-PCR-confirmed influenza who were hospitalized

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| **Study group** | **Sex and age at hospitalization** | **Country** | **Influenza case classed as severe** | **No. days in hospital** | **Clinical presentation** |
| IIV4 | Female, 10 months | Poland | No | 4 | Bronchitis, otitis media and pneumonia |
| IIV4 | Female, 38 months | Philippines | Yes | 19 | Pneumonia and sepsis |
| IIV4 | Male, 27 months | Philippines | Yes | 1 | Febrile convulsion |
| Control | Male, 16 months | Spain | No | 6 | Rotavirus gastroenteritis and bronchopneumonia |
| Control | Male, 18 months | Dominican Republic | No | 5 | Bilateral pneumonia |
| Control | Female, 13 months | Poland | No | 7 | Roseola infantum |
| Control | Male, 24 months | Belgium | No | 2 | Gastroenteritis |
| Control | Female, 33 months | Thailand | No | 3 | Bronchitis and pharyngitis |
| Control | Male, 23 months | Poland | No | 4 | Pneumonia related to RSV and AOM |
| Control | Male, 24 months | Bangladesh | Yes | 5 | Febrile convulsion and typhoid fever |
| Control | Male, 34 months | India | Yes | 5 | Febrile convulsion and upper respiratory tract infection |
| Control | Female, 14 months | Bangladesh | Yes | 1 | Febrile convulsion and pneumonia |

Severe influenza illness was defined as physician-diagnosed serious extra-pulmonary complication (e.g. myositis, encephalitis, seizure, myocarditis/pericarditis or other serious medical condition); hospitalization in the intensive care unit; or supplemental oxygen for >8 hours.

AOM: acute otitis media; RSV: respiratory syncytial virus; RT-PCR: reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction