Supplemental Digital Content 5. Table

Summary of baseline antibody titer

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| Baseline antibody titer(Unit: dilution) | A(H1N1)pdm09n=11 | A(H3N2)n=9 | B(Yamagata)\*n=12 | B(Victoria)\*n=12 |
| <10 | 11 (100.0%) | 3 (33.3%) | 11 (91.7%) | 8 (66.7%) |
| 10 | 0 | 2 (22.2%) | 0 | 4 (33.3%) |
| 20 | 0 | 2 (22.2%) | 1 (8.3%) | 0 |
| 40 | 0 | 1 (11.1%) | 0 | 0 |
| 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ≥160 | 0 | 1 (11.1%) | 0 | 0 |
| <40 | 11 (100.0%) | 7 (77.8%) | 12 (100.0%) | 12 (100.0%) |
| ≥40 | 0 | 2 (22.2%) | 0 | 0 |

One patient infected with A(H1N1)pdm09 had PA/I38X-substituted viruses. The patient was classified as “<10” in baseline antibody titer.Four patients infected with A(H3N2) had PA/I38X-substituted viruses. In the four patients, 1 patient was classified as “<10”, 2 patients were classified as “10”, and 1 patient was classified as “**≥**160” in baseline antibody titer.

\* For patients with influenza B infection (n=12), the baseline antibody titers were observed for both subtypes (B(Yamagata) and B(Victoria))