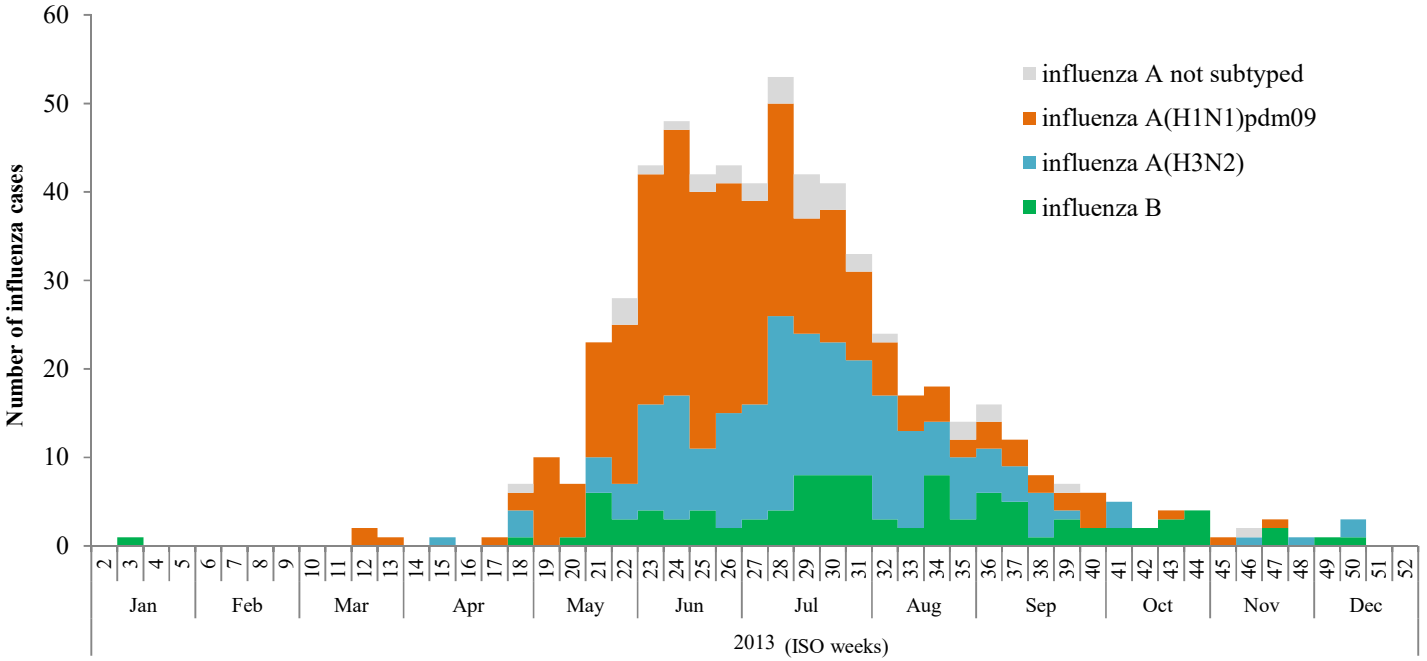
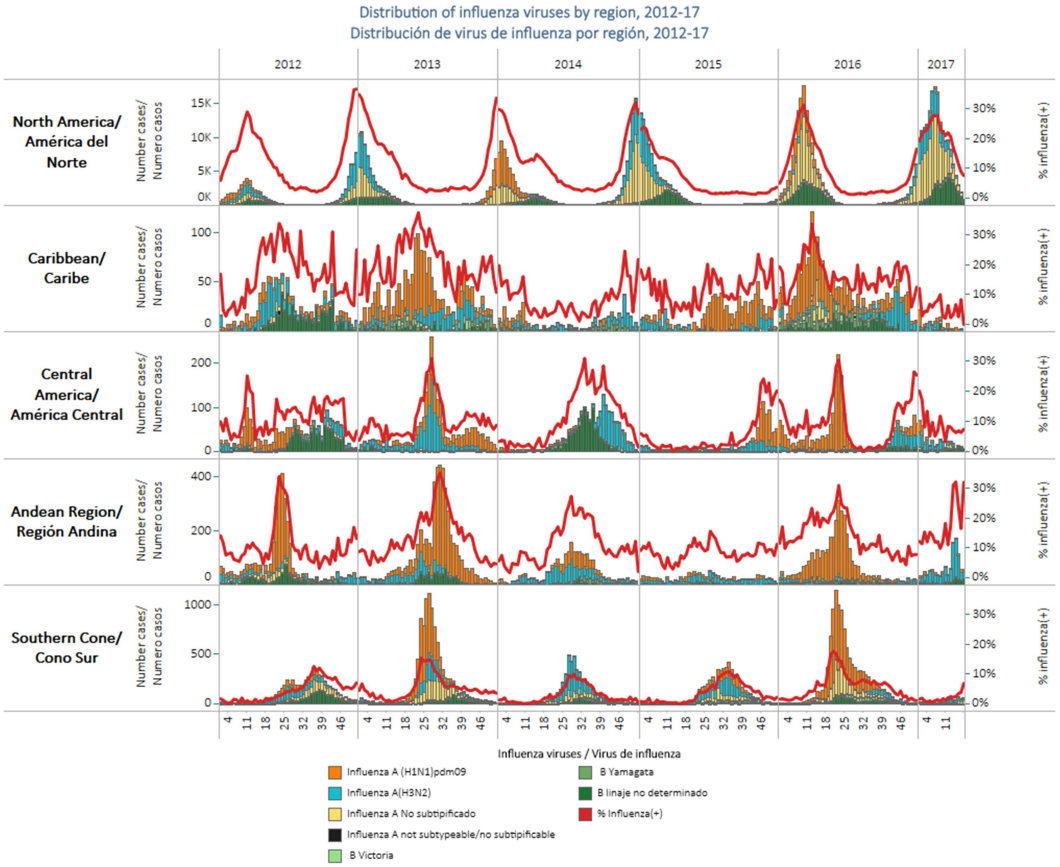
Supplemental Table 1. Definitions used for the analysis of partially and fully vaccinated vaccine effectiveness among children aged less than five years, multicenter case-control in nine Latin American countries, 2013.

Partially vaccinated:
Received one dose of IIV3 in 2013 and none in 2012
Fully vaccinated:
Received two doses in 2013 and none in 2012
Received two doses in 2013 and one dose in 2012
Received one dose in 2012 and one dose in 2013
Unvaccinated:
Unvaccinated in 2012 and 2013
Excluded:
Unvaccinated in 2013 and unknown 2012 vaccination status
Unvaccinated in 2013 and vaccinated in 2012
Received one dose in 2013 and unknown 2012 vaccination status

Supplemental Figure 1. Distribution of influenza positive cases per type/subtype of influenza virus, multicenter case-control study in nine Latin American countries, 2013 (n=694).



Supplemental figure 2. Distribution of influenza viruses by region of the Americas, 2012-2017.



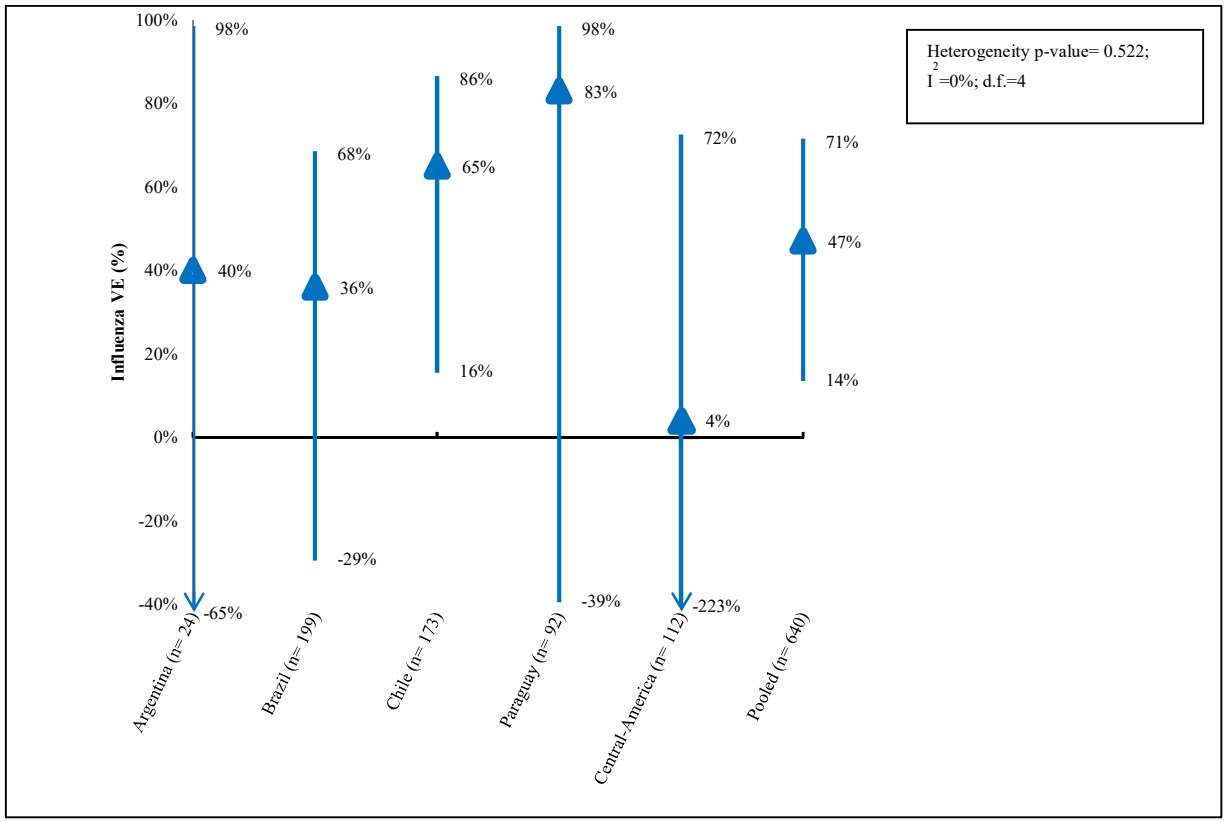
Source: *Epidemic disease database, 2010. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).* http://www.paho.org (Image available from: http://ais.paho.org/phip/viz/ed_flu.asp).

Supplemental Table 2. Predominant influenza B lineage during 2013 among countries participating in the REVELAC-i multicenter case-control study.

Country	Vaccine formulation used	Predominant B lineage[a]	% Yamagata (*vaccine lineage*[b])
Argentina	Southern Hemisphere	Yamagata	77% (43/56)[c]
Brazil	Southern Hemisphere	Victoria	9.2% (11/120)[d]
Colombia	Southern Hemisphere	Victoria	16% (6/37)
Chile	Southern Hemisphere	No predominance	51% (269/526)
Paraguay	Southern Hemisphere	No predominance	55% (175/320)
Central America			
Costa Rica	Northern Hemisphere	Victoria	33% (1/3)[e]
El Salvador	Southern Hemisphere	Victoria	Not available
Honduras	Northern Hemisphere	Yamagata	80% (8/10)
Panama	Southern Hemisphere	No influenza B detected	No influenza B detected

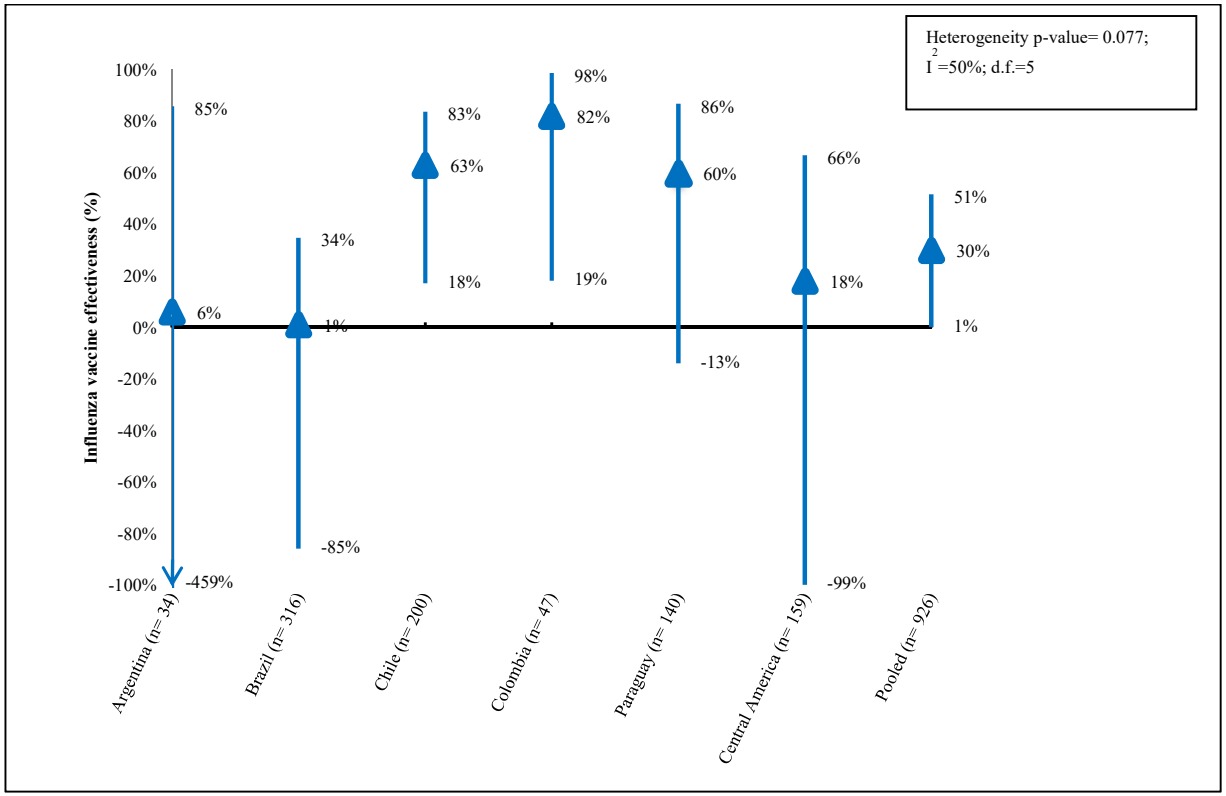
[a]Defined as ≥60% of the influenza B virus lineage reported.
[b]Both the northern hemisphere 2012-13 and the southern hemisphere 2013 vaccines included Yamagata lineage influenza B viruses. The lineage predominance obtained from the National Influenza Centers and the CDC's WHO Collaborating Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology and Control of influenza is based on a limited number of specimens collected from a wider population than the REVELAC-i study population (including patients of any age, with a wide range of clinical presentations) and vaccine match should be interpreted with caution.
[c]Lineage determined for 8% of influenza B viruses.
[d]National data. Note that only Federal States from the South East of Brazil participated in the multicenter case control in 2013.
[e]The National Influenza Center reported 20 specimens positive for influenza B viruses.

Supplemental figure 3.Influenza vaccine effectiveness (VE) adjusted for age, presence of chronic medical conditions and month of illness onset by country among children aged 6 months–5 years, Latin America, 2013 (fully vaccinated vs unvaccinated children included).



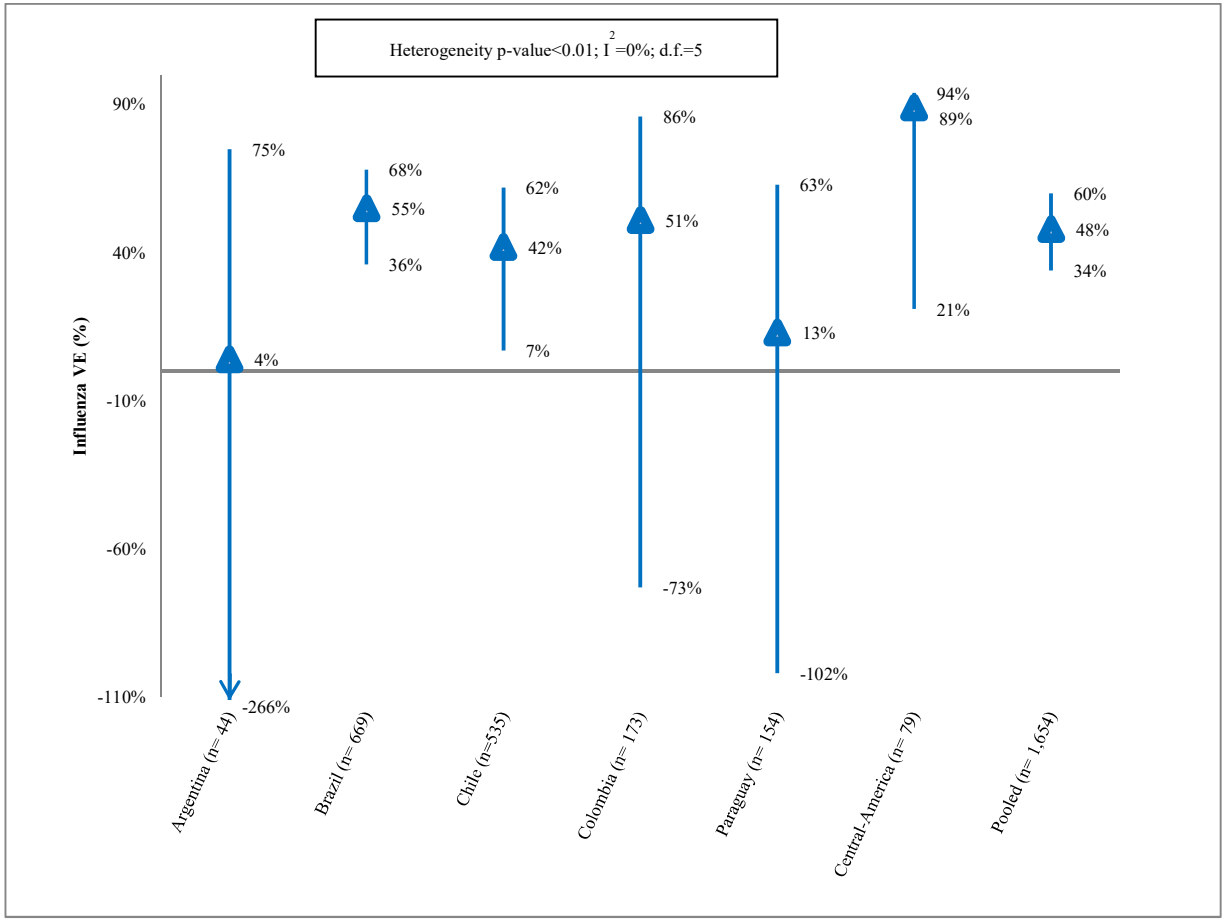
Abbreviations: d.f.= degrees of freedom; VE= vaccine effectiveness; IIV3= inactivated influenza virus trivalent vaccine.

Supplemental figure 4. Influenza vaccine effectiveness (VE) adjusted for age, presence of chronic medical conditions and month of illness onset by country among children aged 6 months–5 years, Latin America, 2013. Exposure is vaccination with at least one dose of vaccine during 2013 compared to no vaccination in 2013.



Abbreviations: d.f.= degrees of freedom; VE= vaccine effectiveness; IIV3= inactivated influenza virus trivalent vaccine.

Supplemental figure 5. Influenza vaccine effectiveness (VE) adjusted for age, presence of chronic medical conditions and month of illness onset by country among adults aged ≥60 years, Latin America, 2013.



Abbreviations: d.f.= degrees of freedom; VE= vaccine effectiveness; IIV3= inactivated influenza virus trivalent vaccine.