

ONLINE SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table 1. Population-Based Data Used to Estimate the Annual Rates of Breast Milk-Acquired CMV Infection, CMV-Related Symptoms, and CMV-SLS in the United States

Maternal Race/ethnicity	Maternal age	Birth prevalence of congenital CMV infection ²² (%)	CMV seropositivity proportion among mothers ¹⁹ (%)	Breast milk feeding rates of VLBW infants ²³ (%)	VLBW and premature infants (Birth weight <1500g and gestational age <32 weeks) ²⁴		
					n	(%)	% among live births
Non-Hispanic White	<20	0.6	39.0		2,149	(5)	1.3
	20-29	0.9	43.3		10,252	(24)	0.9
	30-39	0.9	50.6		7,926	(18)	0.9
	40-49	1.0	61.1		944	(2)	1.4
	Subtotal	0.9		63.1	21,271	(49)	0.9
Non-Hispanic Black	<20	1.8	57.4		2,605	(6)	2.4
	20-29	1.3	82.2		8,220	(19)	2.3
	30-39	1.4	86.6		4,357	(10)	2.9
	40-49	1.4	94.7		473	(1)	3.6
	Subtotal	1.5		45.2	15,655	(36)	2.5
Mexican American*	<20	1.2	69.9		1,010	(2)	1.0
	20-29	1.4	82.5		2,956	(7)	0.8
	30-39	1.4	89.5		1,948	(5)	1.0
	40-49	1.4	93.2		197	(1)	1.5
	Subtotal	1.3		58.3	6,111	(15)	0.9
Overall	<20			39.9	5,764	(13)	1.5
	20-29			58.5	21,428	(50)	1.1
	30-39			67.5	14,231	(33)	1.2
	40-49			64.2	1,614	(4)	1.8
	Total	1.0			43,048		1.2

Data sources: Birth prevalence of congenital CMV²² and CMV seropositivity proportion among mothers¹⁹ - 3rd National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; breast milk feeding rates of VLBW infants - California Perinatal Quality Care Collaborative, 2005-2006²³; number and rates of VLBW and premature infants – National Vital Statistics, 2008²⁴

Table 2. Meta-analysis limited to the 13 studies that ruled out CMV infection through transfused blood products or that attempted to prevent such by using CMV seronegative or leukocyte-reduced blood products

	Study, year of publication Country	Infants fed breast milk from CMV- seropositive mothers n	Infants with breast milk- acquired CMV infection n (%)	Infants with CMV- related symptoms ^a n (%)	Infants with CMV- SLS ^b n (%)
<i>Untreated breast milk</i>	Hamprecht, 2001 Germany ⁸	90	33 (37)	16 (18)	4 (4)
	Meier, 2005 Germany ⁹	21	5 (24)	2 (10)	1 (5)
	Miron, 2005 Israel ²⁶	70	4 (6)	3 (4)	1 (1)
	Croly-Labourdette, 2006 France ¹⁰	7	1(14)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Capretti, 2009 Italy ¹¹	62	9 (15)	8 (13)	3 (5)
	Overall (n)	250	52	29	9
	<i>Pooled proportion from meta- analysis, % (95%CI)</i>		18 (8-34)	11 (7-19)	4 (2-11)
	<i>I²</i>		81	38	0
<i>Frozen breast milk</i>	Yasuda, 2003 Japan ¹²	34	3 (9)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Lee, 2007 USA ²⁷	23	2 (9)	1 (4)	0 (0)
	Buxmann, 2009 Germany ²⁸	35	5 (14)	2 (6)	0 (0)
	Overall (n)	92	10	3	0
	<i>Pooled proportion from meta- analysis, % (95%CI)</i>		11 (6-20)	4 (2-12)	2 (0-27)
	<i>I²</i>		0	0	0
<i>Combinations of untreated, frozen, or pasteurized breast milk or non-specified</i>	Mosca, 2001 Italy ¹⁶	30	5 (17)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Sharland, 2002 UK ²⁹	18	1(6)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Doctor, 2005 Canada ³⁰	61	4 (7)	1 (2)	1 (2)
	Omarsdottir, 2007 Sweden ¹⁷	7	2 (29)	1 (14)	1 (14)
	Hayashi, 2011	22	1 (5)	1 (5)	0 (0)

Japan ³¹				
<i>Overall (n)</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Pooled proportion from meta-analysis, % (95%CI)</i>		11 (6-20)	4 (1-10)	3 (1-9)
<i>I²</i>		27	0	0

^a CMV-related symptoms defined as any of the following: neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, petechiae, hepatopathy, hyperbilirubinemia, elevated liver enzymes, jaundice or CMV pneumonia

^b CMV-SLS defined as sepsis-like symptoms, such as bradycardia, apnea or respiratory deterioration, in the absence of bacterial infection and coincident with CMV viruria.