Figure E1. Sensitivity analyses for confounding between respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)-only and rhinovirus (RV)-only severe bronchiolitis and the relative composition of the nasopharyngeal microbiota in children hospitalized with bronchiolitis

Each bar graph depicts the p-value for the partial F-statistic for RSV-only and RV-only infection after controlling for the covariates of interest. In each two-way linear model the exposures are the virus and the covariate of interest; the outcome in each model is the difference in the relative composition of Proteobacteria and Firmicutes. The bar plot demonstrates that the significant virus-microbiota association does not diminish with any of the covariates tested. Therefore, the association between virus and nasopharyngeal microbiota is not confounded by the tested covariates.

Table E1. Comparison of children hospitalized for bronchiolitis enrolled in the two severe bronchiolitis studies

Characteristics[a]	**MARC-35** (n=1005)	**MARC-30** (n=307)	***P*-value**
Age at enrollment in months, median (IQR)	3.2 (1.6-5.9)	2.1 (1.2-5.0)	<0.001
Male sex	603 (60)	181 (59)	0.74
Race/ethnicity			0.19
Non-Hispanic white	428 (43)	118 (39)	
Non-Hispanic black	233 (23)	62 (20)	
Hispanic	306 (30)	112 (37)	
Other	38 (4)	13 (4)	
Insurance type			<0.001
Public	600 (60)	189 (62)	
Private	386 (38)	97 (32)	
None	17 (2)	17 (6)	
Parent history of asthma	341 (34)	106 (35)	0.70
Maternal prenatal smoking	144 (15)	51 (17)	0.38
Prematurity (≤37 weeks)	183 (18)	101 (33)	<0.001
History of eczema	146 (15)	39 (13)	0.49
Daycare attendance	230 (23)	46 (15)	0.003
Other children in home	799 (80)	252 (82)	0.32
Mechanical ventilation during hospitalization (CPAP and/or intubation)	54 (5%)	152 (50%)	<0.001

Abbreviations: IQR, interquartile range; MARC-35, 35th Multicenter Airway Research Collaboration; MARC-30, 30th Multicenter Airway Research Collaboration

[a] Data were expressed as n (%) unless otherwise indicated.

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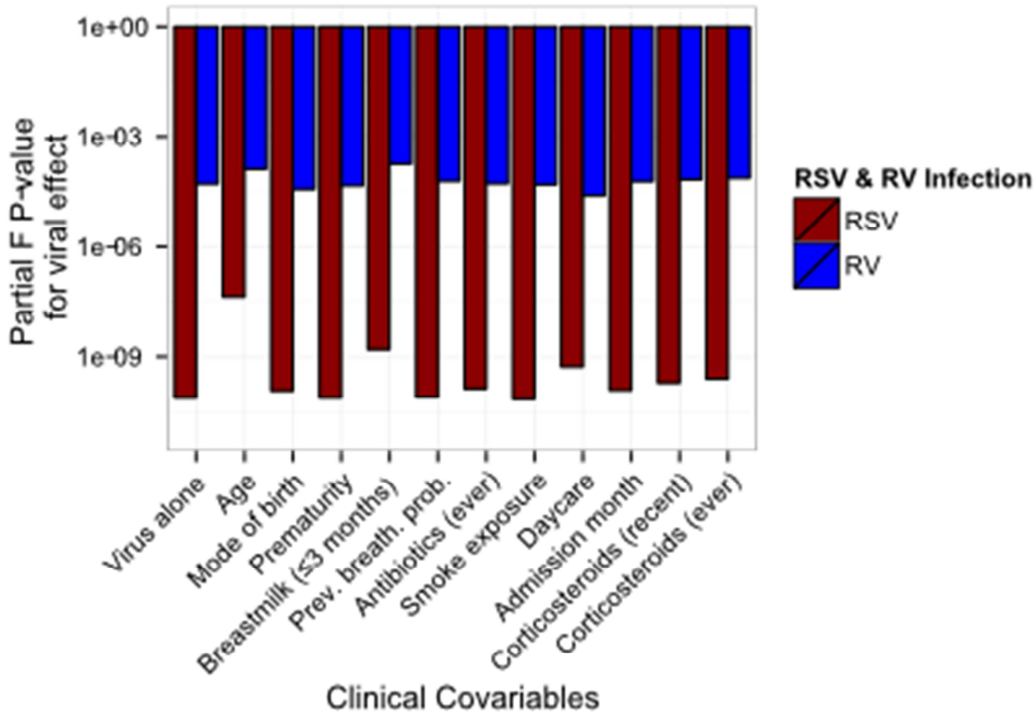

Each bar graph depicts the p-value for the partial F-statistic for RSV-only and RV-only infection after controlling for the covariates of interest. In each two-way linear model the exposures are the virus and the covariate of interest; the outcome in each model is the difference in the relative composition of Proteobacteria and Firmicutes. The bar plot demonstrates that the significant virus-microbiota association does not diminish with any of the covariates tested. Therefore, the association between virus and nasopharyngeal microbiota is not confounded by the tested covariates.