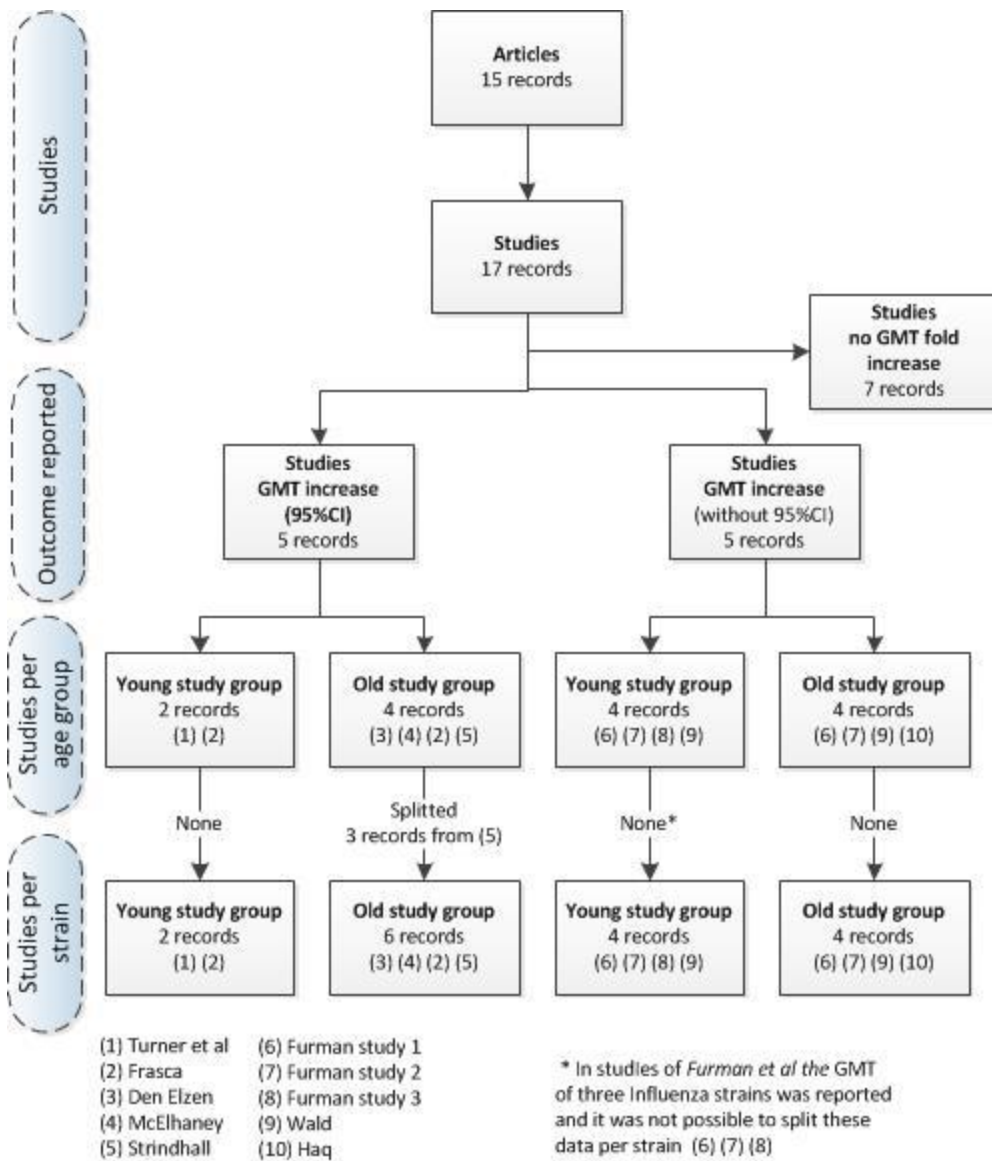
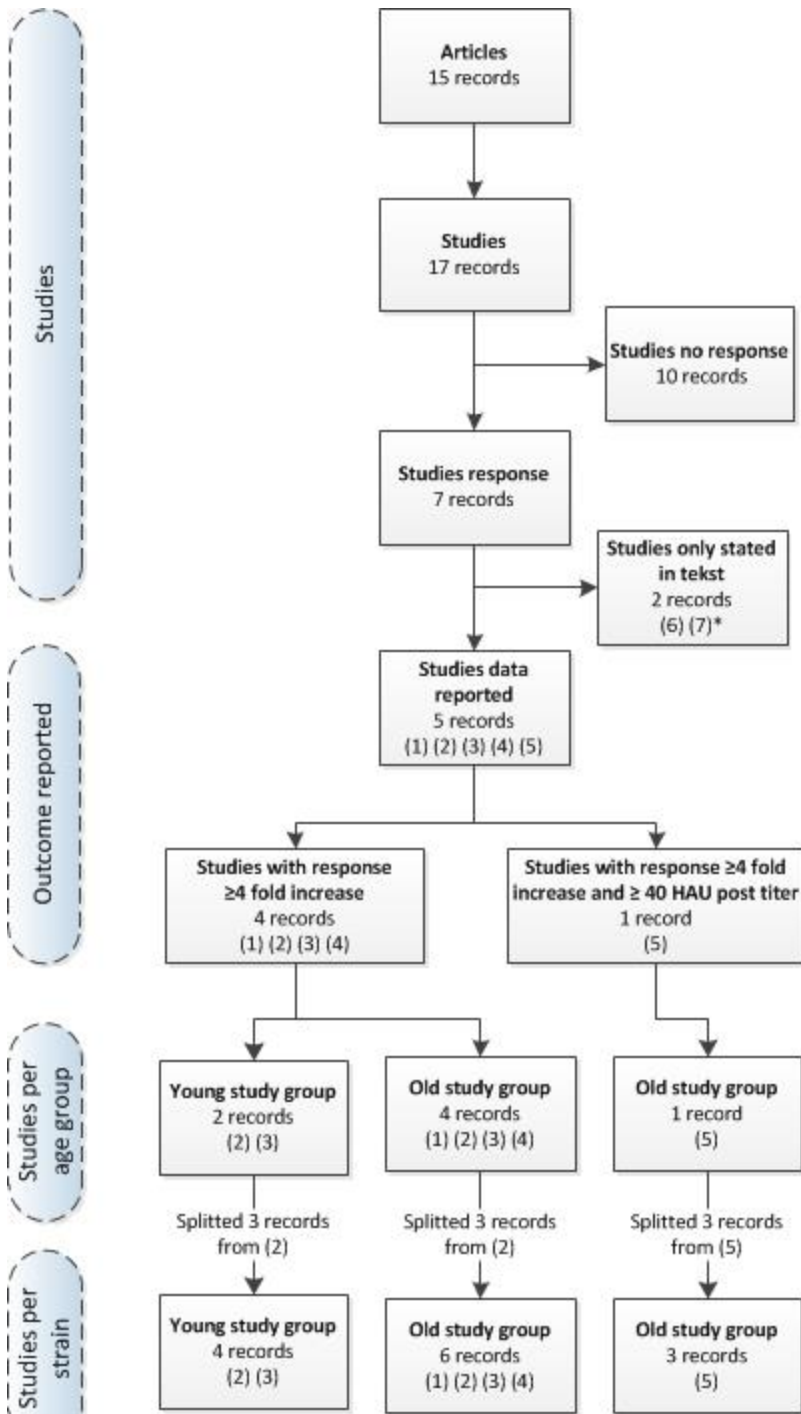


- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Turner et al | (6) Furman 1 | (11) Moro Gracia | (16) Haq |
| (2) Nielszen | (7) Furman 3 | (12) Arias | (17) Strindhall |
| (3) Derhovanessivan | (8) Furman 3 | (13) Reed | |
| (4) Frasca | (9) Wald | (14) Guidi | |
| (5) Trzonkowski | (10) McElhaney | (15) Den Elzen | |

Supplementary figure 1. Flow diagram of number of records available for reported conclusions of the effect of CMV on influenza antibody response in young (<60 years of age) or old (>60 years of age) adults.



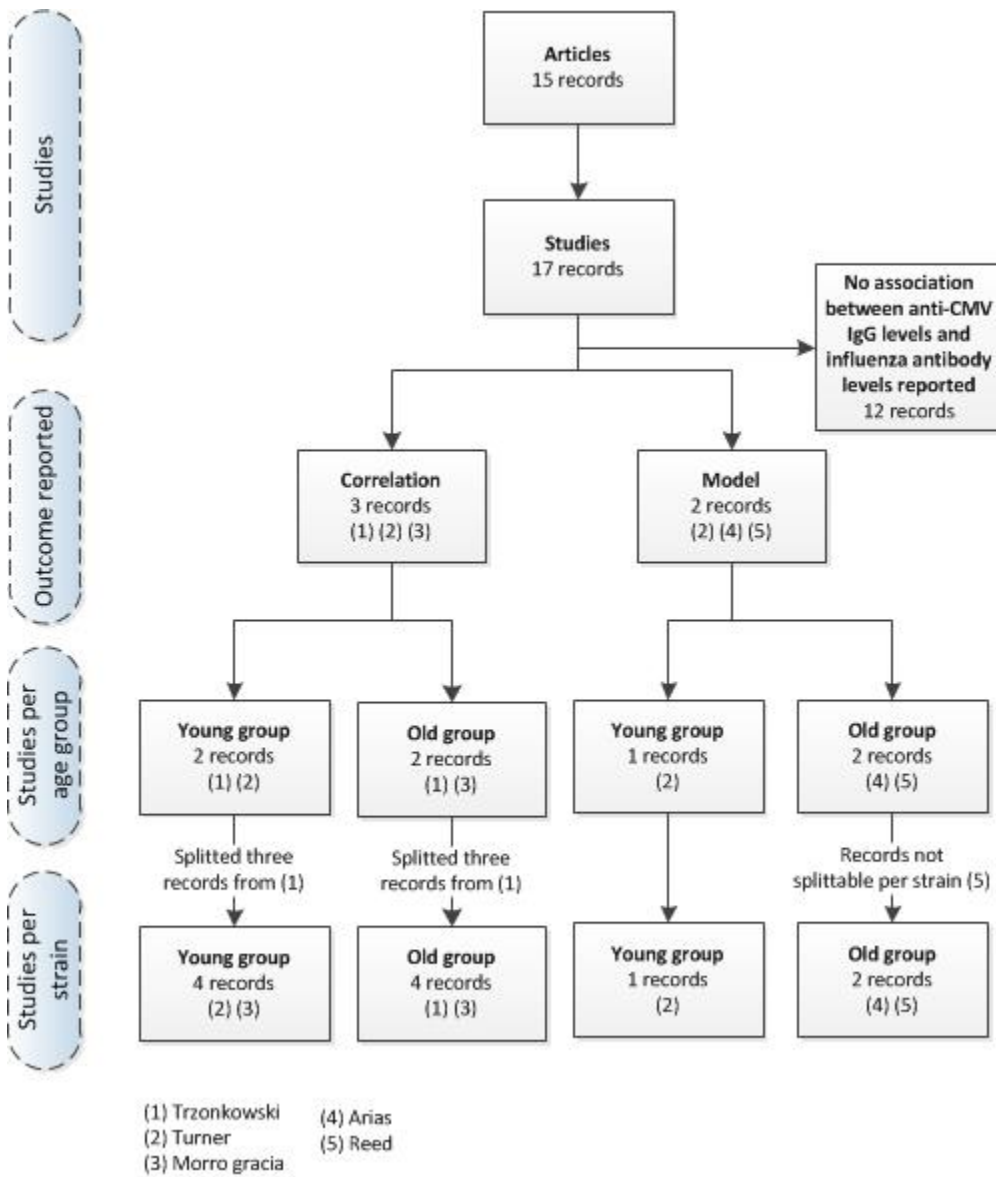
Supplementary figure 2. Flow diagram of number of records available for influenza GMT fold increase (outcome A) with and without 95% confidence interval (CI).



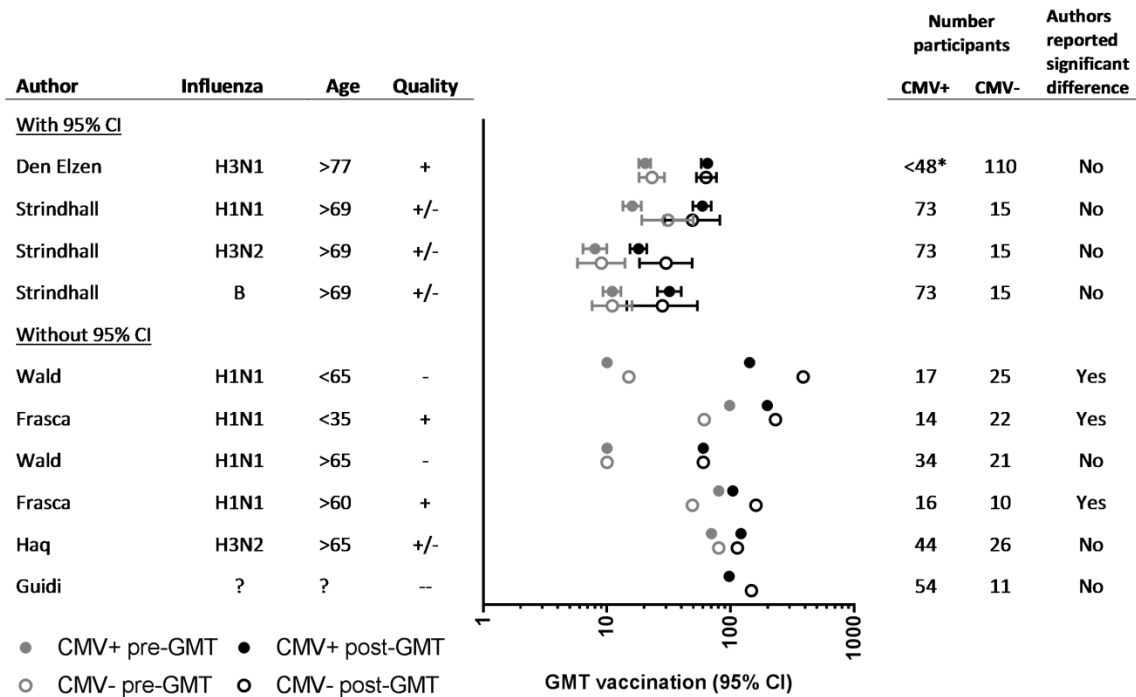
- (1) Den Elzen
- (2) Derhovanessivan
- (3) Frasca
- (4) Guidi
- (5) Strindhall
- (6) Turner
- (7) Wald

*Both studies that reported a conclusion in tekst without data shown, stated that no difference was found in response to influenza vaccination between CMV-seropositive and CMV-seronegative individuals

Supplementary figure 3. Flow diagram of number of records available for effect of CMV-serostatus on response to influenza vaccination (outcome B)



Supplementary figure 4. Flow diagram of number of records available for correlation influenza antibody titers and CMV IgG levels (outcome C)



Supplementary figure 5. Pre-vaccination geometric mean titer (pre-GMT) and post-vaccination geometric mean titer (post-GMT) in CMV-seropositive versus CMV-seronegative participants. * Data for *Turnet et al* was not reported for CMV-seropositivity (n=48), but for different CMV-seropositive groups based on height of anti-CMV IgG level. Here, CMV-seropositive high individuals are shown (subgroup of n=48).