

Additional file 7. Additional results for the high-risk and low-risk groups from the societal perspective

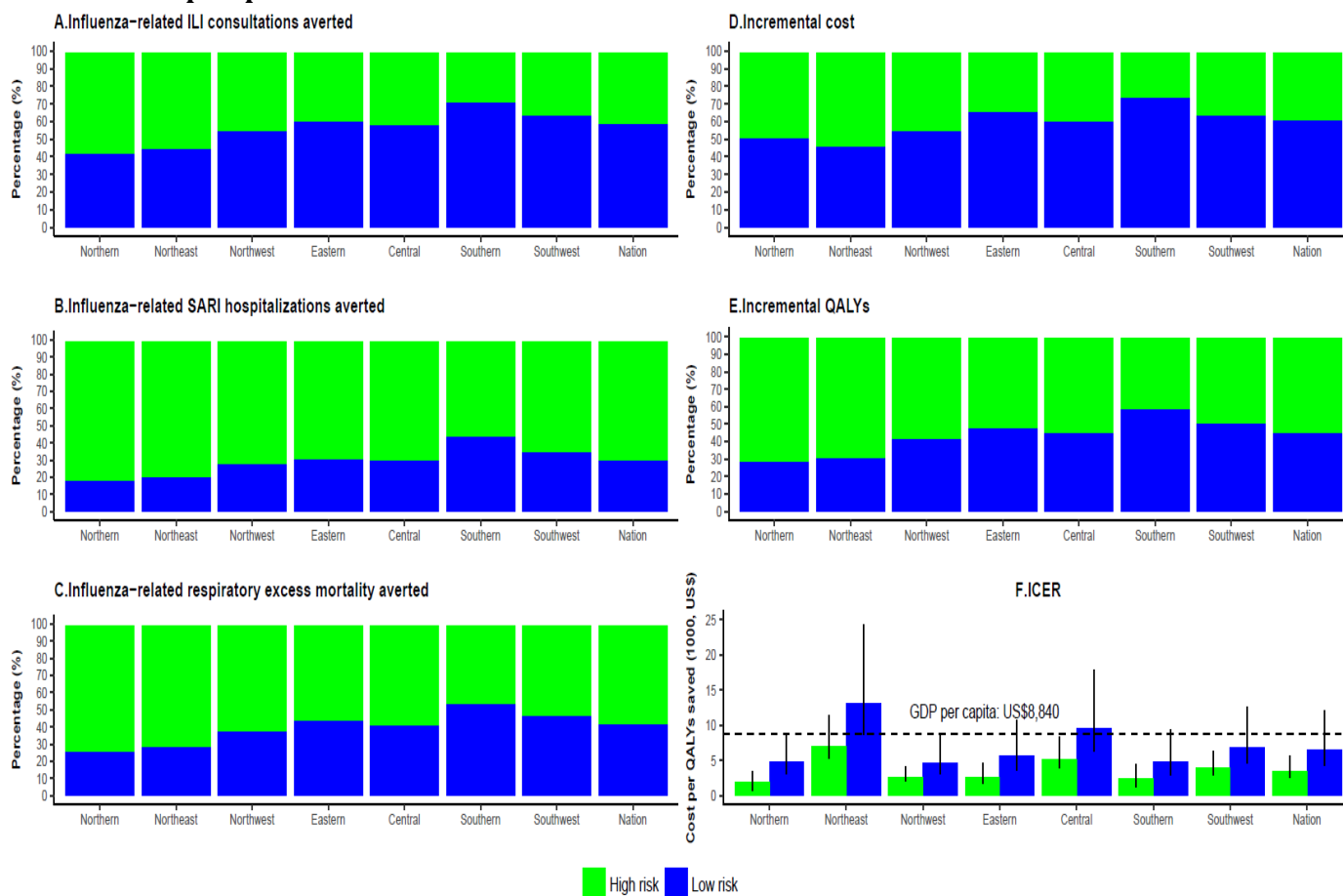


Figure S4. Epidemiological and economic impact of fully-funded influenza vaccination program in older adults, stratified by geographic regions and risk groups, China. “High risk” refers to individuals with underlying medical conditions who are at increased risk of hospitalization or death if infected by influenza as listed in the WHO guidelines, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, diabetes, chronic cardiac disease, chronic renal disease, chronic liver disease, chronic neurological disease, chronic haematological disorder, obesity and tuberculosis, etc.²⁵ The remaining population was categorized as “low risk”.

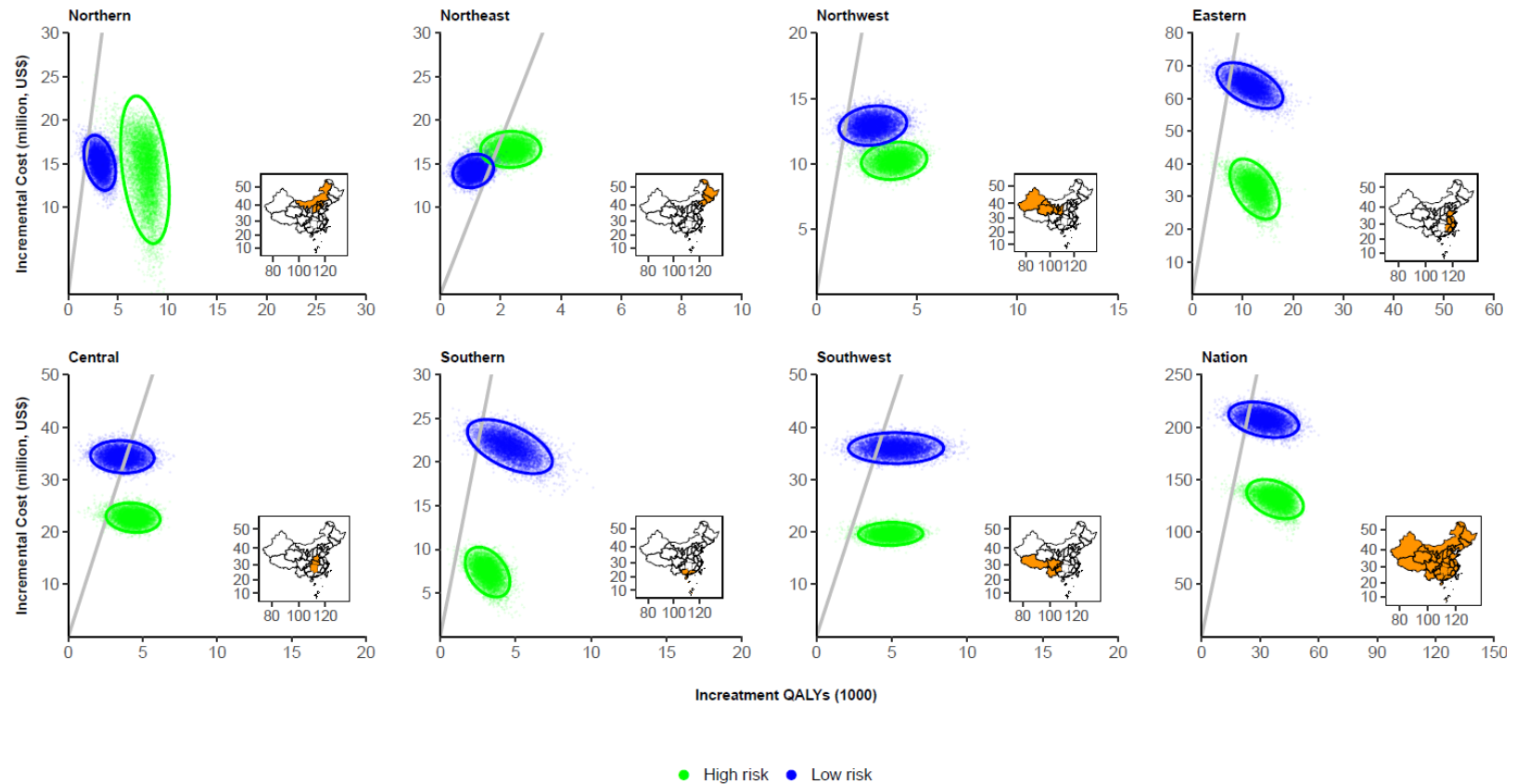


Figure S5. Monte Carlo simulation results on the cost-effectiveness for fully-funded vaccination program compared to self-paid vaccination program, stratified by geographic regions and risk groups, China. “High risk” refers to individuals with underlying medical conditions who are at increased risk of hospitalization or death if infected by influenza as listed in the WHO guidelines, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, diabetes, chronic cardiac disease, chronic renal disease, chronic liver disease, chronic neurological disease, chronic haematological disorder, obesity and tuberculosis, etc.²⁵ The remaining population was categorized as “low risk”. (grey line denotes China's GDP per capita in 2017 and circle denotes the 95%UI)