Supplemental Figure 1

This figure illustrates a summary of the concurrent bacterial and viral otopathogens detected within the middle ear effusion, nasopharynx and adenoid samples of peri-urban/urban children in South-East Queensland who were undergoing either ventilation tube insertion for otitis media (COME/RAOM) or adenoidectomy +/- tonsillectomy as treatment for adenoidal hypertrophy and/or obstructive sleep apnoea (Control). Middle ear effusion samples were not collected from control patients.

Middle ear effusion (n=85)

- H. influenzae (25.9%)
- S. pneumoniae (17.6%)
- M. catarrhalis (20.0%)
- Rhinovirus (19.8%)*
- Respiratory syncytial virus (7.4%)*
- WU polyomavirus (6.2%)*
- Adenovirus (3.7%)*

Nasopharynx (n=43)

- H. influenzae (67.4%)
- S. pneumoniae (46.5%)
- M. catarrhalis (53.5%)
- Rhinovirus (37.2%)
- Respiratory syncytial virus (4.7%)
- WU polyomavirus (18.6%)
- Adenovirus (11.6%)



Adenoids (n=20)

- H. influenzae (90.0%)
- S. pneumoniae (65.0%)
- M. catarrhalis (65.0%)
- Rhinovirus (85.0%)
- Respiratory syncytial virus (0.0%)
- WU polyomavirus (55.0%)
- Adenovirus (65%)

Nasopharynx (n=17)

- H. influenzae (58.8%)
- S. pneumoniae (41.2%)
- *M. catarrhalis* (47.1%)
- Rhinovirus (41.2%)
- Respiratory syncytial virus (0.0%)
- WU polyomavirus (0.0%)
- Adenovirus (0.0%)



Adenoids (n=16)

- H. influenzae (93.8%)
- S. pneumoniae (75.0%)
- M. catarrhalis (68.8%)
- Rhinovirus (68.8%)
- Respiratory syncytial virus (0.0%)
- WU polyomavirus (31.3%)
- Adenovirus (43.8%)

^{*} Viral detection from 81 middle ear effusion samples