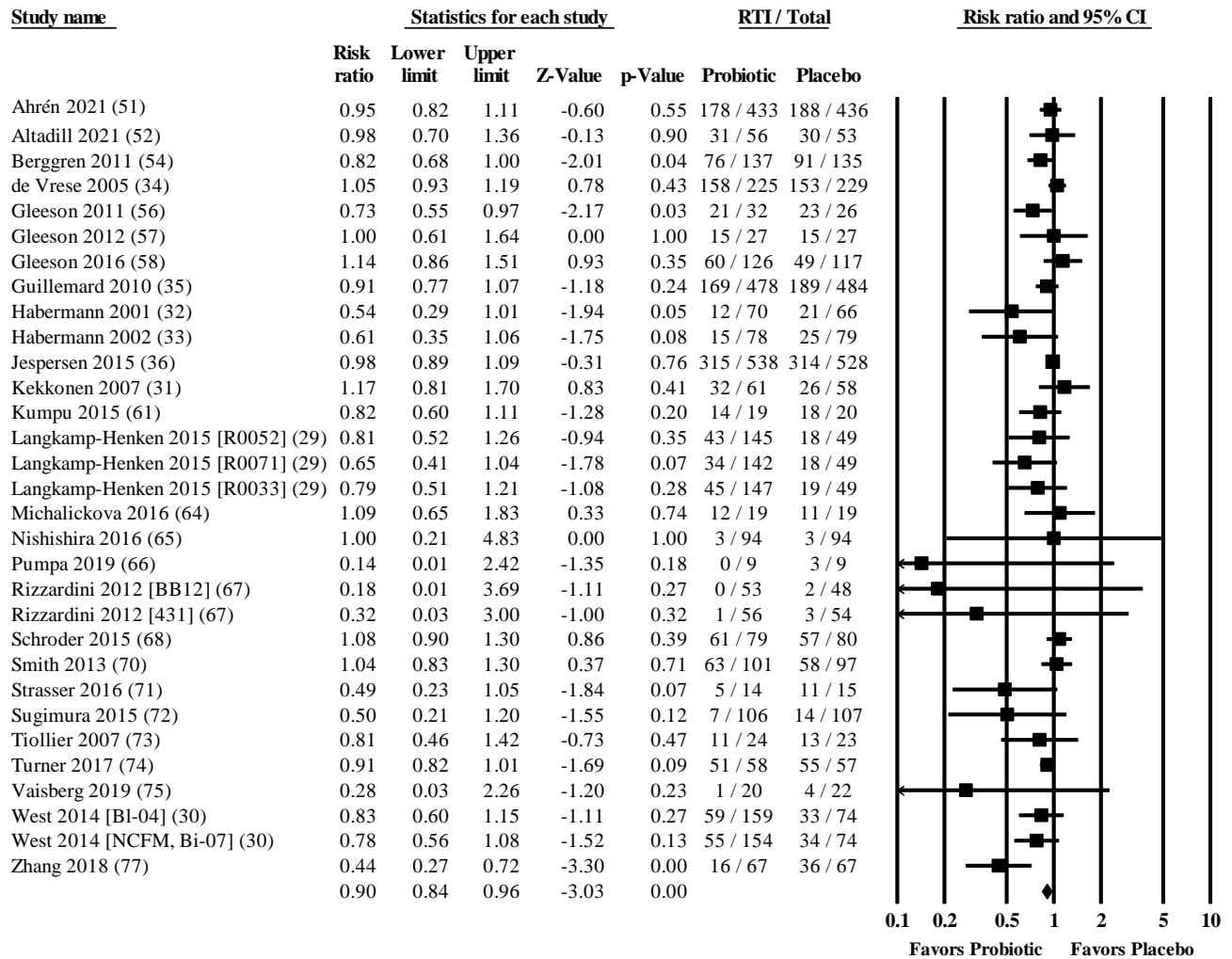
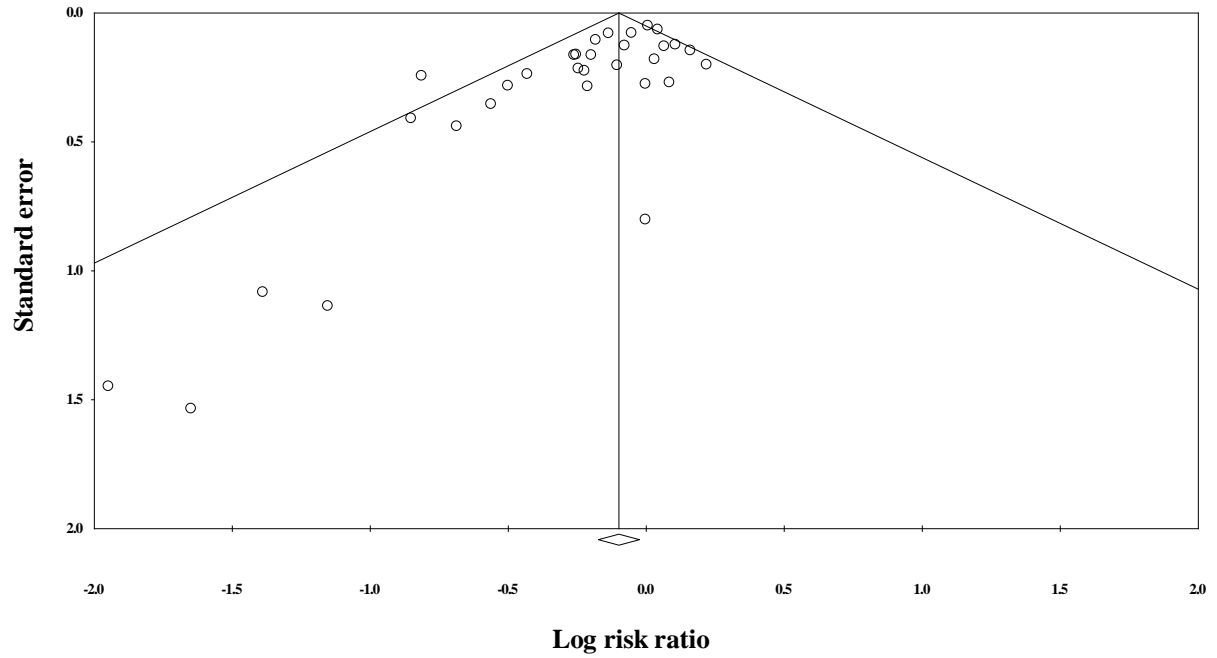


Supplemental Figure 1



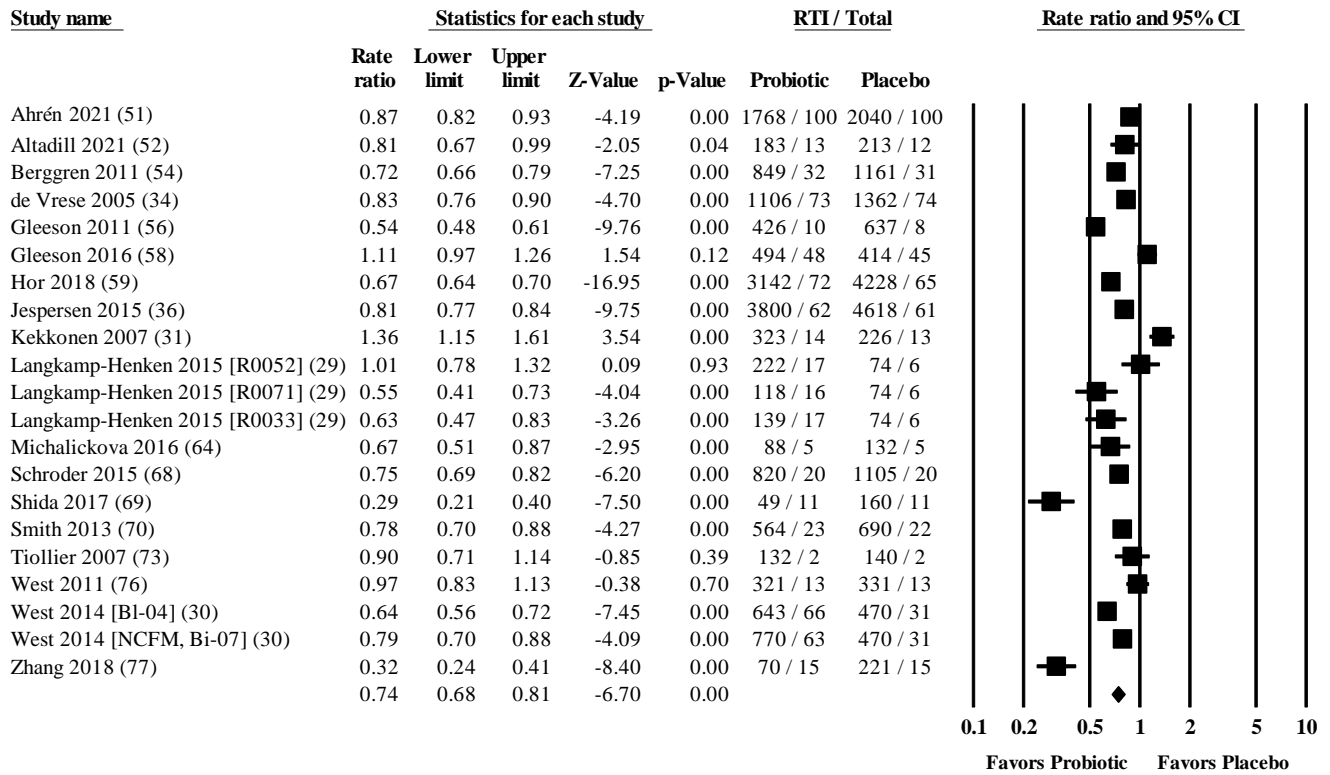
Supplemental Figure 1. Forest plot for the effects of probiotics versus placebo on the risk of experiencing one or more respiratory tract infections in non-elderly adults. Per protocol random effects meta-analysis using DerSimonian and Laird inverse variance method. Data extracted for Jespersen et al. (36) and Guillemard et al. (35) reflect incidence of upper respiratory tract infections. Lower and upper limits are the 95% CI. Individual study effect estimates (squares; sized by study weight) and pooled effects (diamond) are plotted. Heterogeneity from the fixed effect model: $I^2 = 36.0$, $P = 0.03$. RTI, number of individuals experiencing one or more RTI; Total, number completing study.

Supplemental Figure 2



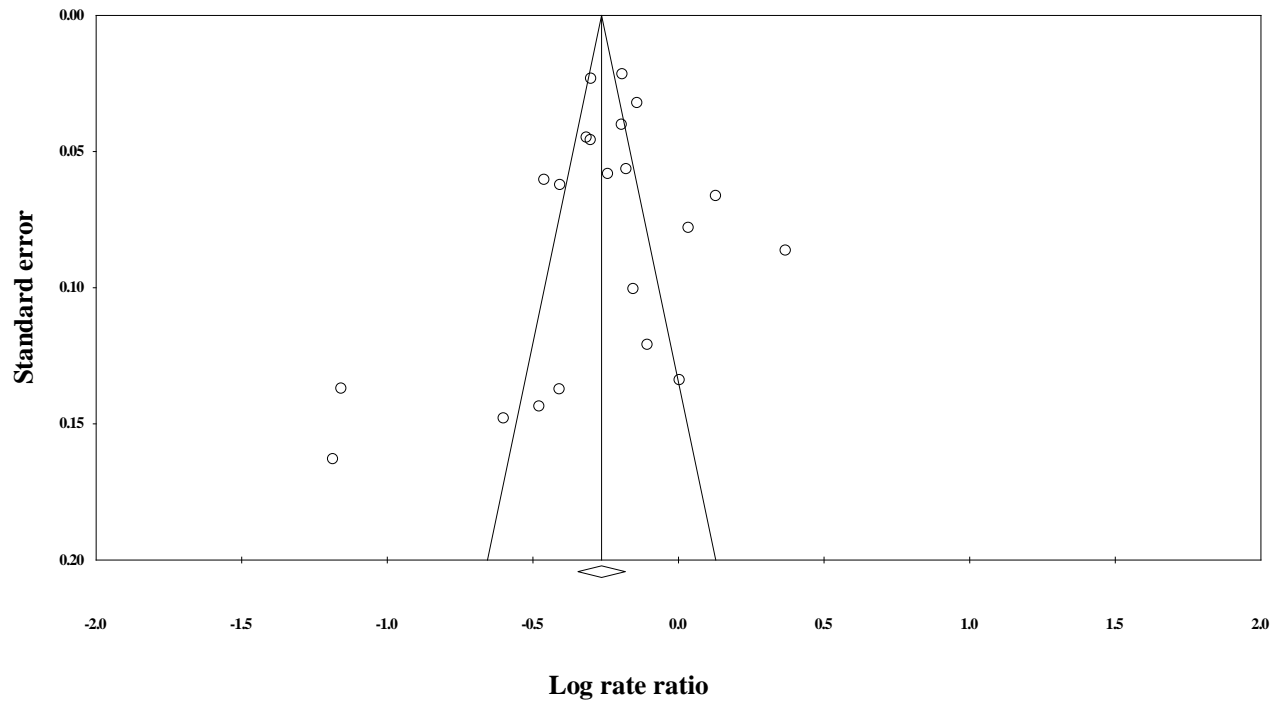
Supplemental Figure 2. Funnel plot for intention-to-treat analysis of effects of probiotics on the risk of experiencing one or more respiratory tract infections in non-elderly adults.

Supplemental Figure 3

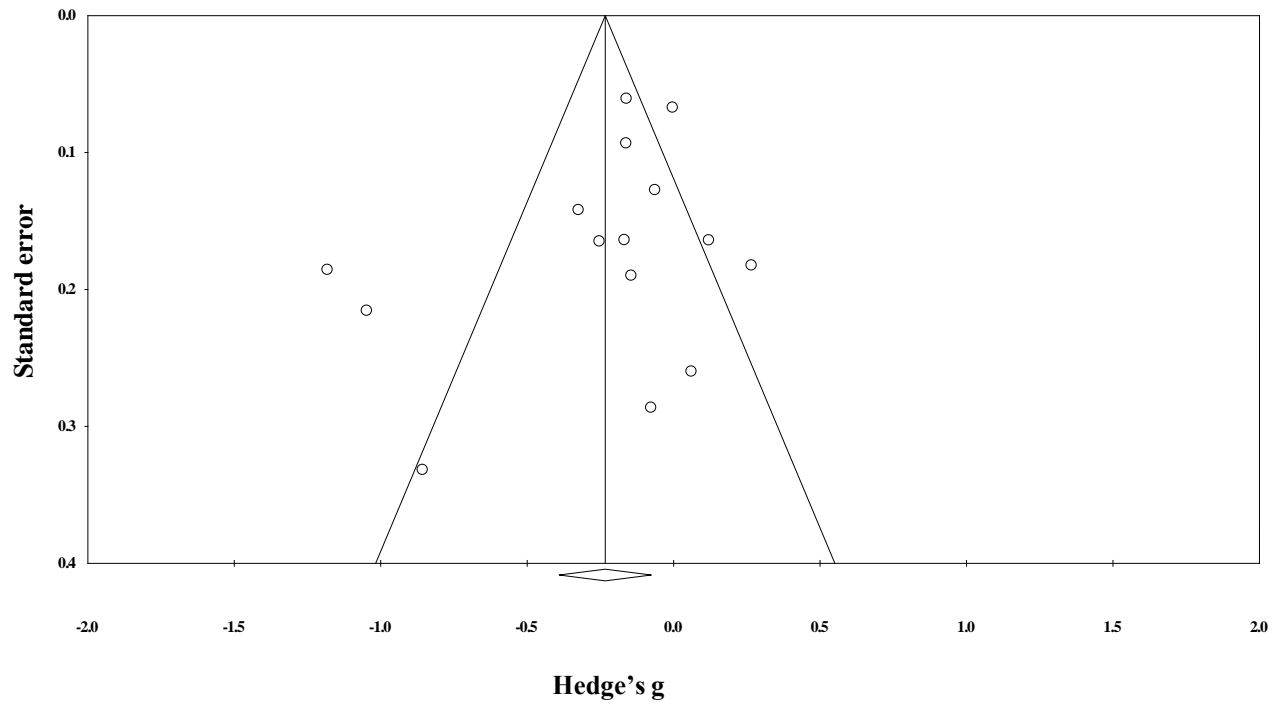


Supplemental Figure 3. Forest plot for the effects of probiotics on the total days of illness due to respiratory tract infection (RTI) in non-elderly adults. Per protocol random effects meta-analysis using DerSimonian and Laird inverse variance method. Lower and upper limits are the 95% CI. Individual study effect estimates (squares; sized by study weight) and pooled effects (diamond) are plotted. Heterogeneity from the fixed effect model: $I^2 = 92.7$, $P < 0.001$. RTI, total days of RTI; Total, total person years of exposure.

Supplemental Figure 4

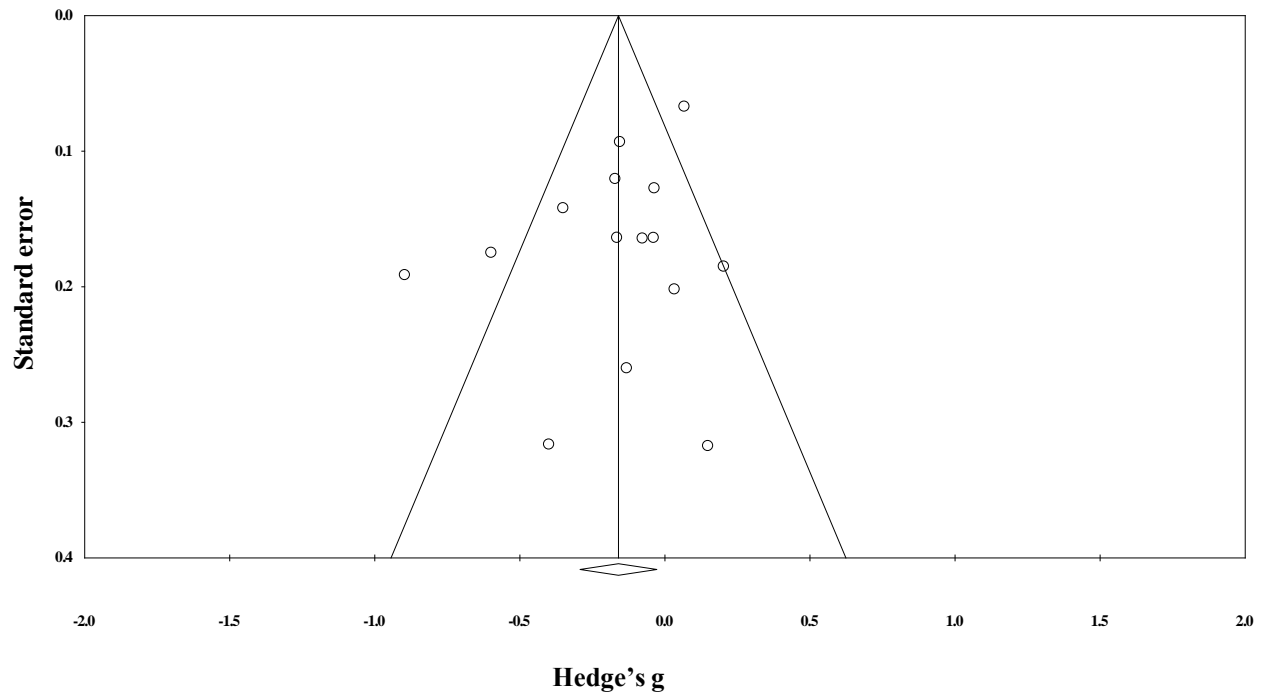


Supplemental Figure 5



Supplemental Figure 5. Funnel plot for per protocol analysis of effects of probiotics on the duration of respiratory tract infection episodes in non-elderly adults.

Supplemental Figure 6



Supplemental Figure 6. Funnel plot for per protocol analysis of effects of probiotics on the severity of respiratory tract infections in non-elderly adults.

Supplemental Figure 7. Risk of bias assessment for all studies included in systematic review on effects of probiotics, prebiotics and synbiotics on the incidence, duration and severity of respiratory tract infections in non-elderly adults. Assessed using the Cochrane risk-of-bias assessment tool version 2.0. Plot produced using *robvis* (McGuinness LA and Higgins, JPT. Risk-of-bias VISualization (robvis): An R package and Shiny web app for visualizing risk-of-bias assessments. Res Syn Meth. 2020; 1-7; <https://mcguinlu.shinyapps.io/robvis/>).

Study	Risk of bias domains					Overall
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
Ahren 2021 (51)	+	+	+	+	-	-
Altacil 2021 (52)	+	-	+	+	-	-
Berggren 2011 (54)	+	-	+	+	-	-
Childs 2014 (40)	✗	+	+	✗	+	✗
Cox 2010 (39)	+	+	+	+	-	-
de Vrese 2005 (34)	+	-	+	+	-	-
Gleeson 2011 (56)	+	✗	✗	✗	-	✗
Gleeson 2012 (57)	+	-	+	+	-	-
Gleeson 2016 (58)	+	-	+	+	-	-
Guillemard 2010 (35)	+	+	+	+	+	+
Habermann 2001 (32)	+	+	+	+	-	-
Habermann 2002 (33)	+	+	+	+	-	-
Haywood 2014 (38)	-	+	+	+	-	-
Hor 2018 (59)	+	+	+	✗	-	✗
Hughes 2011 (41)	+	-	+	+	-	-
Jespersen 2015 (36)	+	+	+	+	-	-
Kailima 2016 (60)	+	✗	-	+	-	✗
Kekkonen 2007 (31)	+	+	+	+	-	-
Kumpu 2015 (61)	+	+	+	+	-	-
Langkamp-Henken 2015 (29)	+	-	+	+	-	-
Meng 2016 (37)	+	-	+	✗	-	✗
Michael 2020 (63)	+	+	+	+	-	-
Michalickova 2016 (64)	+	+	+	+	-	-
Nieman 2008 (42)	+	-	+	+	-	-
Nishihira 2016 (65)	+	-	+	+	+	-
Pregliasco 2008 (42)	+	-	+	+	-	-
Pumpa 2019 (66)	+	+	+	+	-	-
Rizzardini 2012 (67)	+	-	+	✗	+	✗
Schroder 2015 (68)	+	✗	+	+	-	✗
Shida 2017 (69)	-	-	+	+	-	-
Smith 2013 (70)	+	+	+	+	+	+
Strasser 2016 (71)	+	-	+	+	-	-
Sugimura 2015 (72)	+	+	+	+	-	-
Tiollier 2017 (73)	+	+	+	+	-	-
Turner 2017 (74)	+	-	+	+	+	-
Vaisberg 2019 (75)	+	-	+	✗	-	✗
West 2011 (76)	+	-	+	+	-	-
West 2014 (30)	+	+	+	+	+	+
Zhang 2018 (77)	+	+	+	+	-	-

Domains:
D1: Bias arising from the randomization process.
D2: Bias due to deviations from intended intervention.
D3: Bias due to missing outcome data.
D4: Bias in measurement of the outcome.
D5: Bias in selection of the reported result.

Judgement
✗ High
- Some concerns
+ Low