

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

### Epidemiology and clinical outcomes of non-COVID viral respiratory infections in children from a low-middle-income country

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## Annexure I. Collection of nasopharyngeal samples. Reproduced from: BioFire Diagnostics L. [11].

The following table describes the requirements for specimen collection, preparation, and handling that will help ensure accurate test results.

<b>Specimen Type</b>	<b>Nasopharyngeal Swab (NPS)</b> collected according to standard technique and immediately placed in up to 3 mL of transport media or saline.
<b>Minimum Sample Volume</b>	0.3 mL (300 µL)
<b>Transport and Storage</b>	Specimens should be tested with the BioFire RP2.1 as soon as possible. If storage is required, specimens can be held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• At room temperature for up to 4 hours (15-25 °C)</li><li>• Refrigerated for up to 3 days (2-8 °C)</li><li>• Frozen (<math>\leq -15</math> °C or <math>\leq -70</math> °C) (for up to 30 days) <sup>a</sup></li></ul>

<sup>a</sup>Frozen storage for up to 30 days was evaluated for this sample type. However, longer frozen storage at -70°C or lower may be acceptable. Please follow your institutions rules and protocols regarding sample storage validation.

### Pathogens included respiratory pathogen panel test [11]:

- Adenovirus
- Coronavirus 229E
- Coronavirus HKU1
- Coronavirus NL63
- Coronavirus OC43
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)
- Human Metapneumovirus
- Human Rhinovirus/Enterovirus
- Influenza A, including subtypes H1, H1-2009, and H3
- Influenza B
- Parainfluenza Virus 1
- Parainfluenza Virus 2
- Parainfluenza Virus 3
- Parainfluenza Virus 4
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus
- Bordetella parapertussis (IS1001)
- Bordetella pertussis
- Chlamydia pneumoniae
- Mycoplasma pneumonia