GRADE table 2:

Yellow fever vaccination-associated viscerotrophic disease in people aged 60 years and over living in endemic areas

Population: People living in yellow fever endemic areas vaccinated against yellow fever

Intervention: Yellow fever vaccination ≥ 60 years of age Comparison: Yellow fever Vaccination < 60 years of age Outcome: Yellow fever vaccine-associated viscerotropic disease

Is there evidence that individuals 60 years and older living in yellow fever endemic regions are at greater risk of yellow fever vaccine-associated viscerotropic disease (YF-AVD)?

			Rating	Adjustment to rating
Quality Assessment	No. of studies/starting rating		1/ observational ⁵	2
	Factors decreasing confidence	Limitation in study design	None serious	0
		Inconsistency	None serious	0
		Indirectness	None serious	0
		Imprecision	Serious ⁶	-1
		Publication bias	None serious	0
	Factors increasing confidence	Large effect	Not applicable	0
		Dose-response	Not applicable	0
		Antagonistic bias and confounding	Not applicable	0
	Final numerical rating of quality of evidence			1
Summary of Findings	Statement on quality of evidence			Our confidence in the estimate of the effect on the outcome is low.
	Conclusion			The evidence supporting an association between older age and YF-AVF in people living in YF endemic settings is limited. Further research is needed to support the hypothesis.

⁵ Only 1 observational study reported a non-significant increase in YF-AVD incidence in people aged over 60 years in YF endemic areas (Martins RdM et al. 2010). Some additional trials have included reports of YF-AVD in people over 60 years, but these are either in people living in non-endemic regions or do not include an age-related analysis (Martin et al.2001, Monath et al.2005; Lawrence et al 2004; Lindsey et al. 2008, Khromava et al.2005, Fitzner et al. 2004; Struchiner et al. 2004; Whittembury et al.2009).

⁶ No significant result, wide 95% Confidence Interval (0.57-8.54)

Reference List(1-9)

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