Exercise prior to influenza vaccination for limiting influenza incidence and its related complications in adults (Review)

Grande AJ, Reid H, Thomas EE, Nunan D, Foster C

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Exercise prior to influenza vaccination for limiting influenza incidence and its related complications in adults (Review)

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Exercise prior to influenza vaccination for limiting influenza incidence and its related complications in adults

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Editorial group: Cochrane Acute Respiratory Infections Group


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ABSTRACT

Background

Influenza is an infectious virus affecting both humans and animals. In humans, symptoms present as fever, cough, sore throat, runny nose, headache, muscle and joint pain, and malaise. The epidemiological profile of influenza is influenced by multiple factors, including transmissibility of the virus and the susceptibility of the population. Annually, influenza is estimated to infect 5% to 10% of adults, with higher rates in winter seasons in countries with seasonal variation. Exercise could be an intervention to enhance immune response and limit influenza incidence and its related complications.

Objectives

To assess the efficacy and safety of short and long-term exercise prior to influenza vaccination in enhancing influenza prevention in adults.

Search methods


Selection criteria

Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) of short- and long-term exercise prior to influenza vaccination for the general adult population were eligible for inclusion.

Data collection and analysis

Two review authors independently extracted and checked data from the included trials using a standard form. We used the random-effects model due to differences in the type, duration, intensity and frequency of exercise in the analysis.
Main results
We included six trials published between 2007 and 2014 that randomised 599 adult participants. Study size ranged from 46 to 158 participants. Participants were aged between 18 years and 80 years; we could not derive gender proportions, as participants’ sex was not reported in all studies. One study was available in abstract form only.

We did not find a significant difference in outcomes between people who exercised and those who did not exercise before receiving influenza vaccination.

Pre-vaccination exercises included endurance activities such as walking or using a treadmill, and resistance activities included biceps curls and lateral raises. Five of the studies provided one session of exercise between 25 and 50 minutes. In five studies, exercise was undertaken on the same day as the vaccination. One study provided exercise over a period of eight weeks before vaccination, with one 2½ hour supervised session, plus daily home exercise practice of 45 minutes. Exercise intensity ranged from 55% to 85% of maximal heart rate. Control group participants undertook a range of activities, including quiet rest, sitting, reading, meditation or unspecified activity.

One study reported numbers of people who contracted influenza; no significant difference was reported between exercise and no-exercise participants. None of the included studies reported complications related to influenza illness. Only one study, which we assessed as providing low-quality evidence, reported numbers of people who experienced adverse events. This study reported no significant difference in outcomes between people who exercised and those who did not. No studies reported numbers of working days or days lost related to influenza illness. Only two studies were included in trials registers.

Authors’ conclusions
From the available evidence, we found that exercising before influenza vaccination is neither beneficial nor harmful. However, study data were limited and of low quality. Small sample sizes, study design limitations, exercise types, and focus on biochemical rather than participant-centred outcomes strongly influenced our findings.

Plain Language Summary
Can exercising before vaccination reduce numbers of adults who get flu or develop complications?

Review question
We looked at whether exercise before influenza (flu) vaccination can decrease numbers of adults who develop flu and reduce complications.

Background
Exercise can change immune response. Flu is an infectious virus estimated to affect three to five million people worldwide each year. Seasonal flu vaccination, which acts on the immune system to protect people from infection, is common in many countries.

Search date
We searched the literature up to November 2015.

Study characteristics
We looked at six studies that involved 599 people aged between 18 and 80 years that assessed exercise before flu vaccination. Exercises included walking or using a treadmill (endurance) and biceps curls and lateral raises (resistance) activities that ranged from 25 to 50 minutes per session. People in five studies did one session of exercise on the day of vaccination; in one study people exercised eight weeks before vaccination. Exercise was supervised in three studies. People not undertaking exercise (control group) were assessed after periods of quiet rest.

Study funding sources
Three studies did not report study funding sources; one received support from a drug company that donated flu vaccine, one from a professional society, and another from government agencies.

Key results
We found no differences in numbers of people who caught flu or developed complications between people who exercised and those who did not before flu vaccination. Only one study reported how many people developed flu after exercise and vaccination. No studies reported complications related to flu; only one reported adverse events. None reported numbers of working or other days lost due to flu. No beneficial differences were reported between exercise and no-exercise groups before vaccination.
Small numbers of people who were involved in the studies, limitations in study design, and different exercise types meant we were unable to draw robust conclusions about any benefits of exercise before vaccination. There appears to be no benefit or harm from exercising before receiving flu vaccination.

**Quality of evidence**

Evidence quality was very low or low. More robust study designs that include enough people to enable assessment and analysis of findings may help to determine if exercise before vaccination can reduce numbers of people who develop flu or complications.

**Author's conclusions**

We found that exercising before influenza vaccination is neither beneficial nor harmful. Small number of people in each included study, many types of exercises, and focus on blood examination instead of participant-centred outcomes strongly influenced our findings.
### Summary of findings for the main comparison. Resistance and endurance exercise prior to influenza vaccination versus no exercise prior to influenza vaccination

**Exercise prior to influenza vaccination for limiting influenza incidence and its related complications in adults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)</th>
<th>Relative effect (95% CI)</th>
<th>Number of participants (studies)</th>
<th>Quality of the evidence (GRADE)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incidence of influenza</strong></td>
<td>Median risk in study population</td>
<td>RR 0.22</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>⊕⊕⊕⊕</td>
<td>very low¹,²,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-reported influenza-like illness follow-up: adjusted for 1 year</td>
<td>Median risk in study population</td>
<td>RR 0.22</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>⊕⊕⊕⊕</td>
<td>very low¹,²,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39 per 1000</td>
<td>(0.01 to 4.40)</td>
<td>(1 study)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 per 1000</td>
<td>(0 to 172)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Complications related to influenza illness</strong></td>
<td>Not pooled</td>
<td>Not pooled</td>
<td>(no studies)</td>
<td>No events in either arm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adverse events</strong> Hypersensitivity reaction to vaccination</td>
<td>Median risk in study population</td>
<td>Not estimable</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>⊕⊕⊕⊕</td>
<td>low¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 per 1000</td>
<td>(0 to 0)</td>
<td>(1 study)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 per 1000</td>
<td>(0 to 0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Numbers of working days or days lost related to influenza illness</strong></td>
<td>Not pooled</td>
<td>Not pooled</td>
<td>(no studies)</td>
<td>No events in either arm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI). CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

**GRADE Working Group grades of evidence**

**High quality:** We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect.
Moderate quality: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate. The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different from the estimate of the effect.

Low quality: We have limited confidence in the effect estimate. The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect.

Very low quality: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate. The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of the effect.

Limitations in the design and implementation: Risk of selection bias and lack of blinding; allocation concealment not reported.

Imprecision: wide confidence intervals.

Indirectness: self-reported influenza-like illness.
BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Influenza is an infectious virus affecting both humans and animals. In humans, symptoms present as fever, cough, sore throat, runny nose, headache, muscle and joint pain, and malaise (CDC 2009; WHO 2011). There are three types of influenza: strains A, B and C. Influenza A has three subtypes of haemagglutinins (H1, H2 and H3) and two subtypes of neuraminidases (N1 and N2). Influenza B and C are not subdivided. Influenza A has the ability to make periodic changes to its strain over time, making efficacious prevention by vaccination a challenge (Demicheli 2014). The epidemiological profile of influenza is influenced by several factors, including transmissibility of the virus and the susceptibility of the population (CDC 2009; Nair 2011). Influenza is estimated to infect 5% to 10% of adults, with higher rates in winter seasons in countries with seasonal variation, each year (WHO 2012).

Influenza incidence varies according to age group, with greater risk observed in children under five years old and adults aged 65 years or over. Priority groups for influenza vaccination are people with chronic medical conditions and pregnant women, because these conditions predispose people to influenza-related illness and hospitalisation (CDC 2010; Molinari 2007).

Influenza is estimated to affect three to five million people worldwide annually. Economic impact, estimated using a probabilistic model based on publicly available epidemiological data, is a mean of USD 87.1 billion per year (Molinari 2007). Costs are predominantly due to medical care, loss of productivity, life-years lost, and death (CDC 2010; WHO 2012).

Description of the intervention

Regular exercise has a positive impact on health and is considered a core behavioural strategy for health promotion (Booth 2012). For this review we defined exercise as “a planned and structured programme of motor actions to improve or maintain components of physical fitness” (Carpersen 1985). Exercise, like administration of drug therapies, includes components such as frequency, time, type and intensity (Lobelo 2014). Different types of exercise provoke different physiological responses (Burton 2004; Edwards 2006).

How the intervention might work

Moderate exercise appears to enhance immune function (Edwards 2007) through the induction of a pro-inflammatory environment in skeletal muscle, particularly during the eccentric phase of muscle contraction (Peake 2005). Proposed benefits include increased leukocyte numbers, particularly monocytes and dendritic cells (Tossige-Gomes 2014), enabling enhanced cell migration to the antigen exposure site (Krüger 2008). Immune transport is further aided by augmentation of lymph drainage resulting from muscle contraction (Schillinger 2006). In contrast, intense exercise may suppress the immune system, causing increased susceptibility to infection for the first 24 hours after exercise through a negative effect on neutrophil phagocytic function and a reduction in natural killer cell and lymphocyte numbers (Kakanis 2010). Moderate-intensity exercise before intramuscular vaccine administration may therefore improve the initial immune response to vaccination in comparison to preceding rest or vigorous muscle activity (Pascoe 2014).

Why it is important to do this review

Despite evidence from Cochrane Reviews showing no impact on hospitalisation or complication rates (Demicheli 2014; Jefferson 2010; Thomas 2013), influenza vaccination is ingrained in many public health agendas. These reviews demonstrated a moderate effect from vaccination on symptom reduction and in decreasing numbers of working days lost through ill health (Demicheli 2014; Jefferson 2010; Thomas 2013). We aimed to establish if exercise before vaccination can enhance efficacy by reducing numbers of sick days and symptoms caused by influenza, and build upon previous Cochrane Reviews about influenza vaccination. Numbers of RCTs supporting exercise before influenza vaccination are growing (Campbell 2010; Edwards 2006; Edwards 2007; Edwards 2010; Kohut 2002; Kohut 2004; Ranadive 2014; Woods 2009).

OBJECTIVES

To assess the efficacy and safety of short- and long-term exercise prior to influenza vaccination to enhance influenza prevention in adults.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We included randomised controlled trials (RCTs) investigating exercise before influenza vaccination for the general population. Cross-over and cluster-RCTs were also eligible for inclusion.

Types of participants

We included participants randomised to exercise or no exercise before receiving influenza vaccination. We included no studies involving children aged up to 18 years.

Types of interventions

We included studies that compared exercise before influenza vaccination with participants who did not exercise before influenza vaccination. Exercise could be single or multiple sessions, resistance or aerobic exercise, specific muscle group or whole-body exercise.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

1. Incidence of influenza (as reported by primary studies).
2. Complications related to influenza illness.
3. Adverse effects of vaccination.

Secondary outcomes

1. Number of working days or days lost related to influenza illness.
2. Blood parameters (IgG, IgM, IL-6, etc.).

Search methods for identification of studies

Electronic searches

We searched the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL, 2015, Issue 11), which contains the Cochrane Acute Respiratory Infections Group’s Specialised Register, MEDLINE (1966 to 3 November 2015), Embase (1974 to 3 November 2015), CINAHL (1981 to 3 November 2015), LILACS (Latin American and Caribbean...
Health Sciences, 1982 to 3 November 2015), PEDro (Physiotherapy Evidence Database, 1980 to 3 November 2015) and SPORTDiscus (1985 to 3 November 2015).

We present MEDLINE and Embase search strategies in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. We combined the MEDLINE search with the Cochrane Highly Sensitive Search Strategy for identifying randomised trials in MEDLINE (Lefebvre 2011). We adapted the search strategy to search the other databases. We did not use language or publication restrictions. In case of articles in other languages, we will use academic networks and Cochrane resources to translate the critical parts to enable screening of abstracts and, if necessary, critical parts of the full paper.

Searching other resources
We searched the World Health Organization (WHO) International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (apps.who.int/trialsearch/) and ClinicalTrials.gov for completed and ongoing studies to 3 November 2015. We checked the reference lists of all primary studies and review articles for additional references. We did not email experts in the field about other published and unpublished studies that may be eligible for inclusion.

Data collection and analysis
Selection of studies
Two review authors independently screened all titles and abstracts identified from searches to determine which met the inclusion criteria. We retrieved potentially relevant papers in full text. The same review authors independently screened full-text articles for inclusion or exclusion, with discrepancies resolved by discussion and by consulting a third review author where necessary to reach consensus. We planned to present reports of included studies. All excluded studies, with reasons for exclusion, are presented in Characteristics of excluded studies. The study screening and selection process is presented in Figure 1.

Data extraction and management
Two review authors independently extracted data from the included studies using a standard data extraction form. We resolved any discrepancies by discussion until we reached consensus, or through consultation with a third review author where necessary. Two review authors extracted data for blood parameters from figures in four studies (Edwards 2007; Edwards 2010; Long 2012; Ranadive 2014) to measure the mean and standard errors for analysis and comparison (Silva 2012).

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies
Two review authors independently assessed risk of bias for each included study using the ‘Risk of bias’ tool published in the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions (Higgins 2011a). A third review author resolved any disagreements by discussion. We assessed risk of bias according to the following domains.

1. Random sequence generation (selection bias). We classified studies as low risk of bias if they properly described how the random sequence was generated. We classified them as unclear risk of bias if they did not provide enough information to be judged, and as high risk of bias if the randomisation was conducted in a predictable way.

2. Allocation concealment (selection bias). We classified the studies as low risk of bias if they properly described how the allocation was concealed. We classified them as unclear risk of bias if they did not provide enough information to be judged, and as high risk of bias if the allocation was predictable.

3. Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias). Due to the characteristics of the intervention (exercise), the participants could not be blinded.

4. Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias): Due to the characteristics of the intervention (exercise), the participants could not be blinded; however, they could be blinded to the injection, control group with no vaccine inside.

5. Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias). We classified the studies as low risk of bias if they properly described data losses or incomplete data and provided reasons. We classified them as unclear risk of bias if they did not provide enough information to be judged. If the studies excluded or omitted analyses of data outcomes we considered them as high risk of bias.

6. Selective reporting (reporting bias). We classified the studies as low risk of bias if they properly described what they planned to do in their project and published all the outcomes planned. We classified them as unclear risk of bias if they did not provide enough information to be judged. If the studies reported only statistically significant findings rather than show the complete results we considered them high risk of bias.

7. Other bias (other potential sources of bias) related to particular trial design (cross-over and cluster-randomised) or specific circumstances such as adjustment of prognostic factors (e.g. baseline exercise habits, physical fitness).

Measures of treatment effect
Types of measurement of treatment effects that were analysed included:

1. Dichotomous data: we used risk ratio (RR) for the binary outcomes: complications arising from influenza-related illness, adverse effects of vaccination, and adherence to the group intervention.

2. Continuous data: we combined results using the mean difference (MD) for measures that used the same scale, or the standardised mean difference (SMD) where different scales had been used to evaluate the same outcome for blood parameters (antibody titres).

3. Rate: we did not use rate ratio to compare rates between groups for number of influenza episodes, due to lack of reported studies.

Unit of analysis issues
We considered individual participants as the unit of analysis. Among the six included studies, we included one cross-over RCT and considered only the phase before crossing over interventions. If cluster-RCTs had been included, we would have made the necessary statistical adjustments for clustering participants.

Dealing with missing data
We did not attempt to contact study authors because we found no inconsistencies between randomised and analysed study participants.
Assessment of heterogeneity

We assessed the inconsistencies between studies using the $I^2$ statistic and described the percentage of variability in effect. We considered heterogeneity substantial if $I^2$ statistic was over 50%.

Assessment of reporting biases

We identified no mismatches between study protocols and reports. We had planned to assess the impact of including such studies by conducting a sensitivity analysis. We did not perform a funnel plot asymmetry test, as we only included six trials.

Data synthesis

Meta-analysis of the included RCTs was possible only for participants’ blood parameters. We used a random-effects model, independently of the heterogeneity identified. When it was not possible to pool data, we present narrative analyses of individual studies.

GRADE and 'Summary of findings' table

We created a 'Summary of findings' table using the following outcomes: incidence of influenza, complications related to influenza illness, adverse events, and numbers of working days or days lost related to influenza illness. We used the five GRADE considerations (Atkins 2004): study limitations, consistency of effect, imprecision, indirectness and publication bias, to assess the quality of a body of evidence as it relates to the studies which contribute data to the meta-analyses for the prespecified outcomes. We used methods and recommendations described in Section 8.5 and Chapter 12 of the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions (Higgins 2011b), using GRADEproGDT software (GRADEproGDT 2015). We justified all decisions to down- or upgrade the quality of studies using footnotes, and we made comments to aid readers’ understanding of the review where necessary.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

We conducted subset analyses for blood parameters antibody titre:

1. follow-up over time;
2. timing of vaccination; and
3. type of exercise.

Sensitivity analysis

We pooled studies to verify if the impact of risk of bias affected the overall treatment effect of exercising. We also assessed which studies contributed to heterogeneity.

RESULTS

Description of studies

Results of the search

Our search identified 485 records from databases, handsearches of reference lists, grey literature and trial register search results. We removed 68 duplicate records (n = 317 records). Two review authors then assessed titles and abstracts and deleted 305 records that did not match inclusion criteria. We obtained full-text copies of the remaining 12 potentially relevant references. Of these, six studies did not meet inclusion criteria. See Figure 1.
Included studies

We included six trials that randomised 599 adult participants, published between 2007 and 2014 in English language (Edwards 2007; Edwards 2010; Edwards 2013; Hayney 2014; Long 2012; Ranadive 2014). Edwards 2013 was available as an abstract only. (See Included studies; Table 1; Table 2).

Design

Five included studies were parallel RCTs (Edwards 2007; Edwards 2010; Edwards 2013; Hayney 2014; Long 2012); Ranadive 2014 was a randomised, cross-over design.

Sample sizes

The included studies randomised 599 adult participants. Sample size ranged from 46 participants (Edwards 2013) to 158 participants (Edwards 2010).

Setting

All included trials were single-centre studies: two were conducted in the USA (Hayney 2014; Ranadive 2014) and four in the UK (Edwards 2007; Edwards 2010; Edwards 2013; Long 2012).
Participants
Participants were aged from 18 years to 80 years. Proportions of women ranged from 50% to 82%. One study did not report participants’ gender (Long 2012).

Interventions
Pre-vaccination exercises included endurance activities such as walking or using a treadmill, and resistance activities including biceps curls and lateral raises. Five studies included one exercise session of between 25 minutes and 50 minutes on the same day as the vaccination (Edwards 2007; Edwards 2010; Edwards 2013; Long 2012; Ranadive 2014). Hayney 2014 provided exercise over a period of eight weeks before vaccination, with one 2½-hour supervised session, plus daily home exercise practice of 45 minutes. Exercise intensity ranged from 55% to 85% of maximal heart rate. Control group participants undertook a range of activities including quiet rest, sitting, reading or no exercise.

Outcomes
Hayney 2014 reported numbers of people who contracted influenza; no significant difference was reported between exercise and no-exercise participants. None of the included studies reported complications related to influenza illness.

Long 2012 reported numbers of people who experienced adverse events. This study reported no significant difference in outcomes between people who exercised and those who did not.

No studies reported numbers of working days or days lost related to influenza illness.

Excluded studies
We excluded six studies. Of these, four were not RCTs, and two did not match our inclusion criteria because control group participants also undertook exercise (see Characteristics of excluded studies).

Risk of bias in included studies
Figure 2 and Figure 3 are graphic presentations of risk of bias assessments. The overall quality of the studies was unclear, since five of the six included studies had at least four unclear risk of bias domains (allocation concealment, blinding of outcome assessment, selective reporting and other bias). Insufficient information in four studies about selective reporting did not allow judgement (Edwards 2007; Edwards 2010; Edwards 2013; Ranadive 2014), as only two studies were included in trials registers (Hayney 2014; Long 2012).
Figure 3. Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Random sequence generation (selection bias)</th>
<th>Allocation concealment (selection bias)</th>
<th>Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)</th>
<th>Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)</th>
<th>Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)</th>
<th>Selective reporting (reporting bias)</th>
<th>Other bias</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2007</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2010</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2013</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hayney 2014</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long 2012</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ranadive 2014</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Allocation**

Three studies appropriately described randomisation procedures (Edwards 2007; Edwards 2013; Hayney 2014), two studies did not provide sufficient information to enable assessment (Long 2012; Ranadive 2014), and one study was classified as high risk of bias: “Participants were pseudo-randomised, maintaining an even sex distribution” (Edwards 2010). For allocation concealment, we classified five studies as unclear risk of bias since they did not provide sufficient information to enable assessment. We assessed only one study at low risk of bias, because investigators used codes provided in concealed envelopes, which were opened after consent to indicate allocation (Hayney 2014).

**Blinding**

We considered five studies at high risk of bias for blinding participants and personnel, since the nature of the study interventions (exercise) meant that blinding of participants was not possible. However, Ranadive 2014 was considered low risk of bias because personnel were blinded by using sham vaccination. Considering detection bias and blinding of outcome assessment, five stud-
Exercise prior to influenza vaccination for limiting influenza incidence and its related complications in adults (Review)

(See: Summary of findings for the main comparison)

Resistance and endurance exercise prior to influenza vaccination versus no exercise prior to influenza vaccination

Incidence of influenza

Hayney 2014 reported no significant difference between exercise and non-exercise groups in relation to influenza incidence (risk ratio (RR) 0.22, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.01 to 4.40, participants = 98). We rated the evidence quality as very low (Summary of findings for the main comparison).

Complications related to influenza illness

None of the included studies reported data about complications relating to influenza.

Adverse events associated with vaccination

Long 2012 (120 participants) reported adverse events associated with vaccination; none were reported in the influenza vaccination and non-vaccination groups. We assessed evidence quality as low (Summary of findings for the main comparison).

Incomplete outcome data

We classified five studies (Edwards 2007; Edwards 2010; Hayney 2014; Long 2012; Ranadive 2014) at low risk of bias, since losses to follow-up were less than 10% for the antibody titre analysed in each study; these studies also provided adequate data analysis in relation to losses to follow-up. We rated one study at unclear risk of bias because of insufficient information to enable judgement about exclusions, and no reporting of missing data. This study was available in abstract form only (Edwards 2013).

Selective reporting

Only two studies registered their trials before conducting the study. We found no differences between the protocols and the study reports, and classified both at low risk of bias (Hayney 2014; Long 2012). We classified the remaining four included studies at unclear risk of bias, because of insufficient information to enable outcome assessment (antibody titre) from different timepoints or analysis across study follow-up.

Other potential sources of bias

We considered one study to be at high risk of bias due to baseline imbalance of older people, either sedentary or physically active, since the authors did not control for physical activity level in the analysis (Ranadive 2014).

Three studies did not report study funding sources; one received support from a drug company that donated flu vaccine, one from a professional society, and another from government agencies.

Effects of interventions

See: Summary of findings for the main comparison

Resistance and endurance exercise prior to influenza vaccination versus no exercise prior to influenza vaccination

Incidence of influenza

Hayney 2014 reported no significant difference between exercise and non-exercise groups in relation to influenza incidence (risk ratio (RR) 0.22, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.01 to 4.40, participants = 98). We rated the evidence quality as very low (Summary of findings for the main comparison).

Complications related to influenza illness

None of the included studies reported data about complications relating to influenza.

Adverse events associated with vaccination

Long 2012 (120 participants) reported adverse events associated with vaccination; none were reported in the influenza vaccination and non-vaccination groups. We assessed evidence quality as low (Summary of findings for the main comparison).

Numbers of working days or days lost related to influenza illness

None of the included studies reported data on numbers of working days or days lost related to influenza illness.

Blood parameters

Five studies reported blood parameters (Edwards 2007; Edwards 2010; Hayney 2014; Long 2012; Ranadive 2014). We conducted subset analyses for antibody titres of viral strains A and B for follow-up over time (Analysis 1.1), vaccination timing (Analysis 1.2) and exercise type (Analysis 1.3). We assessed the evidence quality as low due to lack of information about study design and implementation (risk of selection bias and lack of blinding, allocation concealment) not being adequately reported in most studies; we also found imprecision, indicated by wide confidence intervals.

Antibody titre - follow-up over time

Up to six weeks follow-up after vaccination

We found no significant difference between exercise and no-exercise study arm participants (five studies, 490 participants; strain A: standardised mean difference (SMD) -0.05, 95% CI -0.28 to 0.18, Analysis 1.1.1; Chi² test 5.97, df = 4; P = 0.20; I² statistic 33%. Strain B: SMD -0.11, 95% CI -0.29 to 0.08, Analysis 1.1.2; Tau² = 0.00, Chi² test 0.88, df = 4, P = 0.93; I² statistic 0%).

Over 6 weeks follow-up after vaccination

We found no significant difference between exercise and no-exercise participants (two studies, 155 participants; strain A: SMD 0.09, 95% CI -0.23 to 0.41, Analysis 1.1.3; Tau² = 0.00; Chi² test 0.04, df = 1, P = 0.83, I² statistic 0%. strain B: SMD -0.23, 95% CI -0.70 to 0.25, Analysis 1.1.4; Tau² = 0.06; Chi² test 2.00, df = 1, P = 0.16, I² statistic 50%).

Antibody titre - vaccination timing

Five studies contributed data to this outcome. We analysed data in six subsets (Analysis 1.2).

Antibody titres viral strains A and B - Exercise immediately prior to vaccination - up to six weeks follow-up

We found no significant difference between exercise and no-exercise study arm participants (four studies, 392 participants; strain A: SMD -0.14, 95% CI -0.35 to 0.07; Analysis 1.2.1; Tau² = 0.00; Chi² test 2.70, df = 3, P = 0.44, I² statistic 0%. Strain B: SMD -0.14, 95% CI -0.36 to 0.07; Analysis 1.2.2; Tau² = 0.00; Chi² test 0.39, df = 3, P = 0.94, I² statistic 0%).

Antibody titres viral strains A and B - Exercise immediately prior to vaccination - over six weeks follow-up

We found no significant difference between exercise and no-exercise study arm participants (one study, 57 participants; strain A: SMD 0.14, 95% CI -0.41 to 0.68; Analysis 1.2.3. Strain B: SMD -0.51, 95% CI -1.07 to 0.04; Analysis 1.2.4).

Antibody titres viral strains A and B - Vaccination after six weeks of exercise

We found no significant difference between exercise and no-exercise study arm participants (one study, 98 participants; strain A: SMD 0.06, 95% CI -0.33 to 0.46; Analysis 1.2.5. Strain B: SMD -0.02, 95% CI -0.42 to 0.37; Analysis 1.2.6).
Exercise prior to influenza vaccination for limiting influenza incidence and its related complications in adults (Review)

### Antibody titre - exercise type

We identified five relevant studies and categorised data into eight subsets (Analysis 1.3).

#### Antibody titres viral strains A and B - Resistance exercise prior to vaccination - up to six weeks follow-up

We found no significant difference between exercise and no-exercise study arm participants (two studies, 217 participants; strain A: SMD 0.01, 95% CI -0.29 to 0.31, Analysis 1.3.1; Tau² = 0.00; Chi² test 0.87, df = 1, P = 0.35, I² statistic 0%. Strain B: SMD -0.08, 95% CI -0.38 to 0.22, Analysis 1.3.2; Tau² = 0.00; Chi² test 0.05, df = 1, P value 0.82, I² statistic 0%).

#### Antibody titres viral strains A and B - Endurance exercise prior to vaccination - up to six weeks follow-up

We found no significant difference between exercise and no-exercise study arm participants (two studies, 175 participants; strain A: SMD -0.28, 95% CI -0.58 to 0.02, Analysis 1.3.3; Tau² = 0.00; Chi² test 0.02, df = 1, P = 0.89, I² statistic 0%. Strain B: SMD -0.21, 95% CI -0.50 to 0.09, Analysis 1.3.4; Tau² = 0.00; Chi² test 0.01, df = 1, P = 0.94, I² statistic 0%).

#### Antibody titres viral strains A and B - Resistance exercise immediately prior to vaccination - over six weeks follow-up

We found no significant difference between exercise and no-exercise study arm participants (one study, 57 participants; strain A: SMD 0.14, 95% CI -0.41 to 0.68, Analysis 1.3.5. Strain B: SMD -0.51, 95% CI -1.07 to 0.04, Analysis 1.3.6).

#### Antibody titres viral strains A and B - Endurance exercise for eight weeks then vaccination

We found no significant difference between exercise and no-exercise study arm participants (one study, 98 participants; strain A: SMD 0.06, 95% CI -0.33 to 0.46, Analysis 1.3.7. Strain B: SMD -0.02, 95% CI -0.42 to 0.37, Analysis 1.3.8).

### DISCUSSION

#### Summary of main results

We aimed to assess the efficacy and safety of short- and long-term exercise prior to influenza vaccination to enhance influenza prevention in adults.

We did not find significant differences for any outcomes between people who exercised and those who did not before influenza vaccination. Only one study reported influenza incidence; none investigated complications related to influenza illness; and one study reported adverse events. No included studies investigated numbers of working days or days lost related to influenza; five studies reported blood parameter data. We reported data for several subsets: antibody titre follow-up over time and according to exercise type. We pooled effects of antibody titre post-intervention. Only two studies reported participant-centred outcomes; all studies planned to investigate blood parameters to identify immunological reasoning to support the use of exercise prior to influenza vaccination. Overall, we assessed study quality as low.

We analysed findings from six RCTs that compared exercise versus no exercise before and immediately before influenza vaccination and found:

- Influenza incidence was slightly lower in the exercise group, however, data came from only one study assessed as providing very low-quality evidence.
- No adverse events were reported for either exercise or no-exercise participant groups; however, data came from only one study assessed as providing low-quality evidence.
- The standardised mean difference (SMD) in the intervention group for blood parameters was 0.05 units lower (range -0.28 to +0.18) in serum antibody titres of viral strain A. Data for this outcome came from five studies.
- The SMD in the intervention group for blood parameters was 0.11 units lower (range -0.29 to +0.08) in serum antibody titres of viral strain B. Data for this outcome came from five studies.

### Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

We found that exercise before influenza vaccination did not improve protection provided by influenza vaccination. We assessed the current evidence as low quality, due to imprecision and high risk of bias. Given the small body of evidence, and the relative novelty of the concept that exercise before vaccination could influence outcomes, it may be too soon to draw further conclusions. Different types of exercise and intensity of physical effort were not widely considered by the included studies and may confer different physiological adaptations, either beneficial or harmful.

It is also important to highlight that study data were limited in terms of numbers of outcomes reported; most did not assess participant-centred outcomes. Most studies investigated immunological outcomes to assess the hypothesis that exercise can improve efficacy and reduce complications related to influenza vaccination. The applicability of evidence to clinical practice remains uncertain.

### Quality of the evidence

The overall quality of evidence was low. We based this assessment on lack of blinding and risk of selection bias (allocation concealment not reported in the studies), and imprecision, with small sample sizes and wide confidence intervals. We found a high risk of bias for blinding of participants and personnel, and reporting deficits in at least four domains for five of the six included studies.

Randomisation sequence generation was not clearly described in Long 2012 and Edwards 2013; these studies applied pseudo-randomisation.

The nature of the exercise interventions investigated meant that it was not possible to blind participants. Sham vaccination was used in Ranadive 2014. While outcome assessors could be blinded, only Hayney 2014 provided sufficient information to confirm that blinding was carried out. Attrition bias was not a concern in most studies; only Edwards 2013 was unclear regarding this domain, although only Long 2012 and Ranadive 2014 provided appropriate methods (e.g. intention-to-treat analysis) for dealing with missing data and dropouts. Four studies were not listed in trials registers (Edwards 2007; Edwards 2010; Edwards 2013; Ranadive 2014).

### Potential biases in the review process

We followed recommendations made for study selection, data collection, and data analysis provided in the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions in this review (Higgins 2011b). The strengths of the review process were numbers of databases.
searched and search sensitivity to detect all potentially relevant studies.

Review limitations were that too few studies were included to assess for publication bias by constructing funnel plots; poor study reporting meant that we could not assess some 'Risk of bias' domains; and we found an absence of participant-centred outcome data in the included RCTs.

**Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews**

Pascoe 2014 conducted a systematic review about vaccination programmes for influenza, meningococcus, tetanus, keyhole limpet haemocyanin (KLH) and pneumococcus to observe the effects of exercise on immune response prior to vaccination. The authors included 20 studies that applied RCT, cross-sectional and observational study designs. The evidence presented by Pascoe 2014 showed that exercise significantly improved immune response to vaccination. The authors used the "Assessing methodological quality of systematic review reviews (AMSTAR)" instrument to assess data quality (good quality, 8 out of a possible 11 points). However, there were some limitations in Pascoe 2014: the quality of the included studies was not assessed and documented; the scientific quality of the included studies was not appropriately applied in formulating conclusions; results were not pooled for assessment.

Our review focused on exercise before influenza vaccination, and we have improved on the work presented by Pascoe 2014. We reported synthesis and assessment of the evidence, documented assessment of study quality, and provided conclusions based on our findings.

We found no differences in benefits or harms from exercise before influenza vaccination. A possible reason could be that the included studies did not adjust for baseline characteristics according to the physical activity levels of each participant, so that the dose-response of exercising before influenza vaccination could have been diluted in the results.

Analysis of the published evidence about exercise before influenza vaccination demonstrated that exercise in its many types and intensities did not provide either additional benefit or harm before influenza vaccination.

**AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS**

**Implications for practice**

We were unable to determine if exercise before influenza vaccination is effective for reducing influenza incidence, complications related to influenza illness, adverse events or blood parameter outcomes. We rated the quality of the evidence as low or very low; there is significant uncertainty around benefits or harms of exercise before influenza vaccination.

**Implications for research**

The biological plausibility of how exercise functions influence health outcomes remains unclear, and exercise mechanisms should be further explored. Exercise type, intensity, duration and frequency are challenging to estimate to derive beneficial levels before influenza vaccination. We suggest that researchers designing future studies should investigate participant-focused outcomes such as influenza incidence, complications related to influenza illness, and adverse events. It is also essential to adequately describe and report study design, results and outcomes that are relevant to public health objectives and agendas.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We wish to thank Clare Dooley and Liz Dooley from Cochrane Acute Respiratory Infections Group for their comments and discussing the relevance of the idea for this review. We also thank the following people for commenting on the draft protocol: Ann Fonfa, Theresa Wrangham, Helena Liira, Neil Walsh, Stéphane Bermont, Mark Jones and Mieke van Driel. We also thank the following people for commenting on the draft of the full review: Sheila Page, Theresa Wrangham, Terry Neeman, Stéphane Bermont.

Kohut 2004 (published data only)


Whitham 2003 (published data only)

Woods 2009 (published data only)

Yang 2007 (published data only)

Additional references

Atkins 2004

Booth 2012

Burton 2004

Campbell 2010

Carpersen 1985
Carpersen JC, Powell KE, Christenson GM. Physical activity, exercise, and physical fitness: definitions and

**CDC 2009**


**CDC 2010**


**Demicheli 2014**


**Edwards 2006**


**GRADEproGDT 2015 [Computer program]**


**Higgins 2011a**


**Higgins 2011b**


**Jefferson 2010**


**Kakanis 2010**


**Krüger 2008**


**Lefebvre 2011**


**Lobelo 2014**


**Molinari 2007**


**Nair 2011**


**Pascoe 2014**


**Peake 2005**


**Schillinger 2006**


**Silva 2012**


**Thomas 2013**


**Tossige-Gomes 2014**

WHO 2011

WHO 2012

References to other published versions of this review

Grande 2015

* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Edwards 2007

Methods

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES To compare the effects of eccentric exercise on the immune response in men and women

STUDY DESIGN Parallel RCT

DATES OF STUDY IMPLEMENTATION from December 2004 to an unspecified date

STUDY DURATION 20 weeks

SETTING, NUMBER OF CENTRES University of Birmingham, UK; single centre

Participants

INCLUSION CRITERIA Physically active students

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

"None of the participants had received the influenza vaccine in the past year, or reported influenza in the winter prior to participation. None of the participants smoked, had a history of immune or cardiovascular disease, were pregnant, were currently taking medication (except birth control), or had a history of vaccine-related allergies or side-effects. All participants were instructed to abstain from vigorous exercise for at least 24 hours, alcohol for at least 12 hours, caffeine for at least 2 hours, and food for at least 1 hour prior to testing. In addition, none of the participants had performed any regular resistance training in the past 6 months."

RECRUITMENT

N SCREENED 60 students N RANDOMISED 60 students N COMPLETED 57 students

N INTERVENTION GROUP 40 students N CONTROL GROUP 20 students

GENDER 29 men; 31 women

AGE Men = 20.1 years (SD 1.64 years); Women = 20.6 years (SD 2.55 years)

Interventions

DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION

"Eccentric portions of the biceps curl and lateral raise exercises, contracting the biceps brachii and deltoid muscles of the non-dominant arm. The weights used were 85% of each participant’s single repetition concentric maxima which had been determined 1 week earlier. All participants performed 50 repetitions of each contraction (6 sets of 7 repetitions followed by 2 sets of 4 repetitions). They completed a set of lateral raises, rested 30 seconds, completed a set of biceps curls, and rested 60 seconds before the next set of lateral raises. The task lasted approximately 25 min."

DELIVERY An investigator tracked each movement

COMPARATOR GROUP Remained resting quietly, reading for 25 minutes
### Details of All Groups

**Exercise group:** allocated $n = 40$, analysed at 6 weeks $n = 38$, analysed at 8 weeks $n = 35$, analysed at 20 weeks $n = 37$

**Control group:** allocated $n = 20$, analysed at 6 weeks $n = 19$, analysed at 8 weeks $n = 19$, analysed at 20 weeks $n = 20$

### Follow-up Period

6 week, 8 week and 20 week points

### Notes

**Trial Registration** Not registered

**Ethics**

All participants gave written informed consent and the study was approved by the South Birmingham Local Research Ethics Committee

**Funding**

Influenza vaccines donated by GlaxoSmithKline, UK

**Conflicts of Interest** Not reported

### Risk of Bias

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bias</th>
<th>Authors' Judgement</th>
<th>Support for judgement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Random sequence generation (selection bias)</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>&quot;Participants were allocated on a 2:1 ratio to either the exercise (N = 40) or control (N = 20) groups, based on a pre-determined restricted random assignment to force an unequal sample size schedule&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allocation concealment (selection bias)</td>
<td>Unclear risk</td>
<td>No information provided. We assumed that participants and investigators could not foresee assignment prior to allocation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes</td>
<td>High risk</td>
<td>Participants were not blind to exercise or control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes</td>
<td>Unclear risk</td>
<td>No information provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>7.5% dropout in the exercise group. No intention-to-treat used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selective reporting (reporting bias)</td>
<td>Unclear risk</td>
<td>Outcomes proposed in the Methods are reported in the results. However, study protocol was not registered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Bias

Low risk

None found

---

**Edwards 2010**

**Aims and Objectives**
"To investigate whether exercise augmented the immune response to a reduced dose vaccine, and whether the intensity of exercise influenced the efficacy of the intervention."

"To compare the efficacy of a relatively low (60% of concentric one repetition maximum (1RM)), medium (85% 1RM), and high (110% 1RM) intensity eccentric exercise intervention"

**STUDY DESIGN** RCT

**DATES OF STUDY IMPLEMENTATION** Not known

**STUDY DURATION** 28 days

**SETTING, NUMBER OF CENTRES** University of Birmingham, UK. Single centre

---

**Participants**

**INCLUSION CRITERIA** Not reported

**EXCLUSION CRITERIA**

"Smoking, a history of immune or cardiovascular disease, current acute infection or illness, pregnancy or suspected pregnancy, and a history of vaccine-related allergies or side effects. Use of prescription medication within 1 month of participation was also an important exclusion criterion; but females taking the contraceptive pill were not excluded. In addition, none of the participants reported having performed any resistance training in the 6 months prior to testing."

**RECRUITMENT**

**N SCREENED** 160 participants  
**N RANDOMISED** 158 participants  
**N COMPLETED** 158 participants

**INTERVENTION A** 40 students  
**INTERVENTION B** 40 students  
**INTERVENTION C** 40 students  
**CONTROL** 40 students

**GENDER (completed study)** 78 men; 80 women

**AGE** 20.5 ± 1.6 years

---

**Interventions**

**DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION**

"Eccentric portions of the biceps curl and lateral raise exercises, contracting the biceps brachii and deltoïd muscles of the non-dominant arm. The weights used were 85% of each participant’s single repetition concentric maxima which had been determined 1 week earlier. All participants performed 50 repetitions of each contraction (6 sets of 7 repetitions followed by 2 sets of 4 repetitions). They completed a set of lateral raises, rested 30 seconds, completed a set of biceps curls, and rested 60 seconds before the next set of lateral raises. The task lasted approximately 25 minutes."

**DELIVERY** An investigator tracked each movement

**CONTROL GROUP** Quiet rest for 25 minutes

**CO-INTERVENTIONS** None

---

**Outcomes**

**PRESPECIFIED OUTCOME MEASURES**

Blood samples, haemagglutination inhibition test, cell-mediated antigen-specific immunity, limb circumference, pain, stress, CK and IL-6

**GROUP ALLOCATION**

Exercise group 60% of the concentric one repetition maxima (1RM): allocated n = 40, analysed at 28 days n = 40

Exercise group 85% of the concentric one repetition maxima (1RM): allocated n = 40, analysed at 28 days n = 40

Exercise group 110% of the concentric one repetition maxima (1RM): allocated n = 40, analysed at 28 days n = 39
Edwards 2010 (Continued)

Control group: allocated n = 40, analysed at 28 days n = 39, analysed at 8 weeks n = 19, analysed at 20 week n = 20

**FOLLOW-UP PERIOD** 28 days

**Notes**

**TRIAL REGISTRATION** No registry

**ETHICS** Participants provided written informed consent; study protocol approved by the Black Country Local Research Ethics Committee

**FUNDING** Not reported

**CONFLICTS OF INTEREST** Not reported

### Risk of bias

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<tr>
<th>Bias</th>
<th>Authors’ judgement</th>
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<td>High risk</td>
<td>Participants were not blind to exercise or control</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other bias</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>None found</td>
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### Edwards 2013

**Methods**

**CONFERENCE ABSTRACT**

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVES** “To investigate the effects of exercise immediately prior to influenza vaccination on immune responses”

**STUDY DESIGN** Parallel RCT

**DATES OF STUDY IMPLEMENTATION** Not known

**STUDY DURATION** 1 month

**SETTING, NUMBER OF CENTRES** Not reported

**Participants**

**INCLUSION CRITERIA** Not reported
**EXCLUSION CRITERIA** Not reported

**RECRUITMENT**

**N SCREENED** 46 participants  **N RANDOMISED** 46 participants  **N COMPLETED** 46 participants

**GENDER** 23 men; 23 women

**AGE** Mean age = 73 ± 7 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interventions</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The exercise group performed 50 mins of resistance exercises using upper and lower body muscle groups at an intensity of 60% of predetermined 1 repetition maximum (1RM)</td>
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</table>

**DELIVERY** Not reported

**COMPARATOR GROUP** Quiet reading

**CO-INTERVENTIONS** None

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<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>PRESPECIFIED OUTCOME MEASURES Changes in inflammatory markers</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>GROUP ALLOCATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exercise group: allocated n = 23, analysed at 1 month not reported</td>
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<tr>
<td>Control group: allocated n = 23, analysed at 1 month not reported</td>
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**FOLLOW-UP PERIOD** 1 month

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<th>Notes</th>
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<th>FUNDING</th>
<th>CONFLICTS OF INTEREST</th>
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<th>Risk of bias</th>
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<th>Bias</th>
<th>Authors' judgement</th>
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<tr>
<td>Random sequence generation (selection bias)</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>&quot;Randomly assigned to complete a control (quiet reading) or exercise task...&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allocation concealment (selection bias)</td>
<td>Unclear risk</td>
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<td>Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes</td>
<td>High risk</td>
<td>Participants were not blind to exercise or control</td>
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<td>Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes</td>
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### Edwards 2013 (Continued)

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<tr>
<td>Other bias</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>None found</td>
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### Hayney 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>To compare influenza vaccine responses due to meditation or exercise training with controls</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STUDY DESIGN</td>
<td>Parallel RCT</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DATES OF STUDY IMPLEMENTATION</td>
<td>June 2012 to June 2016</td>
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<td></td>
<td>STUDY DURATION</td>
<td>20 weeks</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SETTING, NUMBER OF CENTRES</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin Health Sports Medicine Center; single centre</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>INCLUSION CRITERIA</th>
<th>Participants aged 50 years or older, willing to undertake any of the 3 randomisation outcomes, and reporting either 2 or more colds in the last 12 months or an average of 1 or more colds per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EXCLUSION CRITERIA</td>
<td>&quot;...previous training or current practice of meditation, moderate exercise at least 2 times a week or vigorous exercise at least 1 time a week, and a score of less than 24 points on the Folstein Mini-Mental State Examination or more than 14 points on the 9-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) depression screen; immunodeficiency, autoimmune, or malignant disease; or prior allergic reaction to influenza vaccine or egg allergy.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RECRUITMENT</td>
<td>N RANDOMISED 154 participants N COMPLETED 149 participants</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GENDER</td>
<td>21 men, 133 women</td>
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<td></td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>Mean age 59.26 ± 8.87 years</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interventions</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION</th>
<th>&quot;The exercise program was designed and led by exercise physiologist at was matched to the meditation program in terms of duration (8 weeks), contact time (weekly 2.5 hour group sessions), home practice (45 min per day), and location. Borg's Rating of Perceived Exertion was used to guide participants toward moderate intensity, sustained exercise, with a target rating of 12 to 16 points on the 6-to-20 point scale.&quot;</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DELIVERY</td>
<td>Senior exercise physiology staff</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CONTROL GROUP</td>
<td>Wait-list control</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>PRESPECIFIED OUTCOME MEASURES</th>
<th>Influenza antibody responses post-immunisation; Seroprotection at least 160 HA U and measures of well-being</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GROUP ALLOCATION</td>
<td>Exercise: 47 participants; Meditation: 51 participants; Control: 51 participants</td>
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<td></td>
<td>FOLLOW-UP PERIOD</td>
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<td>Not reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FUNDING</td>
<td>Supported by a grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (1R01AT004313); and by a grant UL1RR025011 from the Clinical and Translational Science Award (CTSA) Program of the National Center for Research Resources, Na-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Bruce Barrett was previously supported by career development grants from the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (K23AT00051) and from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, both of which were essential for developing the methodology and infrastructure for recruiting and monitoring research subjects, and for assessing their acute respiratory infections.

Risk of bias

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bias</th>
<th>Authors' judgement</th>
<th>Support for judgement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Random sequence generation (selection bias)</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>&quot;SAS software was used to generate 165 unique identification numbers in balanced blocks of 3&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation concealment (selection bias)</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>&quot;Codes were concealed envelopes, which were opened after consent to indicate allocation&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)</td>
<td>High risk</td>
<td>Participants were not blind to exercise or control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>&quot;The laboratory staff performing the HIA used the standard micro titre techniques and was blinded to participant status&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>3% dropout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selective reporting (reporting bias)</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>Outcomes proposed in the protocol were included in published results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other bias</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>None found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise prior to influenza vaccination for limiting influenza incidence and its related complications in adults (Review)
EXCLUSION CRITERIA Not reported

RECRUITMENT West Midlands area via local newspapers, flyers, email and Internet advertisements, local community group visits, and by word of mouth

N SCREENED 161 participants N RANDOMISED 122 participants N COMPLETED 120 participants

GENDER Not reported

AGE 18 to 30 years cohort; 50 to 64 years cohort

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interventions</th>
<th>SETTING OF INTERVENTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participants attended the laboratory on 2 separate occasions, 1 month apart</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION

"Participants in the intervention group wore a heart rate monitor throughout the walk; average heart rate was used as a marker of physical activity intensity. After completing a warm-up lap and a series of lower body isometric muscle stretches, participants were instructed to walk at a brisk pace for 45 min around a specified route while maintaining their heart rate at or above 55% of their heart rate maximum, calculated as 220 minus age. The walking route included sections of uphill and downhill walking to elicit both concentric and eccentric contractions of the muscles. After the intervention, participants carried out a cool down involving isometric muscle stretches."

DELIVERY Not reported

CONTROL GROUP Sat quietly in the laboratory for 45 minutes prior to receiving the vaccinations

CO-INTERVENTIONS None

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>PRESPECIFIED OUTCOME MEASURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health behaviours, IgG and IgM pneumococcal, influenza antibody titres, cardiac responses to intervention</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GROUP ALLOCATIONS Exercise group: allocated n = 60, analysed at 4 weeks n = 60; Control group: allocated n = 60, analysed at 4 weeks n = 60

FOLLOW-UP PERIOD 4 weeks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>TRIAL REGISTRATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ETHICS All participants gave written informed consent and the study was approved by the South Birmingham Local Research Ethics Committee

FUNDING Not reported

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST No conflicts of interest declared

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk of bias</th>
<th>Authors' judgement</th>
<th>Support for judgement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bias</td>
<td>Authors' judgement</td>
<td>Support for judgement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random sequence generation (selection bias)</td>
<td>Unclear risk</td>
<td>&quot;randomised into two groups, with an equal number of males and females in each group&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation concealment (selection bias)</td>
<td>Unclear risk</td>
<td>No information provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes</td>
<td>High risk</td>
<td>Participants were not blind to exercise or control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise prior to influenza vaccination for limiting influenza incidence and its related complications in adults (Review)

Copyright © 2016 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
**Long 2012 (Continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome Assessment (Detection Bias)</th>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)</td>
<td>Unclear risk</td>
<td>No information provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>1% dropout rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selective reporting (reporting bias)</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>The outcomes proposed in the Methods are reported in the Results. However, study protocol was not registered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other bias</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>None found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Ranadive 2014**

**Methods**

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

"To evaluate the effect of acute moderate aerobic exercise immediately before administration of the influenza vaccine on antibody titres and seroprotective responses in older adults. To investigate whether acute exercise immediately before influenza vaccination produces different effects on antibody response in older men versus older women."

**STUDY DESIGN** Randomised, counterbalanced, cross-over design

**DATES OF STUDY IMPLEMENTATION** Not known

**STUDY DURATION** 6 weeks

**SETTING, NUMBER OF CENTRES** University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

**Participants**

**INCLUSION CRITERIA** "All subjects were free from cardiovascular or respiratory disease, and none smoked. A stress test was performed on visit 1 to exclude any participant with evidence of stress-induced ischaemia" 

**EXCLUSION CRITERIA** "Participants were excluded if they had metabolic disease (diabetes mellitus), inflammatory diseases (rheumatoid arthritis and systemic lupus erythematosus), or bleeding disorder; were taking medications known to affect inflammation (aspirin); and had a history of smoking (any form). Participants who had suffered from common cold or influenza and bacterial or viral infection or upper respiratory tract infection 2 months preceding testing were also excluded. Participants who had already received influenza vaccination for the season or who were taking thyroid medication or allergy medication on a regular basis were excluded as well. Participants were also excluded if they were taking over-the-counter pain/anti-inflammatory medication during the course of the study."

**RECRUITMENT** All participants were recruited from the local community and provided written informed consent before participation

**N SCREENED** 59 participants  **N RANDOMISED** 59 participants  **N COMPLETED** 55 participants

**GENDER (completed)** 23 men, 32 women

**AGE** 66.5 ± 0.8 years

**Interventions**

**SETTING** Temperature-controlled room

**DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION** Exercise group performed a 40-min moderate-intensity aerobic exercise bout at an intensity of 55% to 65% of their maximum HR immediately preceding the vaccination and sham injection

**DELIVERY** Not reported
**COMPARATOR GROUP** Non-exercise group did not perform physical activity preceding vaccination; received sham injection

**CO-INTERVENTIONS** None

**Outcomes**

**PRESPECIFIED OUTCOME MEASURES** Influenza antibody titres, anthropometrics, brachial blood pressure, hemagglutination inhibition titre, inflammatory markers

**GROUP ALLOCATIONS** Exercise group: allocated n = 30, analysed at 4 weeks n = 29; Control group: allocated n = 29, analysed at 4 weeks n = 27

**FOLLOW-UP PERIOD** 4 weeks

**Notes**

**TRIAL REGISTRATION** Not registered

**ETHICS** Approved by the Institutional Review Board of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

**FUNDING** Authors thanked the American Heart Association for the 2-yr pre-doctoral fellowship (no. 10PRE3500083)

**CONFLICTS OF INTEREST** The authors declared no conflicts of interest

**Risk of bias**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bias</th>
<th>Authors’ judgement</th>
<th>Support for judgement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Random sequence generation (selection bias)</td>
<td>Unclear risk</td>
<td>&quot;...randomised to an acute exercise or to a non-exercise group&quot;. Method of randomisation not reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation concealment (selection bias)</td>
<td>Unclear risk</td>
<td>No information provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>&quot;The participant and the researchers were blinded to when they received the vaccine or sham injection&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes</td>
<td>Unclear risk</td>
<td>No information provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes</td>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>7% dropout rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selective reporting (reporting bias)</td>
<td>Unclear risk</td>
<td>The outcomes proposed in the Methods are reported in the Results. However, no study protocol was registered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other bias</td>
<td>High risk</td>
<td>&quot;...the cohort included older individuals who are sedentary as well as physically active and did not control it&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: HIA - hemagglutination inhibition assay; HR - heart rate; IgG - immunoglobulin G; IgM - immunoglobulin M; IL - interleukin; RM - repetition maximum; SD - standard deviation

**Characteristics of excluded studies** [ordered by study ID]
### Study Reasons for exclusion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Reason for exclusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hara 2002</td>
<td>Not RCT. Study analysed physical activity level as an outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohut 2002</td>
<td>Not RCT. Study included a control group but randomisation was not conducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohut 2004</td>
<td>RCT. Control group had participants exercising (low intensity) and participants not exercising together in the control group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitham 2003</td>
<td>Not RCT. Heavy versus light exercise training groups. No non-exercise group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woods 2009</td>
<td>RCT. Control group participants engaged in low intensity exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang 2007</td>
<td>Not RCT. Study included a control group but randomisation was not conducted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DATA AND ANALYSES

#### Comparison 1. Exercise versus no exercise prior to influenza vaccination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome or subgroup title</th>
<th>No. of studies</th>
<th>No. of participants</th>
<th>Statistical method</th>
<th>Effect size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Blood parameters - Antibody titre - Follow-up over time</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>Subtotals only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Antibody titres viral strain A - up to 6 weeks follow-up after vaccination</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>-0.05 [-0.28, 0.18]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Antibody titres viral strain B - up to 6 weeks follow-up after vaccination</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>-0.11 [-0.29, 0.08]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Antibody titres viral strain A - over 6 weeks follow-up after vaccination</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>0.09 [-0.23, 0.41]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Antibody titres viral strain B - over 6 weeks follow-up after vaccination</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>-0.23 [-0.70, 0.25]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Blood parameters - Antibody titre - Timing of vaccination</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>Subtotals only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Antibody titres viral strain A - Exercise immediately prior to vaccination - up to 6 weeks follow-up</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>-0.14 [-0.35, 0.07]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Antibody titres viral strain B - Exercise immediately prior to vaccination - up to 6 weeks follow-up</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>-0.14 [-0.36, 0.07]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Antibody titres viral strain A - Exercise immediately prior to vaccination - over 6 weeks follow-up</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>0.14 [-0.41, 0.68]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Antibody titres viral strain B - Exercise immediately prior to vaccination - over 6 weeks follow-up</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>-0.51 [-1.07, 0.04]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome or subgroup title</td>
<td>No. of studies</td>
<td>No. of participants</td>
<td>Statistical method</td>
<td>Effect size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Antibody titres viral strain A - Vaccination after 6 weeks of exercise</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>0.06 [-0.33, 0.46]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 Antibody titres viral strain B - Vaccination after 6 weeks of exercise</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>-0.02 [-0.42, 0.37]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Blood parameters - Antibody titre - Type of exercise</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>Subtotals only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Antibody titres viral strain A - Resistance exercise prior to vaccination - up to 6 weeks follow-up</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>0.01 [-0.29, 0.31]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Antibody titres viral strain B - Resistance exercise prior to vaccination - up to 6 weeks follow-up</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>-0.08 [-0.38, 0.22]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Antibody titres viral strain A - Endurance exercise prior to vaccination - up to 6 weeks follow-up</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>-0.28 [-0.58, 0.02]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Antibody titres viral strain B - Endurance exercise prior to vaccination - up to 6 weeks follow-up</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>-0.21 [-0.50, 0.09]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 Antibody titres viral strain A - Resistance exercise immediately prior to vaccination - over 6 weeks follow-up</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>0.14 [-0.41, 0.68]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6 Antibody titres viral strain B - Resistance exercise immediately prior to vaccination - over 6 weeks follow-up</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>-0.51 [-1.07, 0.04]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7 Antibody titres viral strain A - Endurance exercise for 8 weeks then vaccination</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>0.06 [-0.33, 0.46]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8 Antibody titres viral strain B - Endurance exercise for 8 weeks then vaccination</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)</td>
<td>-0.02 [-0.42, 0.37]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Exercise versus no exercise prior to influenza vaccination, Outcome 1 Blood parameters - Antibody titre - Follow-up over time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study or subgroup</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Non-exercise</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference Random, 95% CI</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference Random, 95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Antibody titres viral strain A - up to 6 weeks follow-up after vaccination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2007</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.9 (1.4)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2.2 (0.7)</td>
<td>13.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2010</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>242.5 (237.8)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>218.5 (220.4)</td>
<td>24.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayney 2014</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>149.8 (37.2)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>139.9 (33.2)</td>
<td>21.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long 2012</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3.7 (0.5)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3.9 (0.5)</td>
<td>24.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranadive 2014</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3 (1.6)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3.4 (1.6)</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal ***</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>197</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heterogeneity: Tau²=0.02; Chi²=5.97, df=4(P=0.2); I²=32.99%
Test for overall effect: Z=0.44(P=0.66)
### 1.1.2 Antibody titres viral strain B - up to 6 weeks follow-up after vaccination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study or subgroup</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Non-exercise</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Mean(SD)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Mean(SD)</td>
<td>Random, 95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2007</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.8 (12.9)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2.1 (0.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2010</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1152 (686)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1220 (544)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayney 2014</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>55.8 (28.1)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>53.5 (188.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long 2012</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2.8 (0.9)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3 (0.9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranadive 2014</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.5 (2.1)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.9 (2.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Subtotal ***</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>197</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heterogeneity: Tau²=0; Chi²=0.88, df=4 (P=0.93); I²=0%

Test for overall effect: Z=1.14 (P=0.25)

### 1.1.3 Antibody titres viral strain A - over 6 weeks follow-up after vaccination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study or subgroup</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Non-exercise</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Mean(SD)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Mean(SD)</td>
<td>Random, 95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2007</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.3 (0.7)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.2 (0.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayney 2014</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>107.4 (33.2)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>105.2 (33.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Subtotal ***</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heterogeneity: Tau²=0; Chi²=0.04, df=1 (P=0.83); I²=0%

Test for overall effect: Z=0.54 (P=0.59)

### 1.1.4 Antibody titres viral strain B - over 6 weeks follow-up after vaccination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study or subgroup</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Non-exercise</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Mean(SD)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Mean(SD)</td>
<td>Random, 95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2007</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.9 (0.8)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.3 (0.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayney 2014</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>46.6 (26.9)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>47.2 (28.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Subtotal ***</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heterogeneity: Tau²=0.06; Chi²=2, df=1 (P=0.16); I²=50.09%

Test for overall effect: Z=0.94 (P=0.35)

Test for subgroup differences: Chi²=1.55, df=1 (P=0.67), I²=0%

### Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Exercise versus no exercise prior to influenza vaccination, Outcome 2 Blood parameters - Antibody titre - Timing of vaccination.

#### 1.2.1 Antibody titres viral strain A - Exercise immediately prior to vaccination - up to 6 weeks follow-up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study or subgroup</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Non-exercise</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Mean(SD)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Mean(SD)</td>
<td>Random, 95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2007</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.9 (1.4)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2.2 (0.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2010</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>242.5 (237.8)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>218.5 (220.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long 2012</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3.7 (0.5)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3.9 (0.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranadive 2014</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3 (1.6)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3.4 (1.6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Subtotal ***</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>146</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heterogeneity: Tau²=0; Chi²=2.7, df=3 (P=0.44); I²=0%

Test for overall effect: Z=1.27 (P=0.2)

#### 1.2.2 Antibody titres viral strain B - Exercise immediately prior to vaccination - up to 6 weeks follow-up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study or subgroup</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Non-exercise</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Mean(SD)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Mean(SD)</td>
<td>Random, 95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2007</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.8 (12.9)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2.1 (0.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2010</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1152 (686)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1220 (544)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long 2012</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2.8 (0.9)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3 (0.9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranadive 2014</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.5 (2.1)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.9 (2.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Subtotal ***</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>146</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise prior to influenza vaccination for limiting influenza incidence and its related complications in adults (Review)  
Copyright © 2016 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
### Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Exercise versus no exercise prior to influenza vaccination, Outcome 3 Blood parameters - Antibody titre - Type of exercise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study or subgroup</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Non-exercise</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N Mean(SD)</td>
<td>N Mean(SD)</td>
<td>Random, 95% CI</td>
<td></td>
<td>Random, 95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.3.1 Antibody titres viral strain A - Resistance exercise prior to vaccination - up to 6 weeks follow-up</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2007</td>
<td>38 1.9 (1.4)</td>
<td>19 2.2 (0.7)</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>-0.21[-0.76,0.34]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2010</td>
<td>120 242.5 (237.8)</td>
<td>40 218.5 (220.4)</td>
<td>70.4%</td>
<td>0.1[-0.26,0.46]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal ***</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td><strong>0.01[-0.29,0.31]</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterogeneity: Tau^2=0.07, df=1(P=0.35); I^2=0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Test for overall effect: Z=0.06(P=0.95)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.3.2 Antibody titres viral strain B - Resistance exercise prior to vaccination - up to 6 weeks follow-up</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2007</td>
<td>38 1.8 (12.9)</td>
<td>19 2.1 (0.7)</td>
<td>29.71%</td>
<td>-0.2[-0.58,0.25]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2010</td>
<td>120 1152 (686)</td>
<td>40 1220 (544)</td>
<td>70.29%</td>
<td>-0.1[-0.46,0.25]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal ***</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td><strong>-0.08[-0.38,0.22]</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterogeneity: Tau^2=0.05, df=1(P=0.82); I^2=0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Test for overall effect: Z=0.53(P=0.6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Exercise prior to influenza vaccination for limiting influenza incidence and its related complications in adults (Review)**

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## 1.3.3 Antibody titres viral strain A - Endurance exercise prior to vaccination - up to 6 weeks follow-up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Non-exercise</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long 2012</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3.7 (0.5)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3.9 (0.5)</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>-0.65, 0.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranadive 2014</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3 (1.4)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3.4 (1.6)</td>
<td>-0.25</td>
<td>-0.78, 0.28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>87</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.28</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.58, 0.02</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heterogeneity: Tau^2=0; Chi^2=0.02, df=1(P=0.89); I^2=0%

Test for overall effect: Z=1.85(P=0.06)

## 1.3.4 Antibody titres viral strain B - Endurance exercise prior to vaccination - up to 6 weeks follow-up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Non-exercise</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long 2012</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2.8 (0.9)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3 (0.9)</td>
<td>-0.21</td>
<td>-0.57, 0.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranadive 2014</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.5 (2.1)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.9 (2.1)</td>
<td>-0.19</td>
<td>-0.72, 0.34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>87</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.21</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.5, 0.09</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heterogeneity: Tau^2=0; Chi^2=0.01, df=1(P=0.94); I^2=0%

Test for overall effect: Z=1.36(P=0.17)

## 1.3.5 Antibody titres viral strain A - Resistance exercise immediately prior to vaccination - over 6 weeks follow-up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Non-exercise</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2007</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.3 (0.7)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.2 (0.4)</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>-0.41, 0.68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.14</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.41, 0.68</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heterogeneity: Not applicable

Test for overall effect: Z=0.49(P=0.62)

## 1.3.6 Antibody titres viral strain B - Resistance exercise immediately prior to vaccination - over 6 weeks follow-up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Non-exercise</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2007</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.9 (0.8)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.3 (0.4)</td>
<td>-0.51</td>
<td>-1.07, 0.04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.51</strong></td>
<td><strong>-1.07, 0.04</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heterogeneity: Not applicable

Test for overall effect: Z=1.82(P=0.07)

## 1.3.7 Antibody titres viral strain A - Endurance exercise for 8 weeks then vaccination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Non-exercise</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hayney 2014</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>107.4 (33.2)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>105.2 (33.4)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>-0.33, 0.46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>51</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.06</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.33, 0.46</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heterogeneity: Not applicable

Test for overall effect: Z=0.32(P=0.75)

## 1.3.8 Antibody titres viral strain B - Endurance exercise for 8 weeks then vaccination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Non-exercise</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Std. Mean Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hayney 2014</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>46.6 (26.9)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>47.2 (28.5)</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
<td>-0.42, 0.37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>51</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.02</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.42, 0.37</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heterogeneity: Not applicable

Test for overall effect: Z=0.11(P=0.92)

### ADDITIONAL TABLES

#### Table 1. Included study participant characteristics at baseline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study name/location</th>
<th>Participants ran-</th>
<th>% women</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Participant characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exercise prior to influenza vaccination for limiting influenza incidence and its related complications in adults (Review)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1. Included study participant characteristics at baseline (Continued) domised/with-drew

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>n/lost</th>
<th>% lost</th>
<th>Mean age ± SD</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2007 UK</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>60/3</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>20.35 ± 2.09 years</td>
<td>Physically active students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2010 UK</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>160/2</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>20.5 ± 1.6 years</td>
<td>Mean BMI = 21.6 ± 2.6 kg/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2013 UK (Abstract only)</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>46/0</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>73 ± 7 years</td>
<td>Mean BMI = 27.20 ± 5 kg/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayney 2014 USA</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>154/5</td>
<td>81.8%</td>
<td>50 years and over</td>
<td>Healthy, sedentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long 2012 UK</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>122/2</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>18 to 30 years cohort; 50 to 64 years cohort</td>
<td>Mean BMI = 24.50 ± 4.23 kg/m²; Mean BMI = 25.97 ± 4.12 kg/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranadive 2014 USA</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>59/4</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>66.5 ± 0.85</td>
<td>Mean BMI = 25.55 ± 0.9 kg/m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: BMI - body mass index; NR - not reported
### Table 2. Characteristics of exercise intervention and timing of influenza vaccination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Study location/s</th>
<th>Exercise type</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Supervision</th>
<th>Control group</th>
<th>Timing of Influenza vaccination</th>
<th>Participant follow-up</th>
<th>Outcomes in meta-analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2007 UK</td>
<td>Biceps curl and lateral raise</td>
<td>1 session</td>
<td>85% of 1 RM</td>
<td>25 min (6 sets of 7 repetitions and 2 sets of 4 repetitions)</td>
<td>Supervised</td>
<td>Quiet resting</td>
<td>Exercise immediately before vaccination</td>
<td>6, 8, 20 weeks post-vaccination</td>
<td>Adverse effects; blood parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2010 UK</td>
<td>Non-dominant arm biceps curl and lateral raise</td>
<td>1 session</td>
<td>60% of 1 RM; 85% of 1 RM; 110% of 1 RM</td>
<td>25 min (10 sets of 5 repetitions)</td>
<td>Supervised</td>
<td>Quiet resting</td>
<td>Exercise immediately before vaccination</td>
<td>4 weeks post-vaccination</td>
<td>Adverse effects; blood parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards 2013 UK</td>
<td>Resistance upper and lower body</td>
<td>1 session</td>
<td>60% of 1 RM</td>
<td>50 minutes</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Quiet reading</td>
<td>Exercise immediately before vaccination</td>
<td>4 weeks post-vaccination</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayney 2014 USA</td>
<td>Bicycle, treadmill and brisk walk</td>
<td>1 week session (2½ hours) + 45 minutes daily home practice</td>
<td>12 to 16 Borg scale</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
<td>1 week session supervised by exercise physiologist</td>
<td>Meditation and no exercise</td>
<td>6 months after exercise</td>
<td>12 weeks post-vaccination</td>
<td>Incidence of influenza; number of working days lost; blood parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long 2012 UK</td>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>1 session</td>
<td>55% MHR</td>
<td>45 minutes</td>
<td>No supervision</td>
<td>Quiet sitting</td>
<td>Exercise immediately before vaccination</td>
<td>4 weeks post-vaccination</td>
<td>Adverse effects; blood parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranadive 2014 USA</td>
<td>Aerobic exercise</td>
<td>1 session</td>
<td>55% to 65% MHR</td>
<td>40 minutes</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Exercise immediately before vaccination</td>
<td>4 weeks post-vaccination</td>
<td>Blood parameters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: HRR - heart rate reserve; ID - identification; MHR - maximum heart rate; NR - not reported; RM - repetition maximum
APPENDICES

Appendix 1. MEDLINE (OVID)

1 exp INFLUENZA/
2 influenza.mp.
3 or/1-2
4 exp VACCINES/
5 exp VACCINATION/
6 (immuniz$ or immunis$).mp.
7 vaccin$.mp.
8 or/4-7
9 3 and 8
10 exp Influenza Vaccine/
11 [influenz$ adj (vaccin$ or immun$)].mp.
12 or/10-11
13 9 or 12
14 exp Exercise/
15 exp Exercise Movement Techniques/
16 exp Exercise Therapy/
17 Physical Fitness/
18 physical endurance/ or exercise tolerance/
19 Physical Exertion/
20 exp Sports/
21 Dancing/
22 (exercise* or sport* or fitness* or gym* or aerobic*).tw.
23 [(weight* or strength* or endurance* or circuit*) adj5 (program* or train* or session*)].tw.
24 (physical* adj5 (fit* or activ* or movement* or train* or condition* or program*)).tw.
25 (activ* adj2 life*).tw.
26 (run* or walk* or jog* or sprint* or treadmill* or row* or swim* or bicycl* or cycl* or danc* or yoga or tai ji or qigong or qi gong).tw.
27 or/14-26
28 13 and 27

Appendix 2. Embase search strategy

#23 #11 AND #22
#22 #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20 OR #21
#21 run*:ab,ti OR walk*:ab,ti OR jog*:ab,ti OR sprint*:ab,ti OR treadmill*:ab,ti OR row*:ab,ti OR swim*:ab,ti OR bicycl*:ab,ti OR cycl*:ab,ti OR danc*:ab,ti OR yoga:ab,ti OR ‘tai chi’:ab,ti OR ‘tai ji’:ab,ti OR ‘qigong’:ab,ti OR ‘qi gong’:ab,ti AND [embase]/lim
#20 (activ* NEAR/2 life*):ab,ti AND [embase]/lim
#19 (physical* NEAR/5 (fit* OR activ* OR movement* OR train* OR condition* OR program*)):ab,ti AND [embase]/lim
#18 ((weight* OR strength* OR endurance* OR circuit*) NEAR/5 (program* OR train* OR session*)):ab,ti AND [embase]/lim
#17exercis*:ab,ti OR sport*:ab,ti OR fitness*:ab,ti OR gym*:ab,ti OR aerobic*:ab,ti AND [embase]/lim
#16 ‘sport’/exp AND [embase]/lim
#15 ‘training’/de OR ‘endurance’/de OR ‘exercise tolerance’/de OR ‘physical capacity’/de AND [embase]/lim
#14 ‘physical activity’/exp OR ‘physical activity, capacity and performance’/de AND [embase]/lim
#13 ‘kinesiotherapy’/exp AND [embase]/lim
#12 ‘exercise’/exp AND [embase]/lim
#11 #1 OR #10
#10 #5 AND #9
#9 #6 OR #7 OR #8
#8 immuniz*:ab,ti OR immunis*:ab,ti
#7 ‘immunization’/exp
#6 ‘vaccine’/exp OR ‘vaccination’/de
#5 #2 OR #3 OR #4
#4 ‘influenza virus a’/exp OR ‘influenza virus b’/de
#3 influenza*:ab,ti OR flu:ab,ti
#2 ‘influenza’/exp
#1 ‘influenza vaccine’/de
Appendix 3. CINAHL search strategy

S38 S28 AND S37
S37 S29 OR S30 OR S31 OR S32 OR S33 OR S34 OR S35 OR S36
S36 (MH "Quantitative Studies")
S35 TI placebo* OR AB placebo*
S34 (MH "Placebos")
S33 T (singl* or doubl* or tripl* or trebl*) W1 (blind* or mask*)) OR AB ((singl* or doubl* or tripl* or trebl*) W1 (blind* or mask*))
S31 T1 W1 trial* AB OR AB (trial* or W1 trial*)
S30 PT clinical trial
S29 (MH "Clinical Trials")
S28 S14 AND S27
S27 S15 OR S16 OR S17 OR S18 OR S19 OR S20 OR S21 OR S22 OR S23 OR S24 OR S25 OR S26
S26 T (run* or walk* or jog* or sprint* or treadmill* or row* or swim* or bicycl* or cycl* or danc* or yoga or tai chi or tai j or qigong or qi gong) OR AB (run* or walk* or jog* or sprint* or treadmill* or row* or swim* or bicycl* or cycl* or danc* or yoga or tai chi or tai j or qigong or qi gong)
S25 T (activ* N5 life* OR AB activ* N5 life*)
S24 T (physical* N5 (fit* or activ* or movement* or train* or condition* or program*)) OR AB (physical* N5 (fit* or activ* or movement* or train* or condition* or program*))
S23 T ((weight* or strength* or endurance* or circuit*) N5 (program* or train* or session*)) OR AB ((weight* or strength* or endurance* or circuit*) N5 (program* or train* or session*))
S22 T (exercise* or sport* or fitness* or gym* or aerobic*) OR AB (exercise* or sport* or fitness* or gym* or aerobic*)
S21 (MH "Dancing")
S20 (MH "Sports")
S19 (MH "Exertion") OR (MH "Exercise Intensity")
S18 (MH "Physical Endurance")
S17 (MH "Physical Fitness")
S16 (MH "Therapeutic Exercise")
S15 (MH "Exercise")
S14 S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S13
S13 T (ari or urti or lrti) OR AB (ari or urti or lrti)
S12 T (bronchit* or pneumon* or bronchopneumon* or pleuropneumon*) OR AB (bronchit* or pneumon* or bronchopneumon* or pleuropneumon*)
S11 T (sinusit* or rhinosinusit* or nasosinusit*) OR AB (sinusit* or rhinosinusit* or nasosinusit*)
S10 T cough* OR AB cough*
S9 (MH "Cough")
S8 T (nasopharyngit* or rhinopharyngit*) OR AB (nasopharyngit* or rhinopharyngit*)
S7 T (throat* N3 (infect* or inflam*)) OR AB (throat* N3 (infect* or inflam*))
S6 T (pharyngit* or laryngit* or tonsillit* or sore throat*) OR AB (pharyngit* or laryngit* or tonsillit* or sore throat*)
S5 T (influenza* or flu or ill) OR AB (influenza* or flu or ill)
S4 T (acute or viral or virus* or bacter*) N2 rhinit* OR AB (acute or viral or virus* or bacter*) N2 rhinit*
S3 T (common cold* or colds or coryza) OR AB (common cold* or colds or coryza)
S2 T (respiratory N2 (infect* or illness or symptom* or acute or virus*)) OR AB (respiratory N2 (infect* or illness or symptom* or acute or virus*))
S1 (MH "Respiratory Tract Infections") OR (MH "Bronchitis") OR (MH "Bronchitis, Acute") OR (MH "Common Cold") OR (MH "Influenza") OR (MH "Influenza, Human") OR (MH "Influenza, Seasonal") OR (MH "Laryngitis") OR (MH "Pharyngitis") OR (MH "Pneumonia") OR (MH "Sinusitis") OR (MH "Tonsillitis")

Appendix 4. LILACS search strategy
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Physical exercise or "Isometric Exercise" or MH:G11.427.590.530.698.277$ or MH:i03.350$ or MH:"Exercise Movement Techniques" or MH:"Exercise Therapy" or OR MH:E02.779.483$ or MH:E02.831.387$ or MH:"Physical Fitness" or "Physical Conditioning, Human" or MH:i03.621$ or MH:N01.400.545$ or MH:"Physical Endurance" or MH:G11.427.680$ or MH:i03.450.642.845.054.600$ or MH: "Exercise Tolerance" or MH:G11.427.680.270$ or MH: "Physical Exertion" or "Physical Effort" or MH:G11.427.590.780$ or MH:Sports or Athletics or MH:i03.450.642.845$ or MH: "Dancing or MH:i03.450.642.287$ or MH:Gymnastics or Calisthenics or MH:i02.233.543.454$ or MH:G11.427.642.845.417$ or MH:"Weight Lifting" or MH:i03.450.642.845.950$ or MH:"Muscle Strength" or MH:E01.370.600.425$ or MH:"Physical Education and Training" or MH:i02.233.543$ or MH: "Running or MH:G11.427.590.530.566.610$ or MH:G11.427.590.530.698.277.750$ or MH:i03.450.642.845.610$ or MH: "Jogging or MH:G11.427.590.530.698.610.320$ or MH:G11.427.590.530.698.277.750.320$ or MH:i03.450.642.845.610.320$ or MH:"Exercise Test" or MH:Bicycle or "Arm Ergometry Test" or "Step Test" or "Stress Test" or "Treadmill Test" or MH:E01.370.380.250$ or MH:E01.370.386.700.250$ or MH:E05.333.250$ or "Prueba Ergométrica de Bicileta" or "Test Ergométrico de Bicileta" or MH:Swimming or Natación or Natación) or MH:G11.427.590.530.566.800$ or MH:G11.427.590.698.277.875$ or MH:i03.450.642.845.869$ or MH:Bicycling or MH:i03.450.642.845.140$ or MH: "Yoga or MH:i02.190.525.937$ or MH:G11.427.799.867$ or MH:"Tai Ji" or MH:i02.190.525.890$ or MH:E02.779.474.913$ or MH:i03.450.642.845.560.500$ or MH:"Breathing Exercises" or "Chi Kung" or "Qi Gong" or Qi gong or "Respiratory Muscle Training" or MH:E02.190.525.186$ or MH:E02.779.474.124$ or "Chi Kung" or "Qi Gong" or Qigong

Appendix 5. PEDro search strategy
exerci s AND vaccin ation

Appendix 6. SPORTDiscuss search strategy
S40 S33 AND S39
S39 S34 OR S35 OR S36 OR S37 OR S38 OR S39
S38 Ti ( crossover* or cross over* ) OR AB ( crossover* or cross over* )
S37 Ti ( singular* or doublel* ) W1 (blind* or mask* ) OR AB ( singular* or doublel* ) W1 (blind* or mask* )
S36 Ti trial
S35 Ti clinic* W1 trial* OR AB clinic* W1 trial*
S34 Ti placebo* OR AB placebo*
S33 Ti random* OR AB random*
S32 S19 AND S31
S31 S20 OR S21 OR S22 OR S23 OR S24 OR S25 OR S26 OR S27 OR S28 OR S29 OR S30
S30 Ti ( run* or walk* or jog* or sprint* or treadmill* or row* or swim* or bicycl* or cycl* or danc* or yoga or tai chi or tai ji or qigong or qi gong ) OR AB ( run* or walk* or jog* or sprint* or treadmill* or row* or swim* or bicycl* or cycl* or danc* or yoga or tai chi or tai ji or qigong or qi gong )
S39 Ti activ* N2 life OR AB activ* N2 life
S28 Ti ( physical* N5 ( fit* or activ* or movement* or train* or condition* or program* ) ) OR AB ( physical* N5 ( fit* or activ* or movement* or train* or condition* or program* ) )
S27 Ti ( ( weight* or strength* or endurance* or circuit* ) N5 ( program* or train* or session* ) ) OR AB ( ( weight* or strength* or endurance* or circuit* ) N5 ( program* or train* or session* ) )
S26 Ti ( ( exercise* or sport* or fitness* or gym* or aerobic* ) ) OR AB ( exercise* or sport* or fitness* or gym* or aerobic* )
S25 DE "DANCE" OR DE "AERIAL dance" OR DE "AEROBIC dancing" OR DE "AFRICAN American dance" OR DE "BALLE T" OR DE "BALLROOM dancing" OR DE "BELLY dance" OR DE "BREAK dancing" OR DE "CHA-cha (Dance)" OR DE "COUNTRY dancing" OR DE "DANCE for people with disabilities" OR DE "FLAMENCO" OR DE "FOLK dancing" OR DE "FREE skating" OR DE "HIP-hop dance" OR DE "ICE dancing" OR DE "JAZZ dance" OR DE "LINE dancing" OR DE "LION dance" OR DE "MODERN dance" OR DE "MOVEMENT notation" OR DE "ORIGINal set pattern dance (Skating)" OR DE "POLE dancing" OR DE "ROUND dancing" OR DE "SALSA (Dance)" OR DE "SHISHIMAI (Dance)" OR DE "SQUARE dancing" OR DE "STEP dancing" OR DE "TANGO (Dance)" OR DE "TAP dancing"
S24 DE "PHYSICAL training & conditioning" OR DE "ACROBATICS -- Training" OR DE "ALTITUDE training" OR DE "ANAEROBIC training" OR DE "ARCHERY -- Training" OR DE "BADMINTON (Game) -- Training" OR DE "BASE training (Exercise)" OR DE "BASEBALL -- Training" OR DE "BASKETBALL -- Training" OR DE "BIKE CYCLE racing -- Training" OR DE "BODYBUILDING -- Training" OR DE "BOWLING -- Training" OR DE "BOXING -- Training" OR DE "BULLFIGHT training & conditioning" OR DE "BU NGEEL jumping training & conditioning" OR DE "CANOE & canoeing -- Training" OR DE "CAVING training & conditioning" OR DE "COMPOUND exercises" OR DE "CONTRAST training (Physical training & conditioning)" OR DE "COXSWAINING -- Training" OR DE "CRICKET training & conditioning" OR DE "CROSS-training (Sports)" OR DE "CYCLING -- Training" OR DE "DANCE training & conditioning" OR DE "DEEP diving training & conditioning" OR DE "DIVING -- Training" OR DE "DOGSLEDDING training & conditioning" OR DE "ENDURANCE sports -- Training" OR DE "FENCING -- Training" OR DE "FIELD hockey training & conditioning" OR DE "FOOTBALL -- Training" OR DE "FUNCTIONAL training" OR DE "GLIDING & soaring training & conditioning" OR DE "GOLF -- Training" OR DE "GYMNASTICS -- Training" OR DE "HANDBALL training & conditioning" OR DE "HIKING training & conditioning" OR DE "HOCKEY -- Training" OR DE "HUNTING training & conditioning" OR DE "INTERVAL training" OR DE "ISOLATION exercises" OR DE "KAYAKING -- Training" OR DE "KNIFE fighting -- Training" OR DE "KORFBAL -- Training" OR DE "LACROSSE training & conditioning" OR DE "LONG slow distance training" OR DE "MARTIAL arts -- Training" OR DE "MOTORSPORTS training & conditioning" OR DE "MOUNTAINEERING -- Training" OR DE "NUNCHAKU -- Training" OR DE "ORIENTEERING -- Training" OR DE "OVERTRAINING" OR DE "PACE training" OR DE "PARACHUTING training & conditioning" OR DE "PARAKITING training & conditioning" OR DE "PERIODIZATION training"
Exercise prior to influenza vaccination for limiting influenza incidence and its related complications in adults (Review)

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Exercise prior to influenza vaccination for limiting influenza incidence and its related complications in adults (Review)
CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Antonio Jose Grande: co-ordinated retrieval of papers and wrote the background, methods, results, discussion and conclusion.
Hamish Reid: participated in retrieval of papers, quality assessment and co-wrote the background, methods, results, discussion and conclusion.
Emma Thomas: participated in retrieval of papers, quality assessment and co-wrote the background, methods, results, discussion and conclusion.
David Nunan: co-wrote the background, methods, results, discussion and conclusion.
Charles Foster: co-wrote the background, methods, results, discussion and conclusion.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Antonio Jose Grande: none known
Hamish Reid: none known
Emma E Thomas: none known
David Nunan: I have received funding from the NIHR School for Primary Care Research for a project related to physical activity
Charles Foster: none known.

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• No sources of support supplied

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

We added subset analysis to assess vaccination timing because we felt it was important to distinguish if vaccination was administered immediately after exercise or some time before vaccination. We deleted the comparison ‘Exercise with influenza vaccination versus exercise with placebo vaccination’ from the review, since this outcome was not addressed in studies.

We deleted a secondary outcome proposed in our protocol: ‘Exercise compliance rates of participants’. We made this exclusion because it was not an outcome of the intervention.

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)
*Exercise; *Vaccination; Incidence; Influenza Vaccines [*administration & dosage] [adverse effects]; Influenza, Human [complications] [epidemiology] [*prevention & control]; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Resistance Training [methods]; Time Factors; Walking

MeSH check words
Adult; Aged; Aged, 80 and over; Humans; Middle Aged