

## Supplementary File S2

Study Name and Year	Reason for Exclusion
Air pollution and admissions for acute lower respiratory infections in young children of Ho Chi Minh City <i>S. Mehta et al</i> 2011	Bronchiolitis and pneumonia admissions not separated
Clinical risk factors for life-threatening lower respiratory tract infections in children: A retrospective study in an urban city in Malaysia <i>A.M. Nathan et al</i> 2014	Pneumonia admissions as clinical outcome
Do environmental pollutants influence the onset of respiratory syncytial virus epidemics or disease severity? <i>J. M. Bhatt et al</i> 2004	Review paper
Effect of air pollution on respiratory emergency room visits and hospital admissions <i>S.C.L. Farhat et al</i> 2005	Asthma and bronchiolitis combined
Health effects of air pollution exposure on children and adolescents in Sao Paulo, Brazil <i>A.L.F Braga et al</i> 2001	All acute lower respiratory infections combined
Impact of air pollution on physician office visits for common childhood conditions in Ontario, Canada <i>L. Feldman et al</i> 2014	Air pollution sensitive conditions, does not separate out bronchiolitis visits
Ozone related respiratory morbidity in a low pollution region <i>S. Magzamen et al</i> 2017	Combined acute lower respiratory admissions for ages 0-14 years
Part 4. Interaction between air pollution and respiratory viruses: time series study of daily mortality and hospital admission in Hong Kong <i>C.M Wong et al</i> 2010	All ages of lower respiratory infections included

Supplementary File S2

<p>Residential proximity to large airports and potential health impacts in New York State  <i>S. Lin et al</i>                  2007</p>	<p>Cross sectional study</p>
<p>Respiratory hospital admissions in young children living near metal smelters, pulp mills and oil refineries in two Canadian provinces  <i>A. Brand et al</i>                  2016</p>	<p>Asthma and bronchiolitis combined</p>
<p>Seven day cumulative effects of air pollutants increase respiratory ER visits up to threefold  <i>C. Schwartsman et al</i>                  2016</p>	<p>Lower respiratory obstructive disease in less than 5 year olds, incorrect age group and combination of diseases</p>
<p>Short term risk of hospitalization for asthma or bronchiolitis in children living near an aluminium smelter  <i>A.Lewin et al</i>                  2013</p>	<p>Combined admissions for asthma and bronchiolitis</p>
<p>Spatial clusters of child lower respiratory illnesses associated with community level risk factors  <i>P.I. Beamer et al</i>                  2016</p>	<p>Not specific to bronchiolitis and air pollutant chemicals</p>
<p>The effect of traffic related air pollution on infantile bronchiolitis and susceptibility to childhood asthma  <i>J.Y Lee et al</i>                  2011</p>	<p>Experience of bronchiolitis, no data available</p>
<p>The effects of air pollution on children  <i>G. Marcer et al</i>                  2000</p>	<p>Respiratory symptoms combined</p>
<p>The effects of short term exposure on hospital admissions for acute lower respiratory infections in young children of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam  <i>L. Ngo et al</i>                  2011</p>	<p>All acute lower respiratory infections combined</p>

Supplementary File S2

<p>A preliminary assessment of the role of ambient nitric oxide exposure in hospitalization with respiratory syncytial virus bronchiolitis <i>N.I. Mohammed et al</i> 2016</p>	<p>Looked at Nitric Oxide only, ineligible pollutant</p>
<p>Air pollution and acute respiratory infections among children 0-4 years of Age: An 18 year time-series study <i>L.A. Darrow et al</i> 2014</p>	<p>Bronchiolitis and bronchitis admissions combined</p>
<p>Air pollution and environmental tobacco smoking during infancy may increase the risk of bronchiolitis <i>B. Kim et al</i> 2006</p>	<p>Incorrect ages and too retrospective</p>
<p>Early life exposure to outdoor air pollution and respiratory health, ear infections, and eczema in infants from the INMA study <i>I. Aguilera et al</i> 2013</p>	<p>Doctor diagnosed lower respiratory infection not specific to bronchiolitis</p>
<p>Effects of fine particles on children's hospital admissions for respiratory health in Seville, Spain <i>M de P. Pablo-Romero</i> 2014</p>	<p>Looked at city wide levels of pollution rather than to specific admission</p>
<p>Exposure to traffic and early life respiratory infection: a cohort study <i>M. B. Rice</i> 2014</p>	<p>All acute lower respiratory infection not specific to bronchiolitis</p>
<p>Fine Particulate Matter Pollution linked to respiratory illness in infants and increased hospital costs <i>P. Sheffield</i> 2011</p>	<p>Cross sectional study</p>
<p>Haze is a risk factor contributing to the rapid spread of respiratory syncytial virus in children <i>Q. Ye</i> 2016</p>	<p>Examines at geographical level</p>

Supplementary File S2

<p>Modifiable demographic factors that differentiate bronchiolitis from pneumonia in Nepalese children less than two years – a hospital based study <i>Malla T et al</i> 2014</p>	<p>General outdoor air pollution – non specific to pollutants</p>
<p>Modifiable risk factors associated with bronchiolitis <i>R. Nenna et al</i> 2017</p>	<p>General outdoor air pollution – non specific to pollutants</p>
<p>Outdoor, but not indoor, nitrogen dioxide exposure is associated with persistent cough during the first year of life <i>A. Esplugues et al</i> 2011</p>	<p>Looked at respiratory problems not at outcome of interest</p>
<p>Respiratory syncytial virus bronchiolitis, weather conditions and air pollution in an Italian urban area: An observational study <i>R.Nenna et al</i> 2017</p>	<p>Association was between temperature and pollution levels in known RSV seasons</p>
<p>Respiratory Syncytial virus infection in infants and correlation with meteorological factors and air pollutants <i>S. Vandini et al</i> 2013</p>	<p>Not examine clinical outcome</p>
<p>Association of acute bronchiolitis with environmental variables <i>A. Zamorano et al</i> 2003</p>	<p>City wide levels of pollutants examined</p>
<p>Air pollution and acute respiratory diseases in children: regression analysis of morbidity data <i>M. Biesiada et al</i> 2000</p>	<p>Bronchitis and bronchiolitis cases combined</p>
<p>Effect of air pollution upon the hospitalisation for acute lower respiratory tract infections among the Bucharest municipality's residents <i>Ion-Nedelcu et al</i> 2008</p>	<p>Not age specific examines 0-14 year olds</p>

Supplementary File S2

<p>Effect of environmental air pollutants on wheezing airways respiratory infections in emergency room  <i>F. Orazio et al</i>  1998</p>	<p>Definition of bronchiolitis is for wheezing disorder</p>
<p>Exposure to fine particles and bronchiolitis in infants  <i>Nicolle Mir</i>  2009</p>	<p>Same paper as written by Karr et al in 2009 that has been included</p>
<p>Exposure to vehicular traffic is associated to a higher risk of hospitalisation for bronchiolitis during the first year of life  <i>M. Lanari et al</i>  2016</p>	<p>Vehicular traffic not specific pollutants</p>
<p>Impact of air pollution in paediatric consultations in primary health care: Ecological Study  <i>R. Martin Martin et al</i>  2017</p>	<p>Unclear definition of bronchiolitis</p>
<p>Influence of respiratory viruses, cold weather and air pollution in the incidence of lower respiratory tract infections in infants children  <i>L.F. Avendano et al</i>  1999</p>	<p>Combines respiratory syncytial virus across all ages</p>
<p>Relationship of hospital admissions with respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) bronchiolitis to environmental nitric oxide  <i>J.M. Bhatt et al</i>  2000</p>	<p>Looking at nitric oxide, incorrect pollutant</p>
<p>The influence of respiratory syncytial virus infections and environmental conditions on pediatric health care demand during winter-2002 in Santiago, Chile  <i>L.F. Avendano et al</i>  2003</p>	<p>Not look at bronchiolitis separately</p>