**Supplementary Table 1** Seroconversion (two-fold rise) after three doses of DTaP/IPV/Hib at 2,3 and 4 months of age in 5-month old infants born to mothers given Boostrix-IPV, Repevax or no DTaP/IPV in pregnancy.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Boostrix-IPV | Repevax | None |
| serotype | n/N | % seroconversion (95% CI) | n/N | % seroconversion (95% CI) | n/N | % seroconversion (95% CI) |
| 1 | 14/52 | 26.9 (15.6-41) | 18/53 | 34.0 (21.5-48.3) | 18/23 | 78.3 (56.3-92.5)\*\*\* |
| 2 | 16/54 | 29.6 (18-43.6) | 18/56 | 32.1 (20.3-46.0) | 19/24 | 79.2 (57.8-92.9)\*\*\* |
| 3 | 27/50 | 54.0 (39.3-68.2) | 30/54 | 55.6 (41.4-69.1) | 22/24 | 91.7 (73.0-99.0)\*\*\* |

\*\*\* p<0.001 comparing none with Boosterix-IPV or Repevax combined by Fisher’s exact test. Seroconversion is defined as a >= 2-fold rise in antibody titre above that predicted in the absence of vaccination assuming passive decay of maternal antibody levels from the 2-month sample with a half-life of 28 days. n = number; N = total number.