**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

**Supplemental Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the study cohort stratified by exposure status.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variablea** | **ESC-S EB (unexposed)b**  N = 151 | **ESC-R EB (exposed)**  N = 151 | ***P* value** |
| **Demographics** |  |  |  |
| Age in years(median, IQR) | 49 (27-64) | 60 (46-70) | <0.01 |
| Age >65 years | 37 (25%) | 59 (39%) | 0.01 |
| Female gender | 132 (87%) | 108 (72%) | <0.01 |
| Nonwhite race | 81 (54%) | 78 (52%) | 0.73 |
| Culture taken in outpatient clinic | 119 (79%) | 89 (59%) | <0.01 |
| Culture taken in ED | 29 (19%) | 54 (36%) | <0.01 |
| Culture taken within 72 hours of inpatient admission | 3 (2%) | 8 (5%) | 0.23 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Comorbidities/Exposures** |  |  |  |
| UTI in prior 6 months | 57 (38%) | 65 (43%) | 0.37 |
| Urinary catheter | 9 (6%) | 27 (18%) | <0.01 |
| Surgery in prior 6 months | 21 (14%) | 36 (24%) | 0.04 |
| Prostate disease (if male) | 6 (32%) | 20 (47%) | >0.99 |
| Liver diseasec | 1 (1%) | 8 (5%) | 0.04 |
| Respiratory diseased | 17 (11%) | 29 (19%) | 0.06 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 14 (9%) | 31 (21%) | 0.01 |
| History of hemodialysis | 1 (1%) | 5 (3%) | 0.22 |
| Malignancy | 11 (7%) | 28 (19%) | <0.01 |
| Prior renal transplantation | 6 (4%) | 13 (8%) | 0.11 |
| Rehabilitation or SNF stay in prior 6 months | 3 (2%) | 9 (6%) | 0.11 |
| Hospitalization in prior 6 months | 35 (23%) | 66 (44%) | <0.01 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Antibiotic exposures prior to index UTIe** |  |  |  |
| Any antibiotic | 84 (56%) | 94 (62%) | 0.24 |
| First-generation cephalosporin | 8 (5%) | 18 (12%) | 0.04 |
| Extended-spectrum cephalosporin | 4 (3%) | 19 (13%) | <0.01 |
| Extended-spectrum penicillin | 5 (3%) | 12 (8%) | 0.07 |
| Amoxicillin/clavulanate or ampicillin/sulbactam | 5 (3%) | 11 (7%) | 0.11 |
| Fluoroquinolone | 28 (19%) | 41 (27%) | 0.07 |
| Aztreonam | 0 (0%) | 1 (1%) | >0.99 |
| Carbapenem | 1 (1%) | 5 (3%) | 0.02 |
| Aminoglycoside | 1 (1%) | 3 (2%) | 0.62 |
| Piperacillin-tazobactam | 0 (0%) | 1 (1%) | >0.99 |
| Nitrofurantoin | 26 (17%) | 28 (19%) | 0.78 |
| TMP-SMX | 19 (13%) | 36 (24%) | 0.02 |
| Fosfomycin | 1 (1%) | 2 (1%) | >0.99 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Severity of infection** |  |  |  |
| Pyelonephritis at diagnosis | 18 (12%) | 44 (29%) | <0.01 |
| BSI at diagnosis | 3 (2%) | 6 (4%) | 0.51 |
| Admitted to hospital | 12 (8%) | 30 (20%) | <0.01 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Causative organism** |  |  |  |
| *Escherichia coli* | 116 (77%) | 112 (74%) | 0.59 |
| *Klebsiella* species | 18 (12%) | 20 (13%) | 0.72 |
| *Enterobacter* species | 12 (8%) | 14 (9%) | 0.69 |
| *Citrobacter* species | 3 (2%) | 1 (1%) | 0.63 |
| *Proteus* species | 2 (1%) | 4 (3%) | 0.69 |

Supplemental Table 1 Footnote.

aThis table contains all measured baseline covariates, not just those that were candidates for the final multivariable models (which are shown in the main text, Table 1).

bData are presented as numbers (percentages) except where noted.

cHepatitis or cirrhosis.

dCOPD or chronic bronchitis.

eReceipt in the 6 months prior to EB UTI presentation (not mutually exclusive)

Abbreviations: BSI, bloodstream infection; CI, confidence interval; ESC-R, extended-spectrum cephalosporin-resistant; ESC-S, extended-spectrum cephalosporin-susceptible; ED, emergency department; IQR, interquartile range; OR, odds ratio; SNF, skilled nursing facility; TMP-SMX, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole; UTI, urinary tract infection.

**Supplemental Table 2: Initial antibiotics administerd for UTI**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Initial antibiotic** | **N (%)a** |
| Fluoroquinolone | 74 (26%) |
| Nitrofurantoin | 62 (22%) |
| TMP/SMX | 57 (20%) |
| First-generation cephalosporin | 28 (10%) |
| Cefepime | 21 (8%) |
| Third-generation cephalosporin | 10 (4%) |
| Amoxicillin/clavulanate or ampicillin/sulbactam | 7 (3%) |
| Tetracycline | 5 (2%) |
| Amoxicillin | 2 (1%) |
| Fosfomycin | 2 (1%) |
| Piperacillin/tazobactam | 1 (0.4%) |
| Carbapenem | 1 (0.4%) |
| Multiple antibioticsb | 11 (4%) |

Supplemental Table 2 Footnote.

aData are presented as numbers (percentages).

bMore than one antibiotic was prescribed on the first day of treatment.

Abbreviations: N: number; TMP-SMX: trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole