

**Supplementary Table 1.** Incidence of antibiotic resistance with UTI recurrences <sup>a</sup>

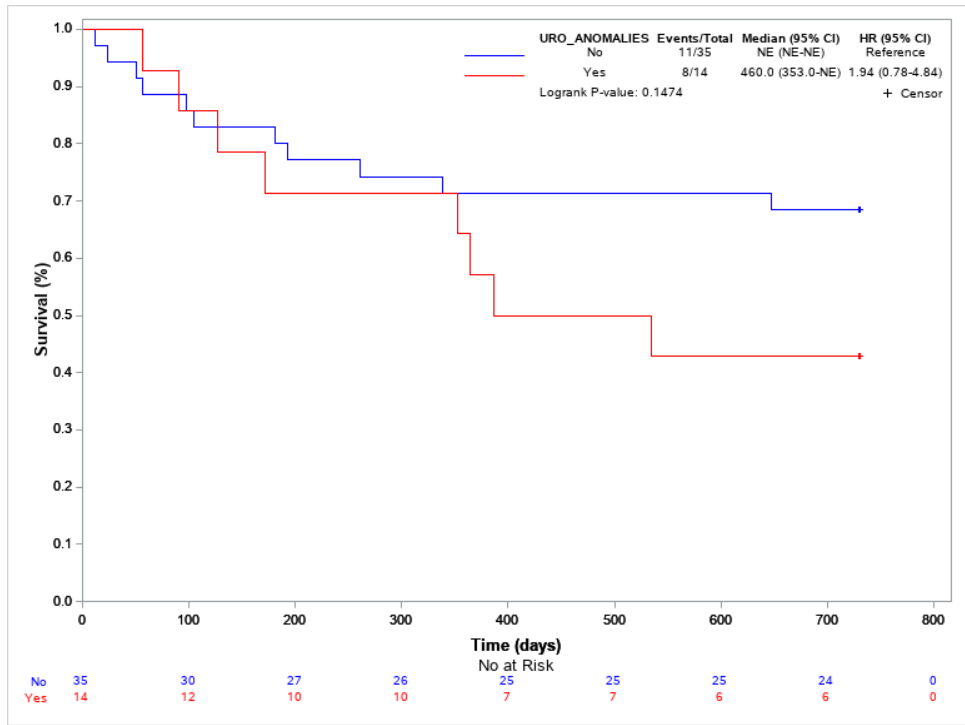
Resistance Pattern	Without Urologic Anomalies First UTI Recurrence <sup>c</sup> (n=12)	With Urologic Anomalies <sup>b</sup> First UTI Recurrence <sup>c</sup> (n= 8)
Initial prophylactic antibiotic <sup>d</sup>	4 (33)	5 (63)
CRE	-	2 (25)
MDRO	3 (25)	2 (25)
Aminoglycosides	2 (17)	0
Fluoroquinolone	1 (8)	1 (13)
ESBL	1 (8)	0

<sup>a</sup> Children diagnosed with a recurrent UTI, without susceptibility testing available in the EMR were excluded from the secondary analysis of antibiotic resistance patterns. There were no occurrences of vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* or carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacterales*.

<sup>b</sup> Including 5 children with hydronephrosis (35.7%), 7 with complete ureteral duplication (50%), 2 with posterior urethral valve (14.3%), 2 with multicystic dysplastic kidney (14.3%), 1 with solitary kidney (7.1%), 1 with neurogenic bladder (7.1%), 1 with ureterovesical junction obstruction (7.1%) and 3 with other (21.4%).

<sup>c</sup> Presented as number (%); unless otherwise specified

<sup>d</sup> Indicates resistance of the UTI isolate to the initial prophylactic antibiotic the child received



**Supplementary Figure 1.** Kaplan-Meier Survival Curves for Time to First UTI Recurrence for Patients Receiving Antibiotic Prophylaxis with and without Urologic Anomalies.