**Table S1: Clinical characteristics of patients having *Elizabethkingia anophelis* bacteremia**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sample Name** | **Age/Sex** | **Sample Type** | **Total days stay in hospital** | **Reason for admission**  | **Antibiotic treatment** | **Status when discharge** |
| EA1 | 61/M | Blood | 21 days | Intracerebral haemorrhage, left thalmo ganglionic massive haemorrhage, sepsis | Ceftriaxone-Tazobactam, Nitrofurantoin, Cefepime, Imipenem-cilastatin, Tigecycline, colistin | Alive |
| EA2 | 58/M | Blood | 20 days | Sepsis, Pneumonia, metabolic encephalopathy | Ceftriaxone-tazobactam, Nitrofurantoin, Imipenem-Cilastatin, Clarithromycin, Cefepime, Colistin, Tigecycline | Alive |
| EA3 | 42/F | CSF | 18 days | Cerebrovascular Accident (Pontine Tumour) | cefixime, ceftriaxone-sulbactam, Nitrofurantoin, Netilmicin, Cefoperazone, Amikacin, Cefuroxime-clavulanic acid, Piperacillin-Tazobactam, vancomycin, colistin  | Death |
| EA4 | 57/M | Blood | 6 days | Acute Kidney injury, metabolic encephalopathy, Sepsis, Pneumonia | Cefoperazone-sulbactam, Ceftriaxone-sulbactam, vancomycin, Imipenem, meropenem, clarithromycin  | Death |
| EA5 | 57/M | Blood | 15 days | Bronchitis  | Cefoperazone-sulbactam, Ceftriaxone-sulbactam, Imipenem-cilastatin, Tigecycline, colistin | Alive |
| EA6 | 27/M | Tracheal aspiration | 16days | Lower respiratory tract infection | Imipenem-cilastatin, Pipercillin-Tazobactam, Levofloxacin, Colistin, Ceftriaxone-sulbactam, Imipenem | Alive |
| EA7 | 2/F | Blood | 10days | Bronchopneumonia | Pipercillin-Tazobactam, Levofloxacin, Colistin, Ceftriaxone-sulbactam, Imipenem | Alive |
| EA8 | 56/M | Tracheal aspiration | 27 days | Lower respiratory tract infection, Hollow viscus perforation | Piperacillin-Tazobactam,Levofloxacin Ceftriaxone-sulbactam, Imipenem-cilastatin, colistin | Death |
| EA9 | 58/M | Tracheal aspiration | 21days | Lower respiratory tract infection, sub-acute intestinal obstruction, sepsis, pericardial effusion | Levofloxacin, ceftriaxone, Amoxycillin-clavulanic acid, Piperacillin-tazobactam, Meropenem, colistin | Alive |

**Table S2: Susceptibility profiles for nine *Elizabethkingia anopheles***

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| **Antibiotics** | **MIC range (mg/L)** | **Resistance (%)** |
| Amikacin | 32 to ≥64 | 100.0 |
| Gentamicin | 8 to >16 | 100.0 |
| Netilmicin | 64 to 128 | 100.0 |
| Levofloxacin | 32 to ≥64 | 88.9 |
| Ciprofloxacin | 0.5 to ≥64 | 88.9 |
| Imipenem | 8 to >64 | 100.0 |
| Meropenem | 1 to >64 | 88.9 |
| Piperacillin-tazobactam | 4 to ≥32 | 11.1 |
| Ticarcillin-clavulanic acid | 64 to ≥128 | 100.0 |
| Cefepime | 8 to ≥64 | 88.9 |
| Ceftazidime | 64 to ≥128 | 100.0 |
| Colistin | 0.5 to >16 | 77.8 |
| Tigecycline | 0.25 to 4 | 11.1 |
| Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole | 1 to >16 | 44.4 |