**Supplementary Material**

**Definitions of Bacterial Infection** Acute cholangitis: symptoms (e.g., fever, jaundice, abdominal pain) in setting of biliary obstruction with supporting laboratory (e.g., elevated white blood cell count, cholestatic pattern of liver function tests), microbiologic (e.g., blood cultures), and radiographic findings (e.g., biliary dilatation) Bloodstream infection: one or more bacterial pathogens cultured from one or more blood samples; if a potential skin contaminant (e.g., coagulase-negative staphylococcus) is cultured, then the patient must have fevers, chills, and/or hypotension within 24 hours of the blood culture being collected and the same organism is isolated from two or more blood cultures drawn on separate occasions within a 48-hour period *Clostridioides difficile* diarrhea: symptoms (e.g., loose or watery stools plus/minus lower abdominal pain/cramping plus/minus fever) in conjunction with a positive C*. difficile* polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test Cystitis: symptoms (e.g., dysuria, urinary frequency and urgency, suprapubic pain, hematuria) in conjunction with laboratory criteria (e.g., pyuria, bacteriuria) Empyema: signs and symptoms (e.g., fever, cough, sputum production, pleuritic chest pain, decreased breath sounds, dullness to percussion) in setting of pleural effusion combined with supporting data from pleural fluid analysis (e.g., pH, cell count, chemistries) and cultures of pleural fluid and blood Fever and Neutropenia: a single oral temperature of >38.3ºC or a febrile state (>38ºC) for >1 hour in a patient whose absolute neutrophil count is <500/mm3 or is expected to decrease to <500/mm3 during the next 48 hours Infectious diarrhea: symptoms (e.g., loose or watery stools) in conjunction with a positive gastrointestinal PCR test for a bacterial organism (e.g., enteropathogenic *Escherichia coli*)

Intra-abdominal abscess: signs and symptoms (e.g., fever, abdominal pain, elevated white blood cell count) in setting of rim-enhancing fluid collection(s) seen on abdominal imaging and cultures obtained from abscess aspirate and blood Pneumonia: symptoms (e.g., fever, cough, sputum production, decline in oxygen saturation) in conjunction with a new or worsening infiltrate seen on chest imaging plus/minus supporting microbiologic data (e.g., sputum culture, tracheal aspirate, bronchial alveolar lavage specimen); hospital-acquired if not incubating at time of admission and occurring >48 hours after admission; ventilator-associated if occurring >48 hours after endotracheal intubation Pyelonephritis: symptoms (e.g., fever, flank pain) in conjunction with laboratory criteria (e.g., pyuria, bacteriuria) plus/minus radiographic findings (e.g., new fullness and enhancement of the renal collecting system) Skin and soft tissue infections: (cellulitis) area of skin erythema, edema, and warmth; (abscess) painful, fluctuant, red nodule with or without surrounding cellulitis Typhlitis: symptoms (e.g., fever, right lower abdominal pain) combined with radiographic findings (e.g., bowel wall thickening, mesenteric stranding, bowel dilatation) in a patient who is neutropenic