Appendix A Complete UTI Guidelines in Factual English

Background Rules

- 1. **If** \$doctor administers \$therapy for \$patient, **then** \$patient undergoes \$therapy from \$doctor.
- 2. **If** \$patient undergoes \$therapy from \$doctor, **then** \$patient's \$therapy from \$doctor is completed, or not completed.
- 3. **If** \$doctor performs \$imaging_study for \$patient, **then** \$patient's \$imaging_study from \$doctor is completed, or not completed.

Recommendation 1

 If \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has an unexplained fever, then \$doctor considers UTI for \$patient.

Recommendation 2

- 1. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has an unexplained fever, **then** \$doctor assesses \$patient's degree of toxicity.
- 2. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has an unexplained fever, **then** \$doctor assesses \$patient's degree of dehydration.
- 3. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has an unexplained fever, **then** \$doctor assesses \$patient's ability to retain oral intake.
- 4. **If** \$doctor assesses \$patient's ability to retain oral intake, **then** \$doctor's \$patient is or is not able to retain oral intake.

Recommendation 3

1. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has an unexplained fever, and \$doctor's \$patient is sufficiently ill, **then** \$doctor analyzes the culture of \$patient's urine specimen obtained by SPA or transurethral catheterization.

Recommendation 4

- 1. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has an unexplained fever, and \$doctor's \$patient is not sufficiently ill, **then** \$doctor analyzes the culture of \$patient's urine specimen obtained by SPA, transurethral catheterization, or a convenient method.
- 2. If \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has an unexplained fever, \$doctor's \$patient is not sufficiently ill, \$doctor analyzes the culture of \$patient's urine specimen obtained by a convenient method, and the analysis of \$patient's culture of a urine specimen suggests UTI, then \$doctor analyzes \$patient's culture of a urine specimen obtained by SPA or transurethral catheterization.
- 3. **If** \$doctor analyzes the culture of \$patient's urine specimen obtained by SPA or transurethral catheterization, **then** \$doctor's analysis of \$patient's culture confirms UTI or excludes LITI
- 4. **If** \$doctor analyzes the culture of \$patient's urine specimen obtained by a convenient method, **then** \$doctor's analysis of \$patient's culture suggests UTI or does not suggest UTI.
- 5. **If** \$doctor's analysis of the culture of \$patient's urine specimen confirms UTI, **then** \$doctor's \$patient has UTI.

6. **If** \$doctor's analysis of the culture of \$patient's urine specimen excludes UTI, **then** \$doctor's \$patient does not have UTI.

Recommendation 5 is integrated into 3 and 4.

Recommendation 6

- 1. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has an unexplained fever, and \$doctor's \$patient is toxic, **then** \$doctor administers an antimicrobial therapy for \$patient.
- 2. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has an unexplained fever, and \$doctor's \$patient is toxic, **then** \$doctor considers hospitalization for \$patient.
- 3. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has an unexplained fever, and \$doctor's \$patient is dehydrated, **then** \$doctor administers an antimicrobial therapy for \$patient.
- 4. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has an unexplained fever, and \$doctor's \$patient is dehydrated, **then** \$doctor considers hospitalization for \$patient.
- If \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has an unexplained fever, and \$doctor's \$patient
 is not able to retain oral intake, then \$doctor administers an antimicrobial therapy for
 \$patient.
- 6. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has an unexplained fever, and \$doctor's \$patient is not able to retain oral intake, **then** \$doctor considers hospitalization for \$patient.

Recommendation 7

1. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child, and \$doctor's analysis of the culture of \$patient's urine specimen confirms UTI, **then** \$doctor administers a parenteral or oral antimicrobial therapy for \$patient.

Recommendation 8

- 1. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has UTI, \$patient undergoes an antimicrobial therapy from \$doctor for 2 days, and \$doctor's \$patient does not show the expected response of the antimicrobial therapy, **then** \$doctor reevaluates \$patient and analyze the culture of \$patient's second urine specimen.
- 2. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has UTI, and \$patient undergoes an antimicrobial therapy from \$doctor for 2 days, **then** \$doctor's \$patient shows or does not show the expected response of the antimicrobial therapy.

Recommendation 9

- 1. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has UTI, **then** \$doctor administers an oral antimicrobial therapy that lasts at least 7 days for \$patient.
- 2. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has UTI, **then** \$doctor administers an oral antimicrobial therapy that lasts at most 14 days for \$patient.

Recommendation 10

1. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has UTI, the antimicrobial therapy of \$doctor's \$patient is completed, and the imaging study of \$doctor's \$patient is not completed, **then** \$doctor administers \$patient a therapeutically or prophylactically dosed antimicrobial.

Recommendation 11

- 1. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has UTI, \$patient undergoes an antimicrobial therapy for 2 days from \$doctor, and \$doctor's \$patient does not show the expected response of the antimicrobial therapy, **then** \$doctor performs ultrasonography promptly for \$patient.
- 2. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has UTI, \$patient undergoes an antimicrobial therapy for 2 days from \$doctor, and \$doctor's \$patient does not show the expected response of the antimicrobial therapy, **then** \$doctor performs VCUG or RNC for \$patient.
- 3. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has UTI, \$patient undergoes an antimicrobial therapy for 2 days from \$doctor, and \$doctor's \$patient shows the expected response of the antimicrobial therapy, **then** \$doctor performs VCUG or RNC for \$patient.
- 4. **If** \$doctor's \$patient is a young child and has UTI, \$patient undergoes an antimicrobial therapy for 2 days from \$doctor, and \$doctor's \$patient shows the expected response of the antimicrobial therapy, **then** \$doctor performs VCUG or RNC for \$patient.

Appendix B Sample Narratives and Questions from 20 bAbI Tasks

Task 1 Single Supporting Fact

Mary went to the bathroom. John moved to the hallway. Mary travelled to the office. Where is Mary? A: office

Task 3 Three Supporting Facts

John picked up the apple John went to the office. John went to the kitchen. John dropped the apple.

Where was the apple before the kitchen? A: office

Task 5 Three Argument Relations

Mary gave the cake to Fred. Fred gave the cake to Bill. Jeff was given the milk by Bill. Who did Fred give the cake to? A: Bill

Task 7 Counting

Daniel picked up the football.
Daniel dropped the football.
Daniel got the milk.
Daniel took the apple.
How many object is Daniel holding? A: two

Task 9 Simple Negation

Sandra travelled to the office. Fred is no longer in the office. Is Fred in the office? A: no

Task 11 Basic Coreference

Daniel was in the kitchen. Then he went to the studio. Sandra was in the office. Where is Daniel? A: studio

Task 13 Compound Coreference

Daniel and Sandra journeyed to the office. Then they went to the garden. Sandra and John travelled to the kitchen. After that they moved to the hallway. Where is Daniel? A: garden

Task 15 Basic Deduction

Sheep are afraid of wolves.
Cats are afraid of dogs.
Mice are afriad of cats.
Gertrude is a sheep.
What is Gertrude afraid of? A: wolves

Task 17 Positional Reasoning

The triangle is to the right of the blue square.
The red square is on top of the blue square.
The red sphere is to the right of the blue square.
Is the red square to the left of the triangle? A: yes

Task 19 Path Finding

The kitchen is north of the hallway.
The bathroom is west of the bedroom.
Then den is east of the hallway.
The office is south of the bedroom.
How do you go from den to kitchen? A: west, north

Task 2 Two Supporting Facts

John is in the playground. John picked up the football. Bob went to the kitchen. Where is the football? A: playground

Task 4 Two Argument Relations

The office is north of the bedroom.
The bedroom is north of the bathroom.
The kitchen is west of the garden.

What is the bedroom north of? A: bathroom

Task 6 Yes/No Questions

John moved to the playground. Daniel went to the bathroom. John went back to the hallway. Is Daniel in the bathroom? A: ye

Task 8 Lists/Sets

Daniel picks up the football.
Daniel drops the newspaper.
Daniel picks up the milk.
John took the apple,
What is Daniel holding? A: milk, football

Task 10 Indefinite Knowledge

John is either in the classroom or the playground. Sandra is in the garden.

Is John in the classroom? A: maybe

Task 12 Conjunction

Mary and Jeff went to the kitchen. Then Jeff went to the park.

Where is Jeff? A: park

Task 14 Time Reasoning

In the afternoon Julie went to the park. Yesterday Julie was at school. Julie went to the cinema this evening.

Where was Julie before the park? A: school

Task 16 Basic Induction

Lily is a swan. Lily is white. Bernhard is green. Greg is a swan. What color is Greg? A: white

Task 18 Size Reasoning

The football fits in the suitcase.
The suitcase fits in the cupboard.
The box is smaller than the football.
Will the box fit in the suitcase? A: yes

Task 20 Agent's Motivations

John is hungry.
John goes to the kitchen.
John grabbed the apple there.
Daniel is hungry.
Why did John go to the kitchen? A: hungry

Fig. B 1. Data points from the 20 bAbI Tasks