Supplemental Tables 1A-E

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| **Supplemental Table 1A. Antibiotic Susceptibilities of Common Gram-Negative Bacteria, wild-type** |
| **Antibiotics**  | Escherichia coli | Klebsiella spp. | Enterobacter spp. | Citrobacter koseri | Serratia spp. | Proteus spp. | Providencia spp. | Pseudomonas aeruginosa |
| ampicillin | S | - | - | - | - | S | - | - |
| cefazolin | S | S | - | S | - | S | - | - |
| ceftriaxone | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | - |
| cefepime | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| ciprofloxacin | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| ampicillin/sulbactam | S | S | - | S | - | S | - | - |
| piperacillin/tazobactam | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| ertapenem | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | - |
| imipenem | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| tetracycline | S | S | S | S | - | - | - | - |
| trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | - |
| nitrofurantoin | S | S | S | S | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S, susceptible  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -, wild-type not susceptible |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R, resistant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| **Supplemental Table 1B. Antibiotic Susceptibilities of Common Gram-Negative Bacteria, Fluoroquinolone-Resistance** |
| **Antibiotics**  | Escherichia coli | Klebsiella spp. | Enterobacter spp. | Citrobacter koseri | Serratia spp. | Proteus spp. | Providencia spp. | Pseudomonas aeruginosa |
| ampicillin | S | - | - | - | - | S | - | - |
| cefazolin | S | S | - | S | - | S | - | - |
| ceftriaxone | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | - |
| cefepime | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| ciprofloxacin | R | R | R | R | R | R | S | R |
| ampicillin/sulbactam | S | S | - | S | - | S | - | - |
| piperacillin/tazobactam | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| ertapenem | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | - |
| imipenem | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| tetracycline | S | S | S | S | - | - | - | - |
| trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | - |
| nitrofurantoin | S | S | S | S | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S, susceptible  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -, wild-type not susceptible |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R, resistant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| **Supplemental Table 1C. Antibiotic Susceptibilities of Common Gram-Negative Bacteria, Resistance to extended spectrum cephalosporins** |
| **Antibiotics**  | Escherichia coli | Klebsiella spp. | Enterobacter spp. | Citrobacter koseri | Serratia spp. | Proteus spp. | Providencia spp. | Pseudomonas aeruginosa |
| ampicillin | S | - | - | - | - | S | - | - |
| cefazolin | S | S | - | S | - | S | - | - |
| ceftriaxone | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | - |
| cefepime | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| ciprofloxacin | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| ampicillin/sulbactam | S | S | - | S | - | S | - | - |
| piperacillin/tazobactam | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| ertapenem | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | - |
| imipenem | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| tetracycline | S | S | S | S | - | - | - | - |
| trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | - |
| nitrofurantoin | S | S | S | S | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S, susceptible  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -, wild-type not susceptible |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R, resistant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The mechanisms of resistance to extended-spetcrum cephalosporins (e.g., ceftriaxone, cefepime) vary among different bacteria. |

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| **Supplemental Table 1D. Antibiotic Susceptibilities of Common Gram-Negative Bacteria, Resistance to beta-lactam/beta-lactamase inhibitor combinations** |
| **Antibiotics**  | Escherichia coli | Klebsiella spp. | Enterobacter spp. | Citrobacter koseri | Serratia spp. | Proteus spp. | Providencia spp. | Pseudomonas aeruginosa |
| ampicillin | S | - | - | - | - | S | - | - |
| cefazolin | S | S | - | S | - | S | - | - |
| ceftriaxone | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | - |
| cefepime | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| ciprofloxacin | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| ampicillin/sulbactam | R | R | - | R | - | R | - | - |
| piperacillin/tazobactam | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| ertapenem | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | - |
| imipenem | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| tetracycline | S | S | S | S | - | - | - | - |
| trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | - |
| nitrofurantoin | S | S | S | S | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S, susceptible  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -, wild-type not susceptible |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R, resistant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The mechanisms of resistance to beta-lactam/beta-lactamase inhibitor combinations (e.g., ampicillin-sulbactam, piperacillin/tazobactam) vary among different bacteria. |

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| **Supplemental Table 1E. Antibiotic Susceptibilities of Common Gram-Negative Bacteria, Carbapenem-Resistant Organisms** |
| **Antibiotics**  | Escherichia coli | Klebsiella spp. | Enterobacter spp. | Citrobacter koseri | Serratia spp. | Proteus spp. | Providencia spp. | Pseudomonas aeruginosa |
| ampicillin | S | - | - | - | - | S | - | - |
| cefazolin | S | S | - | S | - | S | - | - |
| ceftriaxone | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | - |
| cefepime | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| ciprofloxacin | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| ampicillin/sulbactam | S | S | - | S | - | S | - | - |
| piperacillin/tazobactam | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| ertapenem | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | - |
| imipenem | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| tetracycline | S | S | S | S | - | - | - | - |
| trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | - |
| nitrofurantoin | S | S | S | S | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S, susceptible  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -, wild-type not susceptible |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R, resistant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  For convenience, we grouped carbapenem-resistant organisms together.  |