

Supplemental Table 1. Comparison of the demographic and clinical characteristics of patients with invasive *Haemophilus influenzae* serotype a disease by availability of bacterial isolate.

Demographic Characteristics	Isolate Available (n=28)	Isolate Unavailable (n=23)
Age months, median (IQR)	8.8 (4.2-35)	13.3 (7.8-43.3)
Age group, n (%)		
<1 year	16 (57.4)	11 (47.8)
1-4 years	10 (35.7)	10 (43.5)
5-17 years	2 (7.1)	2 (8.7)
Male sex, n (%)	11 (39.3)	16 (69.6)
Race/ethnicity, n (%)		
White	20 (71.4)	19 (82.6)
Black	2 (7.1)	0
Asian / Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	1 (3.6)	1 (4.3)
Hispanic	2 (7.1)	1 (4.3)
American Indian / Alaskan Native	1 (3.6)	0
Unknown	2 (7.1)	2 (8.7)
Clinical Characteristics		
Disease classification, n (%)		
Meningitis ^a	15 (53.6)	12 (52.2)
Pneumonia with bacteremia	4 (14.3)	3 (13)
Septic arthritis ^a	3 (10.7)	4 (17.4)
Bacteremia (All other sources) ^b	6 (21.4)	4 (17.4)
Outcomes		
Hospital admission, n (%)	28 (100)	21 (91.3)
Hospital LOS, days, median (IQR)	8 (3-14)	3 (1-7)
ICU admission, n (%)	16 (57.1)	6 (26.1)
ICU LOS, days, median (IQR)	1.9 (1.3-5.2)	3.8 (2-29.1)
Death, n (%)	1 (3.4)	0

Abbreviations: IQR, Inter-quartile range; CLABSI, Central line associated blood stream infection; ICU, Intensive care unit; LOS, Length of stay

^aOne patient was classified as having both arthritis and meningitis

^bBacteremia was in association with central line associated blood stream infection (1), peritonitis (1), acute otitis media (3), or no identifiable source (4).

Supplemental Figure 1. Number of invasive *Haemophilus influenzae* serotype a infections in Utah children from 2007 to 2017 by multi-locus sequence type (ST).

