Supplementary information S1 (table) | **Resistance profiles for uropathogens**

Uropathogen	Antibiotic resistance range	Genotype	Resistance Provided	Alternative treatments for resistant strains	
				Antibiotic Therapies	Combination Therapies
Gram negative					
E. coli [1-4]	MDR	ESBL (CTX-M)	Penicillin, cephamycin, cephalosporin,	Fosfomycin, nitrofurantoin, fluoroquinolones cefepime, ertapenem, aminoglycosides	Antibiotics+ inhibitor: ceftolozane/tazobactam
Klebsiella spp [1-5]	MDR	ESBL, KPC, Qnr	Penicillin, cephamycin, cephalosporin, carbapenem, nitrofurantoin, quinolone	Fosfomycin, polymyxin B, fluoroquinolones, tigecycline aminoglycosides, ertapenem, cefepime, tigecycline	Antibiotic+ inhibitor: Pipercillian/Avibactam Antibiotic+ inhibitor: ceftoxime/Avibactam Antibiotic+ inhibitor: cefepime/Avibactam
Proteus spp[1]	Resistant		Nitrofurantoin, methicillin	Fosfomycin	
Pseudomonas spp [1]	MDR	ESBL (OXA), CRE, AmpC, efflux pumps	Penicillin, cephamycin, third generation-cephalosporin, carbapenem, nitrofurantoin	aminogylcosides	Antibiotics+ inhibitor: ceftolozane/tazobactam Antibiotics+ inhibitor: BAL30072/BAL2988/ clavulanate Antibiotics: colitsin/amikacin
Gram positive					
Enterococcus spp [2,4,5]	MDR	Van genes, β-lactamases, PBP mutations	Cephalosporins, penicillin, trimethoprim, clindamycin, aminoglycosides, glycopeptides	Nitrofurantoin, fosfomycin, fluoroquinolones linezolid, daptomycin, tigecycline	Antibiotics: ampicillin/ aminoglocosides
Staphylococcus saprophyticus[2]	Susceptible			Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, ciprofloxacin	

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