

Additional file 3. Microbiological therapy in patients with isolated pulmonary *Candida spp.* colonization during observation period (cohort 1).

	Antifungal therapy (n=102)	No antifungal therapy (n= 220)	p-value
Antifungal drugs, n (%)			
Echinocandins	51 (50%)		
Fluconazole	56 (54.9%)		
Others ¹	17 (16.7%)		
Combined ²	21 (20.6%)		
Start of antifungal therapy (days)	4 (1;6)		
Duration antifungal therapy (days)	9 (5;15)		
Antibiotics, n (%)	101 (99%)	185 (84.1%)	<0.001
Aminoglycosides	8 (7.8%)	8 (3.6%)	0.165
Penicillin	40 (39.2%)	65 (29.5%)	0.097
Cephalosporins	18 (17.6%)	47 (21.4%)	0.461
Quinolones	66 (64.7%)	61 (27.7%)	<0.001
Macrolides	2 (2%)	10 (4.5%)	0.352
Carbapenems	67 (65.7%)	81 (36.8%)	<0.001
Glycopeptides	67 (65.7%)	67 (30.5%)	<0.001
Linezolid	23 (22.5%)	9 (4.1%)	<0.001
Daptomycin	5 (4.9%)	1 (0.5%)	0.013
Others ³	30 (29.4%)	22 (10%)	<0.001

Data are presented as median (25%;75% quartile).

¹ Amphotericin B, Voriconazole.

² at least two different antifungal drugs.

³ Chloramphenicol, Cotrimoxazole, Doxycycline, Fosfomycin, Fusidic acid, Metronidazole, Quinupristin/Dalfopristin, Rifampicin, Tigecycline, Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole.