

Supplemental Data Table S2. Univariate analysis of predictors for 30-day mortality in MRSA-SAB patients

Characteristics	30-day mortality (+) (N=15) (%)	30-day mortality (-) (N=39) (%)	P
Age (mean±SD, yr)	65.4±11.4	64.6±14.9	NS
Old age (\geq 65 yr)	8 (53.3)	22 (56.4)	NS
Male	5 (33.3)	18 (46.2)	NS
Vancomycin MIC \geq 1.5 µg/mL	10 (66.7)	17 (43.6)	NS
Teicoplanin MIC \geq 4 µg/mL	9 (60.0)	17 (43.6)	NS
hVISA* (+)	9 (60.0)	17 (43.6)	NS
Duration of hospital stay before SAB onset (mean±SD, day)	30.2±40.2	8.6±11.4	0.0032
Mode of transmission			
Hospital-acquired	9 (60.0)	7 (17.9)	0.0059
Primary source of infection			
Infective endocarditis	2 (13.3)	0 (-)	NS
Intravascular catheter-related	1 (6.7)	2 (5.1)	NS
Osteomyelitis	0 (-)	1 (2.6)	NS
Pneumonia	0 (-)	4 (10.3)	NS
Skin and soft tissue	1 (6.7)	2 (5.1)	NS
Surgical wound	0 (-)	1 (2.6)	NS
Unknown (primary bacteremia)	11 (73.3)	29 (74.4)	NS
Comorbidity			
Solid cancer	4 (26.7)	5 (12.8)	NS
Hematologic malignancy	1 (6.7)	4 (10.3)	NS
Diabetes melitus	5 (33.3)	8 (20.5)	NS
Cerebrovascular accident	3 (20.0)	9 (23.1)	NS
Congestive heart failure	6 (40.0)	3 (7.7)	0.0095
Chronic liver disease	3 (20.0)	5 (12.8)	NS
Chronic respiratory disease	2 (13.3)	10 (25.6)	NS
Chronic kidney disease	4 (26.7)	6 (15.4)	NS
Previous treatment			
Previous surgery	9 (60.0)	13 (33.3)	NS
Cancer chemotherapy	5 (33.3)	5 (12.8)	NS
Immunosuppressive therapy	2 (13.3)	2 (5.1)	NS
Prior vancomycin therapy	10 (66.7)	13 (33.3)	0.0349
Appropriate empirical therapy	8 (53.3)	15 (38.5)	NS

Categorical variables were compared using Fisher's exact test, and continuous variables were compared using Mann-Whitney U test.

*The hVISA phenotype was identified by macromethod E test.

Abbreviations: MRSA, methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*; hVISA, heterogeneous vancomycin-intermediate *S. aureus*; SAB, *S. aureus* bacteraemia; MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; NS, not significant.