Supplemental Data Table S3. Univariate analysis of predictors for treatment failure in MRSA-SAP patients

Characteristics	Treatment failure (+) (N=9) (%)	Treatment failure (−) (N=18) (%)	P
Age (mean ± SD, yr)	71.9 ± 8.4	67.1 ± 18.0	NS
Old age (≥65 yr)	7 (77.8)	12 (66.7)	NS
Male	6 (66.7)	12 (66.7)	NS
Vancomycin MIC ≥1.5 μg/mL	8 (88.9)	9 (50.0)	NS
Teicoplanin MIC ≥4 μg/mL	8 (88.9)	5 (27.8)	0.0044
hVISA* (+)	9 (100.0)	8 (44.4)	0.0088
Duration of hospital stay before SAP onset (mean ± SD, day)	11.6 ± 14.2	11.4 ± 17.1	NS
Mode of transmission			
Hospital-acquired	4 (44.4)	4 (22.2)	NS
Comorbidity			
Solid cancer	1 (11.1)	1 (5.6)	NS
Hematologic malignancy	1 (11.1)	1 (5.6)	NS
Diabetes mellitus	2 (22.2)	5 (27.8)	NS
Cerebrovascular accident	2 (22.2)	6 (33.3)	NS
Congestive heart failure	1 (11.1)	2 (11.1)	NS
Chronic liver disease	0 (-)	1 (5.6)	NS
Chronic respiratory disease	3 (33.3)	3 (16.7)	NS
Chronic kidney disease	2 (22.2)	5 (27.8)	NS
Previous treatment			
Previous surgery	3 (33.3)	4 (22.2)	NS
Cancer chemotherapy	2 (22.2)	0 (-)	NS
Immunosuppressive therapy	1 (11.1)	0 (-)	NS
Prior vancomycin therapy	3 (33.3)	5 (27.8)	NS
Appropriate empirical therapy	5 (55.5)	10 (55.6)	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*; MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; NS, not significant.