Supplemental Data Table S5. Univariate analysis of predictors for 30-day mortality in MSSA-SAB patients

Characteristics	30-day mortality (+) (N=12) (%)	30-day mortality (-) (N=41) (%)	P
Age (mean ± SD, yr)	66.3 ± 13.2	64.7 ± 12.2	NS
Old age (≥65 yr)	8 (66.7)	21 (51.2)	NS
Male	8 (66.7)	27 (65.9)	NS
Vancomycin MIC ≥1.5 μg/mL	4 (33.3)	16 (39.0)	NS
Teicoplanin MIC ≥4 μg/mL	0 (-)	3 (7.3)	NS
hVISA* (+)	0 (-)	4 (9.8)	NS
Duration of hospital stay before SAB onset (mean ± SD, day)	10.8 ± 26.5	4.2 ± 8.3	NS
Mode of transmission			
Hospital-acquired	5 (41.7)	7 (17.1)	NS
Primary source of infection			
Infective endocarditis	2 (16.7)	1 (2.4)	NS
Intravascular catheter-related	0 (-)	0 (-)	-
Osteomyelitis	1 (8.3)	2 (4.9)	NS
Pneumonia	2 (16.7)	2 (4.9)	NS
Skin and soft tissue	0 (-)	5 (12.2)	NS
Surgical wound	0 (-)	2 (4.9)	NS
Unknown (primary bacteremia)	7 (58.3)	29 (70.7)	NS
Comorbidity			
Solid cancer	6 (50.0)	7 (17.1)	NS
Hematologic malignancy	0 (-)	3 (7.3)	NS
Diabetes melitus	0 (-)	12 (29.3)	0.0476
Cerebrovascular accident	3 (25.0)	9 (22.0)	NS
Congestive heart failure	2 (16.7)	6 (14.6)	NS
Chronic liver disease	4 (33.3)	6 (14.6)	NS
Chronic repiratory disease	2 (16.7)	9 (22.0)	NS
Chronic kidney disease	0 (-)	6 (14.6)	NS
Previous treatment			
Previous surgery	4 (33.3)	8 (19.5)	NS
Cancer chemotherapy	4 (33.3)	5 (12.2)	NS
Immunosuppressive therapy	0 (-)	3 (7.3)	NS
Prior vancomycin therapy	6 (50.0)	7 (17.1)	NS
Appropriate empirical therapy	11 (91.7)	38 (92.7)	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* bacteremia; NS, not significant.