

Supplementary Table 1. Subgroups of healthcare-acquired pneumonia

Variable	HCAP ₁ (n = 37) ^a	HCAP ₂ (n = 35) ^b	HCAP ₃ (n = 37) ^c	HCAP ₄ (n = 8) ^d	Subgroup ≥ 2 (n = 32)
APACHE II	27.03 ± 9.64	27.06 ± 11.42	25.84 ± 9.64	28.25 ± 11.67	26.31 ± 9.47
SOFA	9.16 ± 3.93	9.51 ± 4.15	9.41 ± 4.37	12.13 ± 4.67	9.47 ± 4.24
PSI risk class ≥ IV	36 (97.3)	34 (47.9)	36 (97.3)	8 (100)	32 (100)
CURB-65 ≥ 3	18 (48.6)	16 (45.7)	16 (43.2)	7 (87.5)	16 (50)
Gram positive pathogen	10 (27.0)	4 (11.4)	11 (29.7)	1 (12.5)	7 (21.9)
Gram negative pathogen	18 (48.2)	17 (48.6)	16 (43.2)	3 (37.5)	14 (43.8)
MDR	9 (24.3)	7 (20.0)	12 (32.4)	1 (12.5)	9 (28.1)
MRSA	4 (10.4)	2 (5.7)	6 (16.2)	0	3 (9.4)
ESBL producing <i>Enterobacteriae</i> ^e	6 (16.2)	4 (11.4)	5 (13.5)	1 (12.5)	5 (15.6)
Treatment failure	12 (32.4)	11 (31.4)	13 (35.1)	5 (62.5)	12 (37.5)
Duration					
ICU	9.4	9.3	11.7	7.6	8.9
ICU free days ^f	17.9	18	15.3	25	17.8
Mortality					
ICU	9 (24.3)	10 (28.6)	4 (10.8)	3 (37.5)	7 (21.9)
Hospital	18 (48.6)	15 (42.9)	9 (24.3)	4 (50.0)	13 (40.6)

Values are presented as mean ± SD or number (%).

HCAP, healthcare-acquired pneumonia; APACHE II, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II; SOFA, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment; PSI, pneumonia severity index; CURB-65, confusion, urea, respiratory rate, age ≥ 65; MDR, multi-drug-resistant; MRSA, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; ESBL, extended-spectrum β-lactamase; ICU, intensive care unit.

^aHospitalization in an acute care hospital for 2 or more days within 90 days of the infection.

^bInfusion therapy, such as intravenous antibiotic therapy, chemotherapy, or wound care, within 30 days of a current infection.

^cResidence in a nursing home or long-term care facility.

^dRegular attendance at a dialysis clinic, including hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis.

^eESBL producing *Enterobacteriae* include *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Escherichia coli*, *Enterobacter* spp.

^fICU free days refers to the period from ICU discharge to hospital discharge.