

Table S1. Antimicrobial resistance among 12 *Escherichia coli* sequence type 131 (ST131) isolates and 46 non-ST131 *E. coli* isolates from stool samples from veterans.

Resistance phenotype ^a	Prevalence of resistance phenotype, no. of isolates (column %)			
	Total (n = 58)	ST131 (n = 12)	Non-ST131, resistant ^c (n = 8)	Non-ST131, susceptible ^d (n = 38)
Amoxicillin/clavulanate	6 (30)	0 (0) ^b	6 (75) ^b	4 (11)
Ampicillin	16 (80)	9 (75)	7 (88)	3 (8)
Aztreonam	4 (20)	2 (17)	2 (25)	0 (0)
Cefepime	2 (10)	2 (17)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Cefoxitin	4 (20)	1 (8)	3 (38)	0 (0)
Ceftazidime	6 (30)	2 (17)	4 (50)	0 (0)
Ceftriaxone	5 (25)	2 (17)	3 (38)	0 (0)
Cephalothin	11 (19)	4 (33)	6 (75)	1 (3)
Chloramphenicol	1 (5)	1 (8)	0 (0)	1 (3)
Ciprofloxacin	14 (70)	9 (75)	5 (63)	0 (0)
Gentamicin	1 (5)	1 (8)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Levofloxacin	15 (75)	10 (83)	5 (63)	0 (0)
Nalidixic acid	16 (80)	11 (92)	5 (63)	4 (11)
Piperacillin	10 (50)	6 (50)	4 (50)	4 (11)
Piperacillin/tazobactam	1 (5)	0 (0)	1 (13)	0 (0)
Streptomycin	10 (50)	6 (50)	4 (50)	14 (37)
Tetracycline	10 (50)	5 (42)	5 (63)	9 (24)
Trimethoprim	5 (25)	3 (25)	2 (25)	3 (8)
Sulfamethoxazole	8 (40)	4 (33)	4 (50)	3 (8)
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	12 (21)	4 (33)	4 (50)	4 (11)
Multidrug resistance (≥ 3 classes)	20 (35)	8 (67)	7 (88)	5 (13)

^a No resistance was detected to amikacin, nitrofurantoin, or imipenem.

^b *E. coli* ST131 and non-ST131 resistant isolates did not differ significantly for the prevalence of any tested antimicrobial agent except amoxicillin/clavulanate ($P < 0.001$, by Fisher's Exact Test).

^c Resistant, resistant to ≥1 of the following: ciprofloxacin or levofloxacin (fluoroquinolones), and ceftriaxone or ceftazidime (extended-spectrum cephalosporins: ESCs).

^d Susceptible, susceptible to both ciprofloxacin and levofloxacin (fluoroquinolones), and to both ceftriaxone and ceftazidime (ESCs), regardless of other possible drug resistance.

Table S2. Prevalence of antimicrobial resistance among 20 isolates of non-*Escherichia coli* Gram-negative species^a from stool samples from veterans.

Resistance phenotype ^b	Prevalence of resistance, no. of isolates (% of 20) ^a
Amoxicillin/clavulanate	15 (75)
Ampicillin	19 (95)
Aztreonam	12 (60)
Cefepime	3 (15)
Cefoxitin	13 (65)
Ceftazidime	18 (90)
Ceftriaxone	15 (75)
Cephalothin	17 (85)
Chloramphenicol	7 (35)
Ciprofloxacin	4 (20)
Gentamicin	1 (5)
Levofloxacin	5 (25)
Nalidixic acid	7 (35)
Nitrofurantoin	8 (40)
Piperacillin	11 (55)
Piperacillin/tazobactam	6 (30)
Streptomycin	7 (35)
Tetracycline	6 (30)
Trimethoprim	7 (35)
Sulfamethoxazole	6 (30)
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	6 (30)
Multidrug resistance (≥ 3 classes)	16 (80)

^a Gram-negative species included the following (no. of isolates): *Acinetobacter spp.* (2), *Citrobacter freundii* (2), *Citrobacter koseri* (1), *Enterobacter cloacae* (5), *Flavimonas oxyjihabitans* (1), *Hafnia alvei* (2), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (3), *Proteus mirabilis* (2), and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (1).

^b No resistance was detected to amikacin or imipenem.