		Bacteriuria	
Variable	N	p-value
Sex	94	0. 0023*
Initial Neurological Status	70	0.0694
Gait Score (48 hours)	63	0.8816
Gait Score (2 weeks)	63	0.9231
Gait Score (4 weeks)	63	0.1511
Gait Score (6 weeks)	63	0.5261
Duration Non-Ambulatory (FE)	70	0.8706
Duration Lack of Urination	55	0.0883
Catheter (Y/N)	79	1.0000
Urine Status V/I (48 hours) (ChiSq)	88	0.0293*
Urine Status V/I (2 weeks) (FE)	92	0.1027
Urine Status V/I (4 weeks) (FE)	83	0.0248*
Urine Status V/I (6 weeks) (FE)	81	0.1347
UA Crystalluria Y/N (48 hours)	71	0.6402
UA Crystalluria Y/N (2 weeks YN)	71	0.0813
UA Crystalluria Y/N (4 weeks YN)	71	0.1993
UA Crystalluria Y/N (6 weeks YN)	71	0.6957

Supplementary Data 3

Investigation of different parameters potentially associated with bacteriuria. A logistic regression was performed to fit these parameters and a Chi-squared test or Fishers exact test was used to evaluate categorical parameters. Animals with any missing data for a particular parameter were excluded from the analysis of that parameter. N: number of observations, FE: Fisher's Exact test; ChiSq: Chi-squared test; Y/N: yes/no; V/I: voluntary/involuntary. If $p<0.05$ is considered significant, sex, and urine status at 48 hours and 2 weeks are significant risk factors for bacteriuria. Using a corrected p-value of 0.0028 in light of the multiple comparisons, sex remains a significant risk factor.