

THE LANCET Infectious Diseases

Supplementary webappendix

This webappendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

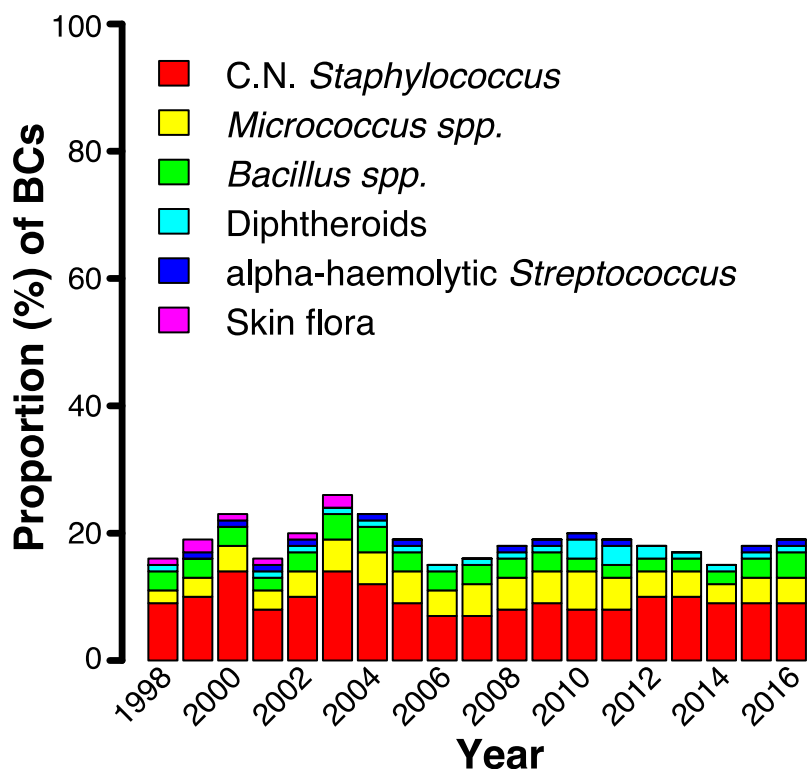
Supplement to: Musicha P, Cornick JE, Bar-Zeev N, et al. PTrends in antimicrobial resistance in bloodstream infection isolates at a large urban hospital in Malawi (1998–2016): a surveillance study. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2017; published online August 14. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(17\)30394-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(17)30394-8).

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX

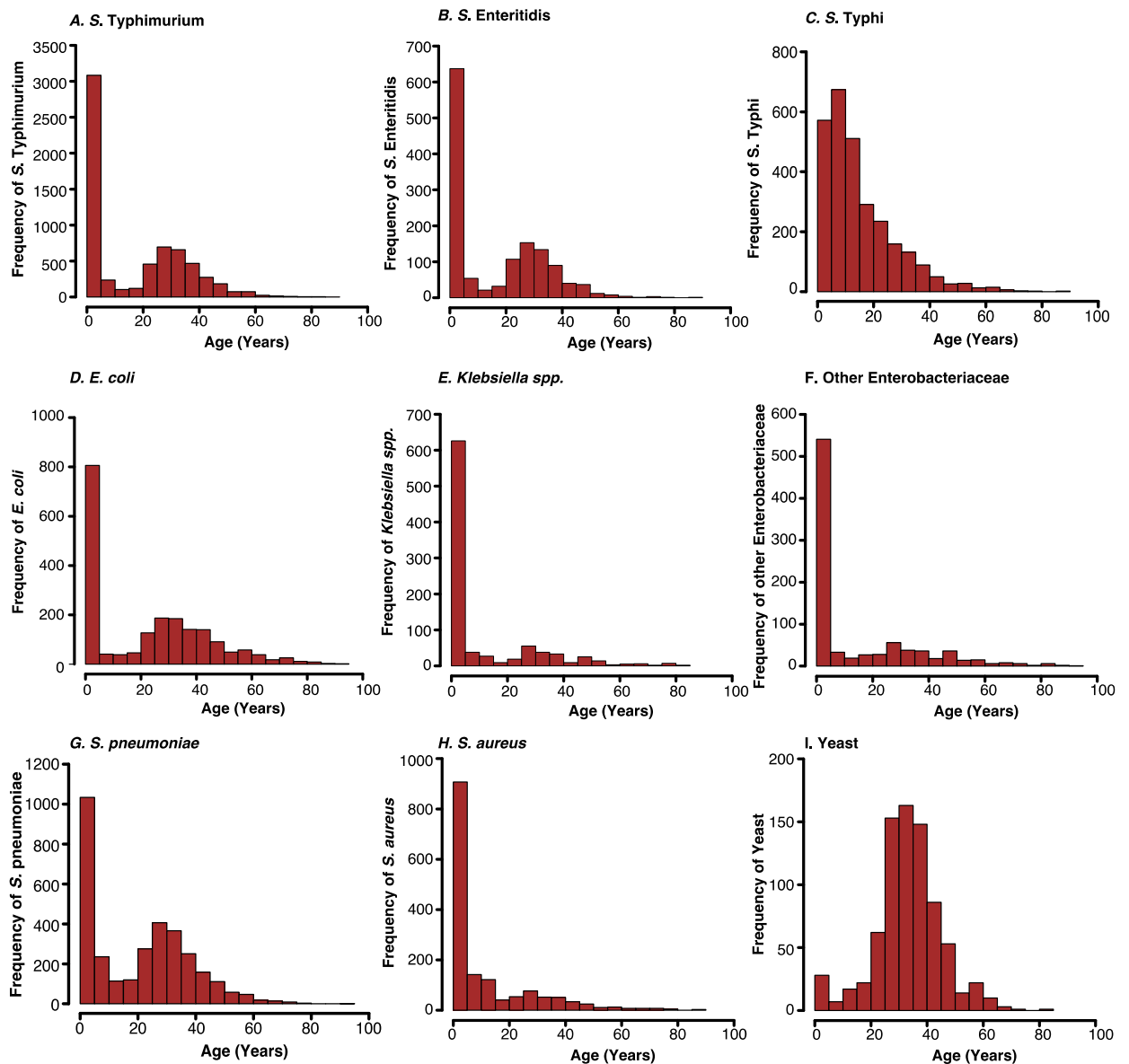
Trends in antimicrobial resistance in bloodstream infection isolates at a large urban hospital in Malawi (1998-2016): a surveillance study

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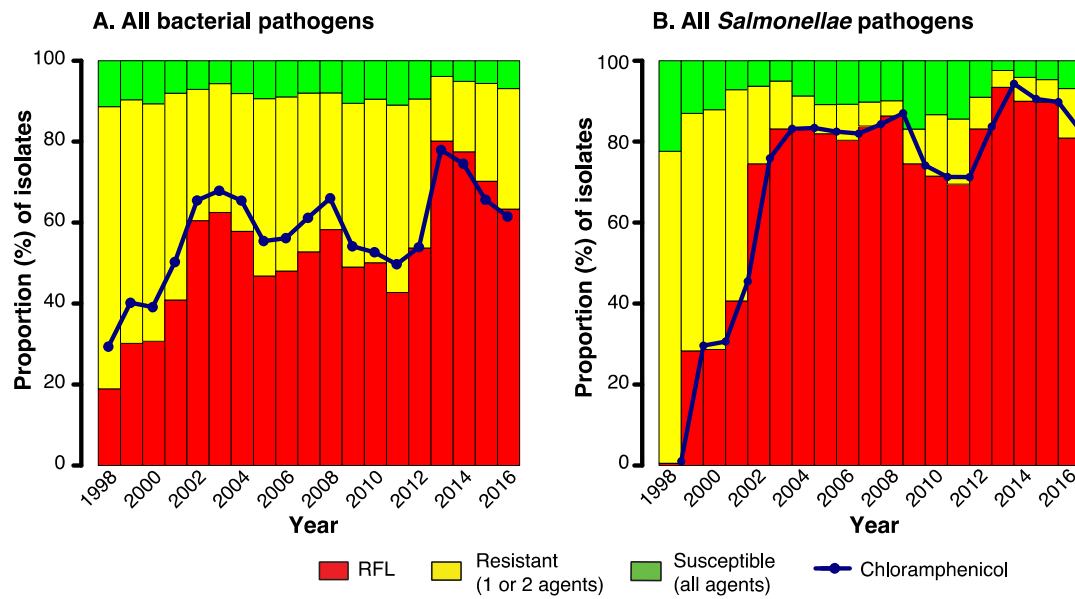
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



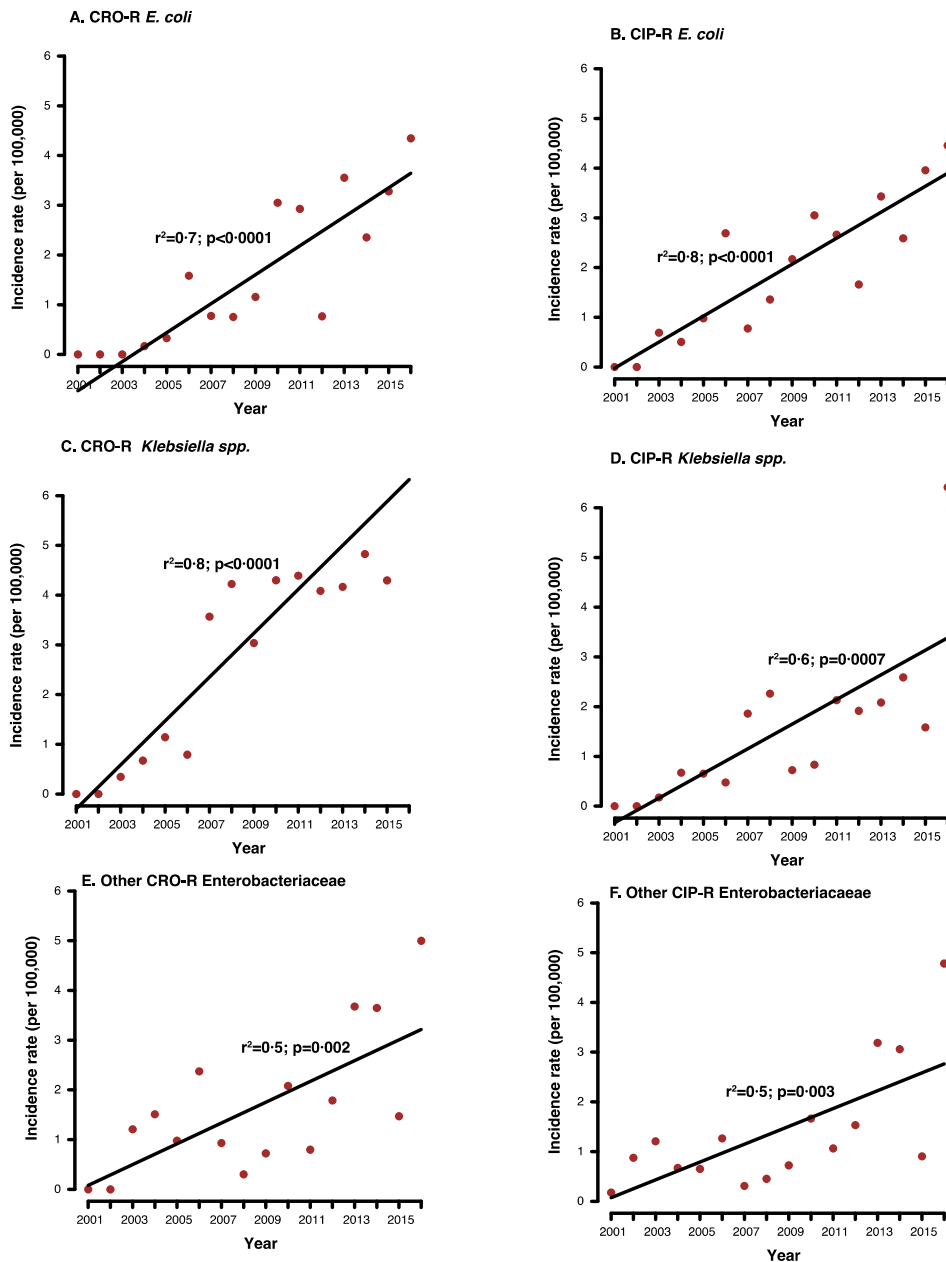
Supplementary Figure 1: Distribution of contaminants as proportions of all BCs by year of isolation.



Supplementary Figure 2: Age distributions of patients presenting to QECH between 1998 and 2014 with confirmed BSI caused by (A) *S. Typhimurium*, (B) *S. Enteritidis*, (C) *S. Typhi*, (D) *E. coli*, (E) *Klebsiella spp.*, (F) other Enterobacteriaceae, (G) *S. pneumoniae*, (H) *S. aureus* and (I) yeast.

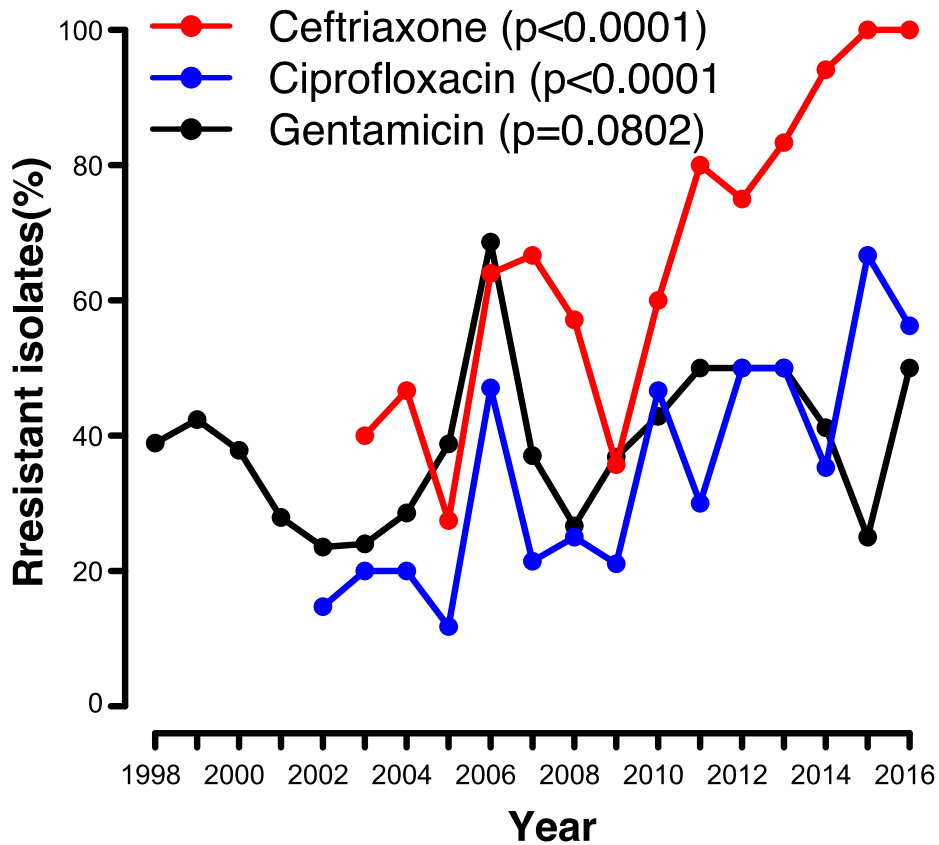


Supplementary Figure 3: Trends in resistance to first-line agents amongst in (A) all bacterial pathogens and (B). All *Salmonellae* isolates. As with Figure 3, first line antimicrobials include chloramphenicol and cotrimoxazole, plus ampicillin for gram negative pathogens and penicillin for gram positive pathogens



Supplementary Figure 4: Trends in annual incidence (per 100,000) of Enterobacteriaceae resistant to ceftriaxone (CRO-R) or ciprofloxacin (CIP-R). A. Annual incidence of CRO-R *E. coli*; B. Annual incidence of CIP-R *E. coli*; C. Annual incidence of CRO-R *Klebsiella spp.*; Annual incidence of CIP-R *Klebsiella spp.* (E) Annual incidence of Other CRO-R Enterobacteriaceae; F. Annual incidence of other CIP-R Enterobacteriaceae. In For each panel, points represent observed annual incidence rates

while the black line graph represent annual incidence rates predicted by a linear regression model with the general form $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1x$, where y is the incidence rate, x is the year isolation and β_0 and β_1 are constant coefficients.



Supplementary Figure 5: Trends in proportions of *Acinetobacter spp.* isolates resistant to ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin and gentamicin during 1998-2016.