Supplementary Material

Clinical Experience with Telavancin for the Treatment of Patients with Bacteremia and Endocarditis: Real-world Results from the Telavancin Observational Use Registry (TOUR™)

Drugs – Real World Outcomes

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Supplementary Table 1.

Disposition and outcomes of patients without available end of telavancin therapy assessment

No clinical response assessment at end of telavancin therapy (EOTT) was recorded for 19/151 (12.6%) patients (**Supplementary Table 1**). Five of these patients (26.3%) died within 28 days after starting telavancin, compared with 14/132 (10.6%) patients with available EOTT assessment (**Supplementary Table 1**). Relative to patients with available EOTT assessment, patients not assessed at EOTT were numerically less often recorded as stopping telavancin treatment due to clinical cure (6/19 [31.6%] vs 78/132 [59.1%]) or clinical failure (0/19 [0% vs 8/132 [6.1%]) and more often recorded as discontinuing telavancin due to adverse events (5/19 [26.3%] vs 17/132 [12.9%]) or loss to follow-up (4/19 [21.1%] vs 2/132 [1.5%]; **Supplementary Table 1**). Early assessment was performed in 10/19 (52.6%) patients without EOTT assessment, at which time all 10 patients (100.0%) showed signs of clinical improvement; a similar proportion of patients with available early and EOTT assessments showed signs of clinical improvement at early assessment (103/117 [88.0%]; **Supplementary Table 1**). Posttreatment assessments were available for only 4/19 (21.1%)

patients with no available EOTT assessment; of these, 1/4 (25.0%) patients was cured, 1/4 (25.0%) patients failed treatment, and 2/4 (50.0%) patients had indeterminate outcomes at posttreatment assessment (**Supplementary Table 1**). Among patients with both EOTT and posttreatment assessments, 68/99 (68.7%) were cured, 15/99 (15.2%) failed treatment, and 16/99 (16.2%) had an indeterminate outcome at posttreatment assessment (**Supplementary Table 1**).

Supplementary Table 1. Comparison of patients with and without available outcome at end of telavancin treatment

	Available outcome at EOTT	
	Yes (n = 132)	**No (n = 19)**
Reason for telavancin discontinuation		
Clinical cure	78 (59.1)	6 (31.6)
Other	27 (20.5)	4 (21.1)
Adverse event	17 (12.9)	5 (26.3)
Clinical failure	8 (6.1)	0
Lost to follow-up	2 (1.5)	4 (21.1)
Death <28 days after first dose of telavancin	14 (10.6)	5 (26.3)
Outcome of early assessment		
Available assessment	117 (88.6)	10 (52.6)
Showed signs of clinical improvement*	103 (88.0)	10 (100.0)
No improvement, switched to alternative antibiotic*	5 (4.3)	0
Outcome of posttreatment assessment		
Available assessment	99 (75.0)	4 (21.1)
Cured*	68 (68.7)	1 (25.0)
Failed treatment*	15 (15.2)	1 (25.0)
Indeterminate*	16 (16.2)	2 (50.0)

All data represent n (%).

*% of patients with available assessment.

EOTT, end of telavancin therapy.