Supplementary material for Fallach *et al.*, "Utilising sigmoid models to predict the spread of antimicrobial resistance at the country level"

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Database name (sponsor)	AESOP, EnSOP (Australian Group on Antimicrobial Resistance)	CDDEP	EARS-Net (ECDC)	TEST (Pfizer)	MYSTIC (AstraZeneca)
Observations	7833	2134	8298	313596	122386
Years	2013	Specific	Specific	2004-2014	1997, 1999, 2000-2007
Country	Australia	Global	Europe	Global	Global
N. Bacteria	19	10	8	18	29
N. Antibiotics	35	10	10	19	24
Age	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Available	Available
Specimen source	Blood	Blood, CSF	Blood, CSF	Various	Various
Date collected	Exact	Year	Year	Exact	Exact
Patient population	Inpatients	Inpatients and outpatients	Inpatients	Inpatients	Inpatients
Acquisition (hospital or community)	Specified	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified

Table S1: Summary of data included in each database

Figure S2: Graphical presentation of *E.coli* resistance to 3rd-generation cephalosporins at the country level, by model type

Some graphs that appear linear (for example, South Africa) have been classified as sigmoid. As seen in Supplementary Table S4, the R² was higher for the sigmoid model than for the linear model.

	Argentina	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Cyprus	Czech Repu	
	~			~~~	~	~		
	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	
	lceland	India	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	
sistance		~		~~	~		~~	
E E	Mexico	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	
Percer	\sim						~	
	Slovakia	Slovenia	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Thailand	Turkey	
	/					-	\sim	
	United Kingd	United States	Venezuela					
			~~~					
	Year							
	Model Type							
	No discernible pattern ——— Sigmoid ——— Linear Positive ——— Linear Negative							

# Table S3: *E.coli* resistance to 3rd-generation cephalosporins at the country level: comparison of R² for the sigmoid and linear models

In 3 cases (Bulgaria, New Zealand and Portugal) the  $R^2$  for the linear model was slightly higher than for the sigmoid model, but we determined *a priori* that any country whose sigmoid model had an  $R^2$  greater than 0.7 would be classified as sigmoid.

Country	Model Type	Sigmoid R ²	Linear R ²
Argentina	No discernible pattern		
Austria	Sigmoid		0.86
Belgium	lgium Sigmoid		0.13
Bulgaria	Sigmoid	0.78	0.79
Canada	No discernible pattern		
Cyprus	Sigmoid	0.84	0.55
Czech Republic	Sigmoid	0.98	0.93
Denmark	Sigmoid	0.96	0.80
Estonia	Sigmoid	0.83	0.65
Finland	Sigmoid	0.93	0.89
France	Sigmoid	0.99	0.93
Germany	Sigmoid	0.88	0.69
Greece	Sigmoid	0.95	0.89
Hungary	Sigmoid	0.97	0.88
Iceland	Sigmoid	0.86	0.68
India	No discernible pattern		
Ireland	Sigmoid	0.96	0.95
Italy	Linear Positive		0.74
Latvia	No discernible pattern		
Lithuania	No discernible pattern		
Malta	Sigmoid	0.83	0.49
Mexico No discernible patte			
Netherlands	Sigmoid	0.97	0.95
New Zealand	Sigmoid	0.97	0.98
Norway	Sigmoid	0.90	0.76
Poland	No discernible pattern		
Portugal	Sigmoid	0.83	0.86
Romania	Romania Linear Negative		0.75
Slovakia	lovakia Sigmoid		0.96
Slovenia	ovenia Sigmoid		0.94
South Africa	Sigmoid	0.99	0.10
Spain	Sigmoid	0.98	<0.01
Sweden	Sigmoid	0.98	0.97
Thailand	Sigmoid	0.98	0.92
Turkey	urkey Sigmoid		0.21
United Kingdom	nited Kingdom Sigmoid		0.85
United States	Sigmoid	0.98	0.89
Venezuela	No discernible pattern		

# Table S4: List of countries belonging to each rate of resistance spread, by bacterium-antibiotic pair

Bacterium	Antibiotic class	Rate of resistance spread	Countries	
Acinetobacter	Carbapenem	Slow	France, United States	
baumannii		Intermediate	Italy, Venezuela	
		Fast	Mexico	
	Cephalosporins 3	Intermediate	France, United States, Venezuela	
		Fast	Mexico	
Enterobacter	Carbapenem	Slow	Canada, United States	
		Intermediate	Thailand, Venezuela	
Enterococcus	Aminoglycosides	Slow	Austria, Italy	
faecium		Intermediate	Netherlands, Sweden	
		Fast	Czech Republic, Spain	
	Glycopeptide	Slow	Austria, Denmark, Norway	
		Intermediate	Hungary, Ireland	
		Fast	Venezuela	
	PNC	Slow	Austria, Norway, Spain, Sweden	
		Intermediate	Czech Republic	
		Fast	France, Netherlands	
Escherichia coli	Aminoglycosides	Slow	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, New Zealand, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom	
		Intermediate	Estonia, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg	
		Fast	Cyprus, India, Romania, South Africa, Turkey	
	Cephalosporins 3	Slow	Belgium, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States	
		Intermediate	Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Iceland	
		Fast	Cyprus, Hungary, Malta, Slovakia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey	
	PNC	Slow	Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Italy, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom, United States	
		Intermediate	Argentina, Austria, Ireland, Malta	
		Fast	Portugal, South Africa	
	PNC/Bli	Slow	Belgium, Germany, Spain, Thailand, United States	
		Intermediate	Italy, Mexico	
		Fast	India, South Africa, Turkey	
	Quinolone	Slow	Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United	
		Intermediate	Lithuania, Portugal, South Africa, Turkey	

		Fast	Argentina, Cyprus, Malta, Slovakia	
Klebsiella	Aminoglycosides	Slow	Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic,	
pneumoniae			Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, New	
		Tutowa diata	Zealand, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden	
		Intermediate	Argentina, Bulgana, Greece, Italy, Malta, South Africa	
Fast		Fast	India, Poland	
	Carbapenem	Slow	Belgium, Hungary, Spain, Thailand	
		Intermediate	Argentina, Greece, United States, Venezuela	
		Fast	India, Italy	
	Cephalosporins 3	Slow	Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, United States	
		Intermediate	Austria, France, South Africa	
		Fast	Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Thailand	
	PNC/Bli	Slow	Belgium, United States	
		Intermediate	Mexico, New Zealand, Spain	
		Fast	France, Italy, South Africa	
	Quinolone	Slow	France, Mexico, Slovenia, Spain	
		Intermediate	Austria, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal	
		Fast	Czech Republic, Hungary, South Africa, Thailand	
MRSA	Oxacilin	Slow	Finland	
		Intermediate	Canada, Czech Republic, Hungary, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia	
		Fast	Venezuela	
Pseudomonas	Carbapenem	Slow	Hungary, Spain	
aeruginosa		Intermediate	France, Greece, Mexico, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden, Venezuela	
	Piperacillinntaz	Slow	Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom	
		Intermediate	Austria, Ireland	
		Fast	Belgium, Italy, Slovenia	
	Quinolone	Slow	Portugal	
		Intermediate	Spain, Venezuela	
		Fast	Mexico	
Staphylococcus	Rifampicin	Slow	Malta, Slovakia	
aureus		Intermediate	Bulgaria, Lithuania	
		Fast	Finland, Portugal	
Streptococcus	Macrolide	Slow	Finland, Ireland, United States, Venezuela	
pneumoniae	PNC	Slow	Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden	
		Intermediate	Germany, Ireland	



Figure S5: Average models of rise in resistance over time for the three categories of *E.coli* resistance to 3rd-generation cephalosporins

## Figures S6 a-d: Average model with confidence intervals and individual country graphs

Grey dashed lines represent observed resistance rate over time. Black dots represent predicted resistance rate, with interval bars showing the CI of prediction. All individual country lines were calibrated to a numeric scale for comparison, each unit presenting 1 year.







b. *E.coli* resistance to 3rd-generation cephalosporins with fast pace (comparison of average model to observed data from 7 countries)

c. *Klebsiella Pneumonia* resistance carbapenems with slow pace (comparison of average model to observed data from 5 countries)





## d. MRSA with intermediate pace (comparison of average model to observed data from 6 countries)

Table S7: Absolute difference between observed and predicted proportion of resistance

Rate of resistance spread	25 th percentile	Median	75 th percentile	N
Slow	2.0%	4.1%	8.0%	785
Intermediate	5.3%	10.2%	18.5%	373
Fast	7.7%	13.5%	20.6%	223
All	2.8%	6.5%	12.6%	1381