Supplementary Table:

S. Table 1. Case reports of patients with pulmonary virus infections, mainly SARS-CoV-2, and clinical interventions to prevent or cure secondary bacterial infections.

Total Patient number	Development of viral Pneumonia (n)	Development of secondary infection (n)	Prophylactic Antibiotics	Therapeutic Antibiotics	Fatality due to viral pneumonia (n)	Reference
N=138 (SARS-CoV-2)	27 (only ARDS, 19.5%)	N/D	138 (100%) - Moxifloxacin (89, 64.4%), ceftriaxone (34, 24.6%), and azithromycin (25, 18.1%)	N/D	6 (22.2%)	(1)
N=1 (SARS-CoV-2)	0	MRSA	Vancomycin, cefepime	Vancomycin, cefepime	0	(2)
N=1099 (SARS-CoV-2)	1007 (91.6%)	N/D	637 (58%)	N/D	15 (1.4%)	(3)
N=52 (SARS-CoV-2)	52 (100%)	7 (13.5%) - CR *K. pneumoniae* (1), ESBL-positive *K. pneumoniae* (1), ESBL-positive *P. aeruginosa* (1), ESBL-negative *Serratia marcescens* (1) (3 were fungal infections)	49 (94%)	N/D	32 (61.5%)	(4)
N=191 (SARS-CoV-2)	N/D	21 (40%)	181 (95%)	N/D	N/D	(5)

N=150 (SARS-CoV-2)	N/D	16% (11/68 death)	N/D	N/D	N/D	(6)
N=201 (SARS-CoV-2)	201 (100%)	148 (73.6%)	196 (97.5%)	N/D	44 (22%)	(7)
N=99 (SARS-CoV-2)	99 (100%)	1 (1%) - One patient with *A. baumannii* and *K. pneumoniae*	Cephalosporins, quinolones, carbapenems, tigecycline	N/D	11 (11%)	(8)
N=41 (SARS-CoV-2)	41 (100%)	4 (9.7%)	41 (100%)	N/D	6 (15%)	(9)
N=80 (SARS-CoV-2)	55 (68.7%)	N/D	73 (91%), moxifloxacin	N/D	N/D	(10)
N=20 (SARS-CoV-2)	6 (30%)	N/D	Azithromycin (100%)	Azithromycin (100%)	N/D	(11)
N=68 (SARS-CoV-2)	1 (1.4%)	4 (5.8%) – MSSA (n=1), *E. coli* (n=1) and *H. influenza* and *H. influenza* (n=2)	8 (11.7%) – doxycycline (n=5) and moxifloxacin (n=3)	N/D	0	(12)
N=799 (SARS-CoV-2)	N/D	N/D	249 (31.1%) - moxifloxacin, cefoperazone and azithromycin	N/D	N/D	(13)
N=69 (SARS-CoV-2)	N/D	5 (7.2%) - *E. cloacae* (n=2) and *A. baumannii* (n=3)	66 (95.6%) - moxifloxacin (n=38)	N/D	N/D	(14)
N=125 (SARS-CoV-2)	N/D	71 (56.8%)	125 (100%)	71 (56.8%)	N/D	(15)

N/D - No data available; MSSA – Methicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus*; CR – Carbapenem-resistant; ESBL – Extended-spectrum beta-lactamase;

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S. Table 2. Case reports of patients with pulmonary virus infections, mainly SARS-CoV, and clinical interventions to prevent or cure secondary bacterial infections.

Total Patient number	Development of viral Pneumonia (n)	Development of secondary infection (n)	Prophylactic Antibiotics	Therapeutic Antibiotics	Fatality due to viral pneumonia (n)	Reference
N=14 (SARS-CoV)	11 (78.5%)	7 (50%) - *P. aeruginosa*, MRSA, *Streptococcus* spp., *Klebsiella* spp., *Enterococcus* spp., *Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Enterobacter* spp.	N/D	N/D	11 (100%)	(1)
N=31 (SARS-CoV)	0	N/D	Levofloxacin (500 mg/day) or clarithromycin (500 mg twice daily), and amoxicillin and clavulanic acid (375 mg thrice daily). Piperacillin and tazobactum (n=7)	N/D	0	(2)
N=138 (SARS-CoV)	112 (81.1%)	5 (3.6%) - *H. influenza* (3), *S. pneumoniae* (1) and *K. pneumoniae* (1)	N/D	Amoxicillin-clavulanate and clarithromycin	5 (3.6%)	(3)

Total Patient number	Development of viral Pneumonia (n)	Development of secondary infection (n)	Prophylactic Antibiotics	Therapeutic Antibiotics	Fatality due to viral pneumonia (n)	Reference
N=10 (SARS-CoV)	3 (30%)	N/D	Beta-lactam antibiotics (augmentin, rocephin or maxipime) and a macrolide (clarithromycin or azithromycin) twice daily for four days	N/D	2 (20%)	(4)
N=78 (SARS-CoV)	78 (100%)	7 (9%) – 1 methicillin-resistant *S. epidermidis*, 3 *S. maltophilia*, 2 *K. pneumoniae*, 1 *E. coli*	78 (100%) – amoxicillin-clavulanate, azithromycin / levofloxacin	Amoxicillin-clavulanate, azithromycin / levofloxacin	5 (7%)	(5)
N=190 (SARS-CoV)	36 (18.9%)	N/D	40 cases - cefoperazone/ sulbactam (2 g twice daily); 30 cases - fluoroquinolone plus azithromycin (0.4 g/ day); 60 cases - quinolone plus azithromycin (0.4 g/ day); 60 cases - levofloxacin (0.2 g twice daily) plus azithromycin (0.6 g/ day)	N/D	11 (5.6%)	(6)

Total Patient number	Development of viral Pneumonia (n)	Development of secondary infection (n)	Prophylactic Antibiotics	Therapeutic Antibiotics	Fatality due to viral pneumonia (n)	Reference
N=76 (SARS-CoV)	76 (100%)	16 (21%) – 4 MRSA; 2 MRSE; 3 Enterococci; 3 *A. baumannii*; 2 *K. pneumoniae*; 1 *E. cloacae*; 1 *S. marcescense*	Moxifloxacin alone or ceftriaxone plus azithromycin	Moxifloxacin alone or ceftriaxone plus azithromycin	15 (19.7%)	(7)

N/D - No data available; MRSA – Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; MRSE – Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus epidermitis*

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S. Table 3. Case reports of patients with pulmonary virus infections, mainly MERS, and clinical interventions to prevent or cure secondary bacterial infections.

Total Patient number	Development of viral Pneumonia (n)	Development of secondary infection (n)	Prophylactic Antibiotics	Therapeutic Antibiotics	Fatality due to viral pneumonia (n)	Reference
N=12 (MERS-CoV)	12 (100%)	2 (16.6%) - MRSA and *S. pneumoniae*	Broad-spectrum antimicrobials	N/D	7 (58.3%)	(1)
N=5 (MERS-CoV)	5 (100%)	N/D	Levofloxacin (500 mg/2 days) and imipenem (250 mg twice daily) or levofloxacin (750 mg/2 days) and imipenem (500 mg/6 h) or levofloxacin (750 mg/2 days) and imipenem (250 mg/6 h) or imipenem (250 mg twice daily)	N/D	5 (100%)	(2)
N=70 (MERS-CoV)	63 (90%)	30 (42.9%) - carbapenem-resistant *A. baumannii*, VRE and MRSA	N/D	N/D	42 (60%)	(3)

Total Patient number	Development of viral Pneumonia (n)	Development of secondary infection (n)	Prophylactic Antibiotics	Therapeutic Antibiotics	Fatality due to viral pneumonia (n)	Reference
N=47 (MERS-CoV)	47 (100%)	N/D	Broad-spectrum antibiotics	N/D	28 (60%)	(4)
N=4 (MERS-CoV)	4 (100%)	N/D	Piperacillin-tazobactam, azithromycin, ceftriaxone and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	N/D	2 (50%)	(5)

N/D - No data available; MRSA – Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; VRE – Vancomycin-resistant Enterococci

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S. Table 4. Case reports of patients with pulmonary virus infections, mainly influenza virus, and clinical interventions to prevent or cure secondary bacterial infections.

Total Patient number	Development of viral Pneumonia (n)	Development of secondary infection (n)	Prophylactic Antibiotics	Therapeutic Antibiotics	Fatality due to viral pneumonia (n)	Reference
N=252 (H1N1)	136 (54%)	19 (7.5%)	Azithromycin (44%), ceftriaxone (37%), fluoroquinolone (36%), vancomycin (17%), cephalosporin (16%), 74% received two or more antibiotics	Azithromycin, ceftriaxone, fluoroquinolone, vancomycin, cephalosporin	11 (4%)	(1)
N=242 (H1N1)	165 (68%)	7 (2.8%) - *S. pneumoniae*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. viridians* and *S. hominis*	217 (89%) Ceftriaxone, amoxiclavulanic, ampi sublactam, vancomycin, piperacillin-tazobactam and imipenem	N/D	81 (33%)	(2)

Total Patient number	Development of viral Pneumonia (n)	Development of secondary infection (n)	Prophylactic Antibiotics	Therapeutic Antibiotics	Fatality due to viral pneumonia (n)	Reference
N=174 (H1N1)	174 (100%)	79 (45.4%) - *S. aureus* (25, MRSA=19), *Streptococci* (10), *P. aeruginosa* (8), *Enterobacteriaceae* (5), and urinary tract infections: *Enterococci* (8), *Enterobacteriaceae* (8), *P. aeruginosa* (1)	Vancomycin (50.7%), cefepime (40.3%), azithromycin (40.3%), meropenem (23.9%), linezolid (20.9%), vancomycin plus cefepime (28.4%) and vancomycin plus meropenem (13.4%)	N/D	N/D	(3)
N=57 (38-H1N1; 9-H3N2; 8-Influenza B; 2 RSV)	57 (100%)	*S. pneumoniae* (n=46, 80.7%), *H. influenza* (n=4, 8.77%), *S. aureus* (n=5, 7.01%), *Chlamydophila pneumoniae* (n=1, 1.75%), *Moraxella catarrhalis* (n=1, 1.75%)	Beta-lactam monotherapy (14.03%), beta-lactam+fluoroquinolone (54.3%), fluoroquinolone (14.03%), beta-lactam+macrolide (1.75%) and broad-spectrum antibiotics (3.51%)	N/D	N/D	(4)
N=47 (H1N1)	N/D	13 (28%) - *S. pneumonia* (n=9, 19%), *S. pyogenes* (n=3, 6%) and one patient had both	N/D	N/D	N/D	(5)

Total Patient number	Development of viral Pneumonia (n)	Development of secondary infection (n)	Prophylactic Antibiotics	Therapeutic Antibiotics	Fatality due to viral pneumonia (n)	Reference
N=100 (H1N1)	N/D	26 (26%) - *S. pneumonia* (n=9), *S. pyogenes* (n=3), *S. pneumonia*/*S. pyogenes* (n=1), *S. pyogenes*/*S. mitis* (n=1), *S. mitis* (n=1), *S. agalactiae* (n=1), MRSA (n=4), MRSA/ *S. pyogenes* (n=1), MRSA/*H. influenza* (n=1) and MSSA (n=4)	N/D	N/D	N/D	(6)
N=20 (H1N1)	20 (100%)	4 (20%) - *S. pneumonia* (n=2) and *P. aeruginosa* (n=2)	N/D	N/D	20 (100%)	(7)
N=18 (H1N1)	18 (100%)	*A. baumannii*, *Achromobacter xylosoxidans*, MRSA or *E. coli*	Ceftriaxone (n=17) and clarithromycin (n=10), levofloxacin (n=3), vancomycin (n=7), cefepime (n=5), imipenem (n=5) and dicloxacillin (n=2)	N/D	7 (38.8%)	(8)

Total Patient number	Development of viral Pneumonia (n)	Development of secondary infection (n)	Prophylactic Antibiotics	Therapeutic Antibiotics	Fatality due to viral pneumonia (n)	Reference
N=29 (HcoVs- 12 OC43, 7 229E, 6 NL63, 4 HKU1)	13 (44%)	3 (10%) – 1 *P. aeruginosa*, 1 *E. coli* and 1 *S. aureus*	22/29 (95%)	N/D	3 (23%)	(9)
N=47* (Influenza virus)	10 (21%)	8 (17%) – 3 *Staphylococcus*, 3 group A streptococci, 1 *S. pneumoniae*, 1 *Bordetella pertussis*	N/D	N/D	47 (100%)	(10)
N=838 (pH1N1)	564 (67%)	274/838 (31.5%) – 71 *S. aureus* (34 MRSA), 30 *Pseudomonas*, 7 *S. pneumoniae*, 13 *H. influenza*, 7 *S. pyogenes*	Vancomycin	Vancomycin	75 (13%)	(11)

Total Patient number	Development of viral Pneumonia (n)	Development of secondary infection (n)	Prophylactic Antibiotics	Therapeutic Antibiotics	Fatality due to viral pneumonia (n)	Reference
N=153 (Influenza virus)	71 (46%)	24 (15.6%) – 11 *S. aureus* (6 MRSA), 1 *Staphylococcus*, 2 *S. pneumoniae*, 3 Group A streptococcus, 1 *B. pertussis*, 4 *H. influenzae*, 1 *P. aeruginosa*, 1 *E. faecalis*, 1 *N. meningitidis*, 1 *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*	N/D	N/D	71* (100%)	(12)
N=2992 (Influenza virus)	1072 (35.8%)	21 (1%) *S. aureus*	N/D	N/D	10 (1%)	(13)
N=272 (H1N1)	100 (40%)	3 (1%) – 1 *E. coli*, 1 *S. pneumoniae*, 1 *S. aureus*	206 (75.7%%) – ceftriaxone (94 patients), azithromycin (84 patients),vancomycin (56 patients), levofloxacin (47 patients)	N/D	19 (19%)	(14)

N/D - No data available; MRSA – Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; *Postmortem studies of the influenza infected children (<18 years)

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