

|            | At admission <48h of hospital stay         |                             | >48h of hospital stay                    |                             |
|------------|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
|            | Clinical evidence of bacterial coinfection | ETA/sputum samples positive | Clinical evidence of secondary infection | ETA/Sputum samples positive |
| Severe     | 8 of 41 (19.5%)                            | 6 of 25 (24.0%)             | 10 of 41 (24.3%)                         | 0 of 9 (0%)                 |
| Non-severe | 1 of 51 (2.0%)                             | 0 of 5 (0%)                 | 4 of 51 (8.0%)                           | 1 of 5 (20%)                |
| p-Value    | 0.005                                      | n.a.                        | 0.028                                    | n.a.                        |

**Table S4** Distribution of coinfection, positive ETA/sputum samples and secondary infection in severe and non-severe COVID-19 patients.

Bacterial coinfection was defined as evidence for bacterial infection at admission, either by sputum, ETA culture or additional radiological signs of bacterial pneumonia. Secondary bacterial infection was defined as being an infection of any origin and being acquired during the hospital stay, according to patient charts.