

Supplementary Table 1. Test methods used by public health laboratories in the Antibiotic Resistance Laboratory Network, 2017–2019

PHLs Using Method	Organism Identification [§] (N=53)			Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (N=41)			Carbapenemase Production (N=53)		Molecular Detection of Carbapenemase Genes (N=51)			
	MALDI ToF n (%)	Biochemical n (%)	Other Method* n (%)	Broth Microdilution n (%)	Gradient Diffusion n (%)	Disk Diffusion n (%)	Other Method [†] n (%)	mCIM n (%)	Carba NP n (%)	Gene Xpert Carba-R n (%)	PCR n (%)	Other Method [‡] n (%)
PHLs Using Method	42 (80)	7 (13)	6 (11)	19 (46)	10 (24)	10 (24)	2 (5)	52 (98)	1 (2)	26 (51)	23 (45)	2 (4)

Abbreviations: PHL – public health laboratories; MALDI ToF – matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization-time of flight; mCIM – modified carbapenem inactivation method.

*Includes automated testing instruments such as Vitek (BioMérieux, Marcy-l'Étoile, France).

[†]Includes automated testing instruments such as Microscan (Beckman Coulter, Brea, CA), and Phoenix (BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ).

[‡]Includes Streck ARM-D kit, β -Lactamase (Streck, Omaha NE), and Verigene Gram-Negative Blood Culture System (Nanosphere, Northbrook, IL).

[§]Some PHL used a combination of methods for any given category of testing, therefore the numbers may add up to more than the total.