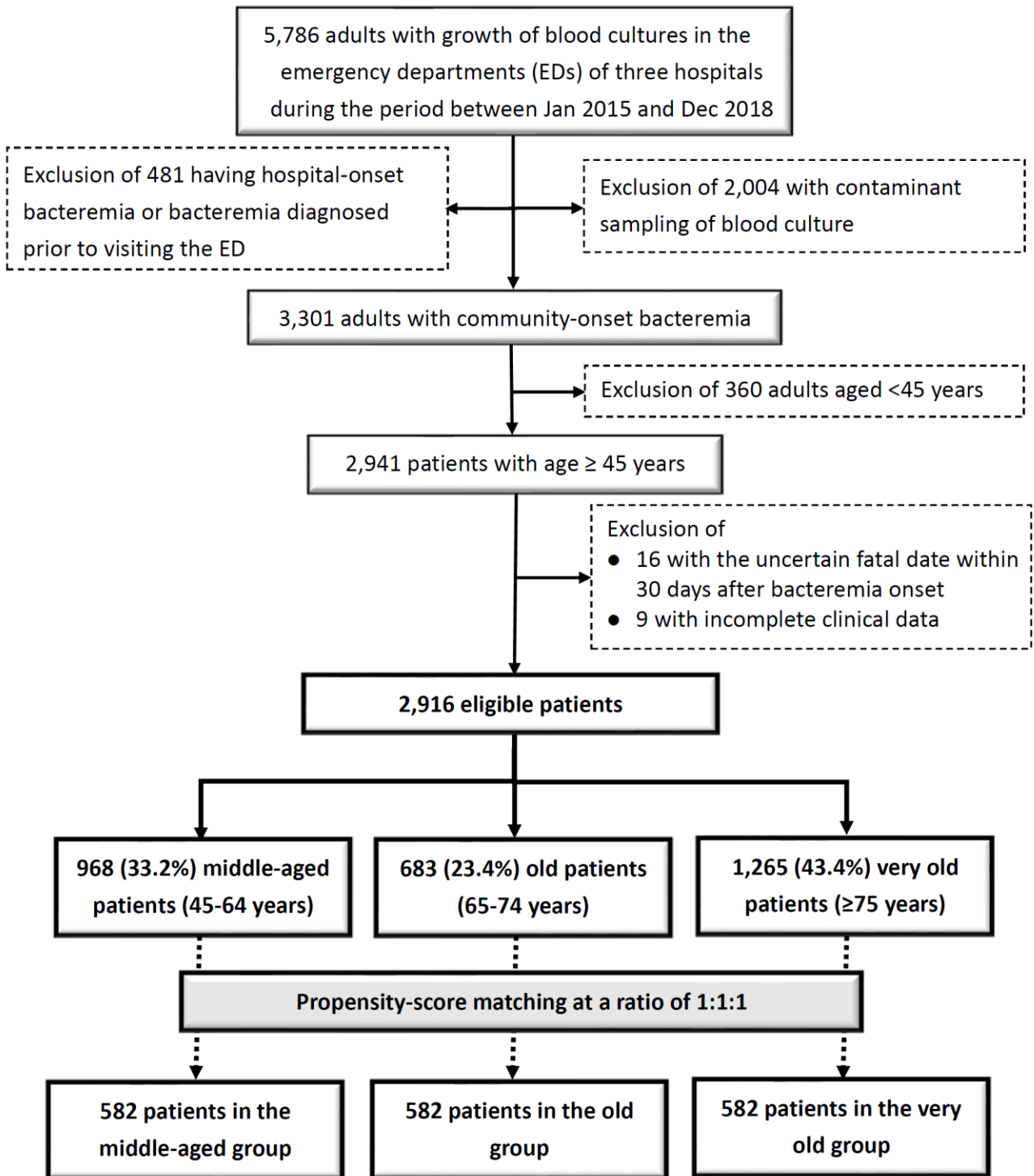


SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Supplemental Figure 1. Flowchart of patient selections.



Supplemental Table 1. Major classes of empirical antibiotics in the middle-aged, old, and very old groups.

| Clinical variable | Patient number (%)* | | | <i>P</i> value |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | Middle-aged n = 968 | Old n = 683 | Very old n = 1265 | |
| Major empirical antibiotic | | | | |
| Third-generation cephalosporin | 368 (38.0) | 283 (41.4) | 448 (35.4) | 0.03 |
| First-generation cephalosporin | 124 (12.8) | 55 (8.1) | 124 (9.8) | 0.005 |
| Second-generation cephalosporin | 123 (12.7) | 87 (12.7) | 172 (13.6) | 0.79 |
| Fourth-generation cephalosporin | 107 (11.1) | 70 (10.2) | 126 (10.0) | 0.70 |
| Aminopenicillin/BLI | 87 (9.0) | 54 (7.9) | 146 (11.5) | 0.02 |
| Fluoroquinolone | 66 (6.8) | 49 (7.2) | 95 (7.5) | 0.82 |
| Glycopeptide | 65 (6.7) | 41 (6.0) | 61 (4.8) | 0.15 |
| Ureidopenicillin/BLI | 29 (3.0) | 31 (4.5) | 71 (5.6) | 0.01 |
| Carbapenem | 27 (2.8) | 24 (3.5) | 42 (3.3) | 0.67 |
| Ureidopenicillin | 21 (2.2) | 20 (2.9) | 31 (2.5) | 0.62 |

BLI = β -lactamase inhibitor. Boldface indicates statistical significance ($P < 0.05$) in the univariable analysis.

Supplemental Table 2. Top 10 causative microorganisms in the middle-aged, old, and very old groups.

| Microorganisms | Microorganism number (%) | | | <i>P</i> value |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Middle-aged n=1,065 | Old n=762 | Very old n=1,454 | |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> | 365 (34.3) | 277 (36.4) | 580 (39.9) | 0.01 |
| <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> | 167 (15.7) | 124 (16.3) | 164 (11.3) | 0.001 |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> | 158 (14.8) | 84 (11.0) | 133 (9.1) | 0.03 |
| <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> | 30 (2.8) | 17 (2.2) | 30 (2.1) | 0.45 |
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | 27 (2.5) | 27 (3.5) | 54 (3.7) | 0.24 |
| <i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> | 27 (2.5) | 27 (3.5) | 35 (2.4) | 0.27 |
| <i>Proteus mirabilis</i> | 20 (1.9) | 14 (1.8) | 42 (2.9) | 0.15 |
| <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> | 20 (1.9) | 9 (1.2) | 19 (1.3) | 0.38 |
| <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> | 14 (1.3) | 12 (1.7) | 39 (2.7) | 0.04 |
| <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> | 11 (1.0) | 21 (2.8) | 42 (2.9) | 0.005 |

Boldface indicates statistical significance ($P < 0.05$) in the univariable analysis.

Supplemental Table 3. Risk factors of 30-day crude mortality in overall patients.

| Variable | Patient number (%)* | | Univariable analysis | | Multivariable analysis | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | Death n = 449 | Survival n = 2467 | OR (95% CI) | P value | Adjusted OR (95% CI) | P value |
| Delayed AAT, hour, median (IQR) | 2.5 (1.5 – 22.1) | 2.0 (1.0 – 7.5) | – | <0.001 | 1.003 (1.002–1.004) | <0.001 |
| Gender, male | 267 (59.5) | 1220 (49.5) | 1.50 (1.22–1.84) | <0.001 | NS | NS |
| Nursing-home residence | 56 (12.5) | 117 (4.7) | 2.86 (2.05–4.01) | <0.001 | 1.71 (1.12 – 2.62) | 0.01 |
| Polymicrobial bacteremia | 78 (17.4) | 211 (8.6) | 2.25 (1.70–2.98) | <0.001 | 1.56 (1.09 -2.24) | 0.02 |
| Pitt bacteremia score ≥ 4 | 290 (64.6) | 319 (12.9) | 12.28 (9.79–15.40) | <0.001 | 10.13 (7.82 – 13.12) | <0.001 |
| Inadequate source control during antibiotic therapy | 78 (17.4) | 211 (8.6) | 2.08 (1.30–3.33) | <0.001 | 2.87 (1.59 – 5.20) | <0.001 |
| Source of bacteremia | | | | | | |
| Pneumonia | 173 (38.5) | 274 (11.1) | 5.02 (4.00–6.30) | <0.001 | 1.86 (1.37 – 2.51) | <0.001 |
| Urinary tract infection | 50 (11.1) | 912 (37.0) | 0.21 (0.16–0.29) | <0.001 | 0.42 (0.24 – 0.73) | 0.002 |
| Biliary tract infection | 22 (4.9) | 240 (9.7) | 0.48 (0.31–0.75) | 0.001 | NS | NS |
| Liver abscess | 7 (1.6) | 91 (3.7) | 0.41 (0.19–0.90) | 0.02 | 0.35 (0.15 – 0.82) | 0.02 |
| Causative microorganism | | | | | | |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> | 112 (24.9) | 1110 (45.0) | 0.41 (0.32–0.51) | <0.001 | NS | NS |
| <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> | 101 (22.5) | 352 (14.3) | 1.74 (1.36–2.24) | <0.001 | NS | NS |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> | 78 (17.4) | 298 (12.1) | 1.53 (1.17–2.01) | 0.002 | NS | NS |
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | 36 (8.0) | 72 (2.9) | 2.90 (1.92–4.38) | <0.001 | 1.66 (0.96 – 2.86) | 0.07 |
| Fatal comorbidity (McCabe and Jackson classification) | 214 (28.8) | 235 (10.8) | 3.33 (2.70 – 4.10) | <0.001 | 2.30 (1.70 – 3.12) | <0.001 |
| Comorbidity | | | | | | |
| Haemato-oncology | 216 (48.1) | 682 (27.6) | 2.43 (1.98–2.98) | <0.001 | 1.70 (1.26 – 2.29) | <0.001 |
| Hypertension | 214 (47.7) | 1321 (53.5) | 0.79 (0.65–0.97) | 0.02 | NS | NS |
| Diabetes mellitus | 154 (34.3) | 1014 (41.1) | 0.71 (0.60–0.84) | 0.007 | NS | NS |
| Neurological disease | 129 (28.7) | 595 (24.1) | 1.27 (1.01–1.59) | 0.04 | NS | NS |
| Liver cirrhosis | 84 (18.7) | 281 (11.4) | 1.79 (1.37–2.34) | <0.001 | 2.94 (2.04 – 4.24) | <0.001 |

AAT = appropriate antimicrobial therapy; CI = confidence interval; IQR = interquartile range; OR = odds ratio; NS = not significant (by backward multivariable regression). Boldface indicates statistical significance ($P < 0.05$) in the logistic regression model.

*Data are expressed as numbers (%), unless indicated specifically.