

## Supplementary Online Content

Dregmans E, Kaal AG, Meziyerh S, et al. Analysis of variation between diagnosis at admission vs discharge and clinical outcomes among adults with possible bacteremia. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2022;5(6):e2218172. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.18172

**eTable.** Final Determinants of Misdiagnosis

**eFigure.** Flow Diagram of Patients

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

<b>eTable. Final Determinants of Misdiagnosis<sup>abc</sup></b>	
Candidate predictors	B (Lasso)
Age (per decade)	0.110
Dementia	0.359
Positive urine sediment with no Loeb criteria <sup>de</sup>	0.139
Site of infection at ED	
Abdominal	0.333
Bone and Joint	1.217
CNS	1.628
Intravascular	1.896
Respiratory	reference
Skin and Soft tissue	0
Urogenital	0.156

<sup>a</sup> Abbreviations: B regression coefficients, CNS central nervous system, ED emergency department, Lasso Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator.

<sup>b</sup> One-standard error rule was applied to the optimal lambda value, c-statistic (0.70).

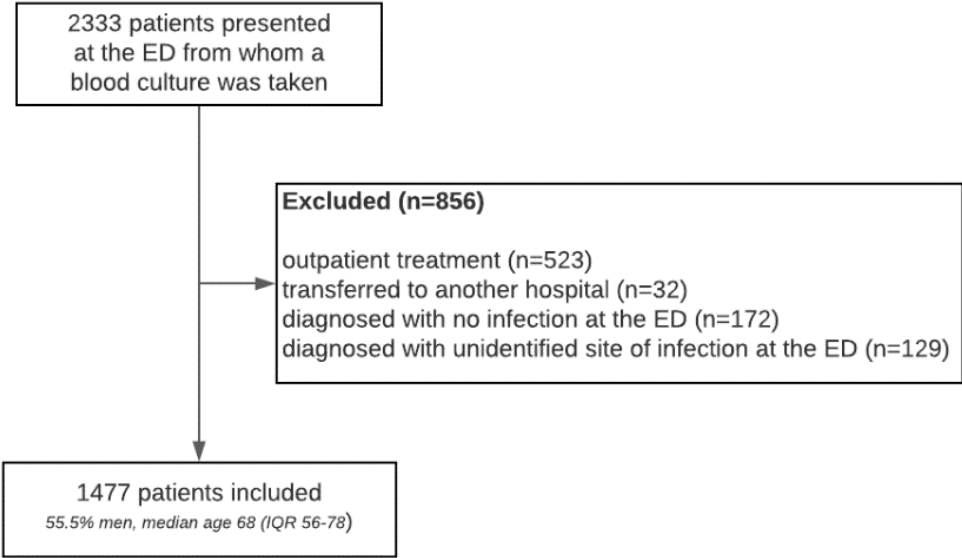
<sup>c</sup> The predicted probability of a misdiagnosis was determined by  $P = 1/[1 + \exp(-(-3.04 + 0.01 \times \text{age (year)} + 0.36 \times \text{dementia} + 0.14 \times \text{positive urine sediment with no Loeb criteria} + 0.33 \times \text{abdominal focus} + 1.22 \times \text{bone/joint focus} + 1.63 \times \text{CNS focus} + 1.90 \times \text{intravascular focus} + 0.16 \times \text{urogenital focus}))]$ .

Instruction: If a predictor is scored positively, the given weight needs to be filled in.

<sup>d</sup> Loeb criteria means dysuria, suprapubic pain/tenderness, frequency or urgency. Positive urine sediment indicates nitrite positive or >5 white blood cells per high-power field.

<sup>e</sup> Occurred in 22.1% (36/163) of the misdiagnosed patients and 14.4% (183/1267) in the correctly diagnosed patients.

**eFigure.** Flow Diagram of Patients



Flow diagram of inclusion.