



Fig. S1. Sequence type of carbapenemase producing *Enterobacteriaceae* isolated from sepsis patients in Ethiopian referral hospitals.



Fig. S2. Plasmid replicon linkage with *bla*_{NDM-1} gene which was created using Geneious version 2022.

Sociodemographic data		Number	Percentage
Hospitals	TASH	501	35.4
	Y12HMC	298	21
	DRH	301	21.3
	HUCSH	316	22.3
Gender	Male	783	55.3
	Female	633	44.7
Age category	<29 days	586	41.4
	≥30 days to ≤1 year	256	18.1
	1–5 years	135	9.5
	5–18 years	158	11.2
	≥18 years	281	19.8
Ward	EOPD	104	7.3
	ICU	38	2.7
	Medical ward	148	10.5
	NICU	596	42.1
	Paediatrics	497	35.1
	Surgical ward	33	2.3
Referral patient*	Yes	722	51
	No	694	49
Previous admission	Yes	299	21.1
	No	1117	78.9
Hospital stay duration	1 week	828	58.5
	2 weeks	222	15.7
	3 weeks	146	10.3
	4 weeks and above	220	15.5
Underlying diseases	Yes	665	47
	No	751	53
Previous antibiotic treatment before recruitment to the study	Yes	440	31.1
	No	976	68.9
Fever	Up to 3 days	687	64.4
	4–6 days	207	19.4
	7 days and above	173	16.2
	No	349	24.6
	Total	1416	100

Table S1. Sociodemographic data of patients investigated for sepsis at four different hospitals in Ethiopia.

TASH – Tikur Anbessa Specialized Hospital; Y12HMC – Yekatit 12 Specialized Hospital Medical College; DRH – Dessie Referral Hospital, HUCSH – Hawassa University Comprehensive Specialized Hospital; EOPD – emergency outpatient department; ICU –

