**Supplemental Table 1.** Comparison of Clinical Characteristics of 664 Patients with *Enterobacteriaceae* Bacteremia by the Cefepime Disk Diffusion Diameter of 19-24 mm and ≥25 mm.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | All patients,  n= 664 | Cefepime disk diffusion diameter | | *P* valuea |
| 19-24 mm (SDD),  n=26 | ≥25 mm (Susceptible),  n=638 |
| Age in years, median (IQR) | 60 (50-69) | 62 (55-76) | 59 (50-69) | .186 |
| Gender | … | … | … | .549 |
| Male, n (%) | 370 (55.7) | 13 (50.0) | 357 (56.0) | … |
| Female, n (%) | 294 (44.3) | 13 (50.0) | 281 (44.0) | … |
| Race | … | … | … | … |
| White, n (%) | 414 (62.3) | 9 (34.6) | 405 (63.5) | Reference |
| Black, n (%) | 197 (29.7) | 11 (42.3) | 186 (29.1) | .033 |
| Other, n (%) | 53 (8.0) | 6 (23.1) | 47 (7.4) | .002 |
| Elixhauser comorbidity index scoring ≥3, n (%) | 436 (65.7) | 22 (84.6) | 414 (64.9) | .038 |
| Sepsis, n (%) | 307 (46.2) | 16 (61.5) | 291 (45.6) | .110 |
| Causative *Enterobacteriaceae* | … | … | … | … |
| *Escherichia coli*, n (%) | 216 (32.5) | 6 (23.1) | 210 (32.9) | .294 |
| *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, n (%) | 188 (28.3) | 6 (23.1) | 182 (28.5) | .545 |
| *Enterobacter cloacae* complex, n (%) | 88 (13.3) | 11 (42.4) | 77 (12.1) | <.001 |
| *Serratia marcescens*, n (%) | 58 (8.7) | 1 (3.8) | 57 (8.9) | .719 |
| *Proteus mirabilis*, n (%) | 30 (4.5) | 0 (0) | 30 (4.7) | .624 |
| *Enterobacter aerogenes*, n (%) | 24 (3.6) | 1 (3.8) | 23 (3.6) | 1.00 |
| *Klebsiella oxytoca*, n (%) | 23 (3.5) | 1 (3.8) | 22 (3.4) | .607 |
| *Citrobacter freundii* complex, n (%) | 8 (1.2) | 0 (0) | 8 (1.3) | 1.00 |
| *Salmonella* species, n (%) | 5 (0.8) | 0 (0) | 5 (0.8) | 1.00 |
| Othersb, n (%) | 24 (3.6) | 0 (0) | 24 (3.8) | .618 |
| ESBL-producer, n (%) | 31 (4.7) | 9 (34.6) | 22 (3.4) | <.001 |
| AmpC β-lactamase-producing organism, n (%) | 190 (28.6) | 13 (50.0) | 177 (27.7) | .014 |
| Source of bacteremiac | … | … | … | … |
| Genitourinary, n (%) | 222 (33.4) | 10 (38.5) | 212 (33.2) | .579 |
| Pulmonary, n (%) | 118 (17.8) | 5 (19.2) | 113 (17.7) | .843 |
| Gastrointestinal, n (%) | 103 (15.5) | 6 (23.1) | 97 (15.2) | .280 |
| Skin and soft tissue, n (%) | 39 (5.9) | 1 (3.8) | 38 (6.0) | 1.00 |
| Bone and joint, n (%) | 22 (3.3) | 3 (11.5) | 19 (3.0) | .050 |
| Primary bacteremia alone, n (%) | 92 (13.9) | 3 (11.5) | 89 (14.0) | 1.00 |
| SSI, device-associated, n (%) | 85 (12.8) | 4 (15.4) | 81 (12.7) | .762 |
| Othersd, n (%) | 53 (8.0) | 7 (26.9) | 46 (7.2) | <.001 |
| Cefepime dosage | … | … | … | .270 |
| Standard dose (<6g/day), n (%) | 449 (67.6) | 15 (57.7) | 434 (68.0) | … |
| High dose (6g/day), n (%) | 215 (32.4) | 11 (42.3) | 204 (32.0) | … |
| Renal function, CrCl | … | … | … | … |
| >60 mL/min, n (%) | 389 (58.6) | 12 (46.2) | 377 (59.1) | .118 |
| 30 to 60 mL/min, n (%) | 133 (20.0) | 4 (15.4) | 129 (20.2) | .264 |
| <30 mL/min, n (%) | 81 (12.2) | 5 (19.2) | 76 (11.9) | Reference |
| Renal replacement therapye, n (%) | 61 (9.2) | 5 (19.2) | 56 (8.8) | .070 |
| Mode of infection acquisition | … | … | … | .839 |
| Community-acquired, n (%) | 349 (52.6) | 14 (53.8) | 335 (52.5) | … |
| Nosocomial-acquired, n (%) | 315 (47.4) | 12 (46.2) | 303 (47.5) | … |
| Length of hospital stay, median (IQR) | 14 (6-29) | 21 (7-34) | 13 (6-28) | .216 |

Abbreviations: SDD, susceptible dose dependent; IQR, interquartile range; ESBL, extended-spectrum β-lactamases; SSI, surgical site infection; CrCl, creatinine clearance.

aComparison of cefepime-susceptible and cefepime-SDD groups. *P*-value was calculated using Chi-square, Fisher’s exact, univariable logistic regression, or Kruskal-Wallis tests, where appropriate. Variables were not normally distributed, thus, non-parametric tests were used.

bIncluded *Cedecea* species (1), *Citrobacter koseri* (4), *Citrobacter youngae* (1), *Cronobacter sakazakii* complex (1), *Enterobacter cancerogenus* (1), *Enterobacter* species (1), *Hafnia alvei* (1), *Klebsiella* species (1), *Kluyvera* species (1), *Leclercia* species. (1), *Pantoea agglomerans* (1), *Pantoea* species (6), *Proteus vulgaris* (1), *Providencia stuartii* (1), and *Serratia liquefaciens* (2).

cSome patients had more than one infectious source.

dIncluded meningitis, intracranial abscess, endocarditis, parapharyngeal abscess, and retropharyngeal abscess.

eIncluded intermittent hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, and continuous venovenous hemodialysis.