antibiotics

MDPI

Article

Pseudomonas aeruginosa Community-Onset Bloodstream Infections: Characterization, Diagnostic Predictors, and Predictive Score Development—Results from the PRO-BAC Cohort

Pedro María Martínez Pérez-Crespo [1,2], Álvaro Rojas [3], Joaquín Felipe Lanz-García [1], Pilar Retamar-Gentil[1], José María Reguera-Iglesias [4], Olalla Lima-Rodríguez [5], Alfonso del Arco Jiménez [6], Jonathan Fernández Suárez [7], Alfredo Jover-Saenz[8],JosuneGoikoetxea Aguirre [9], Eva León Jiménez [2],María Luisa Cantón-Bulnes[10], Pilar Ortega Lafont[11], Carlos Armiñanzas Castillo [12], Juan Sevilla Blanco [13], Jordi CuquetPedragosa[14], Lucía Boix-Palop[15], Berta BecerrilCarral[16],Alberto Bahamonde-Carrasco [17], Teresa MarrodanCiordia[18], Clara NateraKindelán[19], Isabel María Reche Molina [20], Carmen Herrero Rodríguez [21], Inés Pérez Camacho [22], David Vinuesa García [23], Fátima Galán-Sánchez [24],Alejandro Smithson Amat[25], Esperanza Merino de Lucas [26], Antonio Sánchez-Porto [27], Marcos Guzmán García [28], Inmaculada López-Hernández [1], Jesús Rodríguez-Baño [1,*],Luis Eduardo López-Cortés [1] and on behalf of the PROBAC REIPI/GEIH-SEIMC/SAEI Group .

Table S1. Strobe checklist.

Selection/Topic	#	Checklist Item	Reported on Page #
TITLE AND ABSTRACT			
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate study´s design with a commonly used term in title or abstract	1
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balance summary of what was done and found	1,2
INTRODUCTION			
Background/Rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	2
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	2
METHODS			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	2,3
Setting	5	Describe setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	2,3
Participants	6	(a) Cohort study- Give eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection participants. Describe methods of follow-up. (b) Cohort study- For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed	2,3
Study selection	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	2,3
Data sources	8	For each study, present characteristics for which data were extracted (e.g., study size, etc)	2,3
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	2, 3
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	2, 3
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analysis. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	3
Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	3
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions (c) Explain how missing data were addressed	3
		(d) Cohort study- If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed. (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	3
RESULTS			

Participants	13	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of the study- e.g. numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed	4
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	
		(c) Consider use a flow diagram	4
Descriptive data	14	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	4
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	
		(c) Cohort study- Summarize follow-up time (eg average and total amount)	4,5,6
Outcome data	15	Cohort study- Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	4,5,6,7
Main results	16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates, and if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included.	4,5,6,7
		(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	
		(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful period	4,5,6,7
Other analysis	17	Report other analyses done- eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	6,7
DISCUSSION			
Key results	18	summaries key results with reference to study objectives	7,8
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both directions and magnitude of any potential bias.	8
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	7, 8
Generalisability	21	Discuss generalizability (external validity) of the study results	8
OTHER INFORMATION			
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	9

Table S2. Antimicrobial exposure in the previous month. Data are number (%) of cases.

	***Enterobacteriales* (*n* = 2572)**	***P. aeruginosa* (*n* = 78)**	***p***
Any previous antimicrobials	610/2572 (23.7)	29/78 (37.2)	<0.01
Antipseudomonal antibiotics[a]	239/2572 (9.3)	15/78 (19.2)	<0.01
Antipseudomonal β-lactams[b]	95/2572 (3.7)	10/78 (12.8)	<0.01
Amoxicillin or ampicillin	26/2572 (1)	1/78 (1.3)	0.81
Amoxicillin - clavulanic acid	166/2572 (6.5)	5/78 (6.4)	0.99
Piperacillin –tazobactam	60/2572 (2.3)	6/78 (7.7)	0.03
Cloxacillin	4/2572 (0.2)	2/78 (2.6)	<0.01
Cephalosporins[c]	131/2572 (5.1)	9/78 (11.5)	0.01
Cefazolin	19/2572 (0.7)	1/78 (1.3)	0.56
Cefditoren	3/2572 (0.1)	0/78	0.76
Cefixime	13/2572 (0.5)	2/78 (2.6)	0.02
Cefotaxime/Ceftriaxone	23/2572 (0.9)	1/78 (1.3)	0.72
Cefuroxime	74/2572 (2.9)	4/78 (5.1)	0.25
Antipseudomonal cephalosporins[d]	6/2572 (0.2)	2/78 (2.6)	<0.01
Cefepime	4/2572 (0.2)	1/78 (1.3)	0.02
Ceftazidime	2/2572 (0.1)	1/78 (1.3)	<0.01
Carbapenems[e]	42/2572 (1.6)	4/78 (5.1)	0.02
Ertapenem	10/2572 (0.4)	2/78 (2.6)	0.05
Meropenem/Imipenem	33/2572 (1.3)	2/78 (2.6)	0.33
Aminoglycosides[f]	12/2572 (0.5)	1/78 (1.3)	0.31

Amikacin	5/2572 (0.2)	0/78	0.70
Gentamycin	6/2572 (0.2)	1/78 (1.3)	0.08
Tobramycin	1/2572 (0.1)	0/78	0.86
Quinolones[g]	174/2572 (6.8)	3/78 (3.8)	0.31
Ciprofloxacin	110/2572 (4.3)	3/78 (3.8)	0.85
Levofloxacin	47/2572 (1.8)	0/78	0.23
Moxifloxacin	9/2572 (0.3)	0/78	0.60
Norfloxacin	13/2572 (0.5)	0/78	0.53
Trimethoprim- sulfamethoxazole	29/2572 (1.1)	7/78 (9)	<0.01
Tigecycline	0/2572	1/78 (1.3)	<0.01
Fosfomycin	92/2572 (3.6)	1/78 (1.3)	0.28
Colistin	1/2572 (0.1)	1/78 (1.3)	<0.01
Clindamycin	6/2572 (0.2)	0/78	0.70
Metronidazole	9/2572 (0.3)	0/78	0.60
Azithromycin	12/2572 (0.5)	0/78	0.55
Daptomycin	3/2572 (0.1)	0/78	0.70
Linezolid	4/2572 (0.2)	1/78 (1.3)	0.02
Vancomycin	3/2572 (0.1)	2/78 (2.6)	<0.01

[a]Includes piperacillin-tazobactam, aztreonam, cefepime, ceftazidime, meropenem/imipenem, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, colistin, amikacin, gentamycin, tobramycin and tigecycline. [b]Includes piperacillin-tazobactam, aztreonam, cefepime, ceftazidime and meropenem/imipenem. [c]Includes cefazolin, cefditoren, cefepime, cefixime, cefotaxime/ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, cefuroxime. [d]Includes cefepime and ceftazidime. [e]Includes meropenem/imipenem and ertapenem. [f]Includes amikacin, gentamycin and tobramycin. [g]Includes ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin and norfloxacin.