

Supplemental Digital Content 6

TABLE. Ceftaroline MIC Distributions for Baseline Pathogens (ITT Population)

Baseline pathogen (no. of isolates tested)	Number of pathogens (n cumulative % of pathogens)												
	MIC (mg/L)												
	≤0.03	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.5	0.5	1	2	4	8	16	32	>32
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (6)	0	2 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (83.3)	0	1 (100.0)
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (1)	0	0	1 (100.0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (2)	0	0	0	2 (100.0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> (1)	0	0	0	1 (100.0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Staphylococcus hominis</i> (1)	0	0	0	1 (100.0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> (1)	1 (100.0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Streptococcus salivarius</i> group (2)	1 (50.0)	1 (100.0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Multiple isolates of the same species from the same patient are counted only once, regardless of the source, using the isolate with the highest MIC to ceftaroline. The numerator for the cumulative number of pathogens percentage calculations sums the number of pathogens with the given column's MIC and all MICs to the left of it. The denominator is the number of pathogens tested.

The ITT population consists of all enrolled patients.

ITT, intent to treat; MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration.