

## Supplementary Materials

# Three-Year Trends of Healthcare-Associated Infections and Antibiotic Use in Acute Care Hospitals: Findings from 2016–2018 Point Prevalence Surveys in Sicily, Italy

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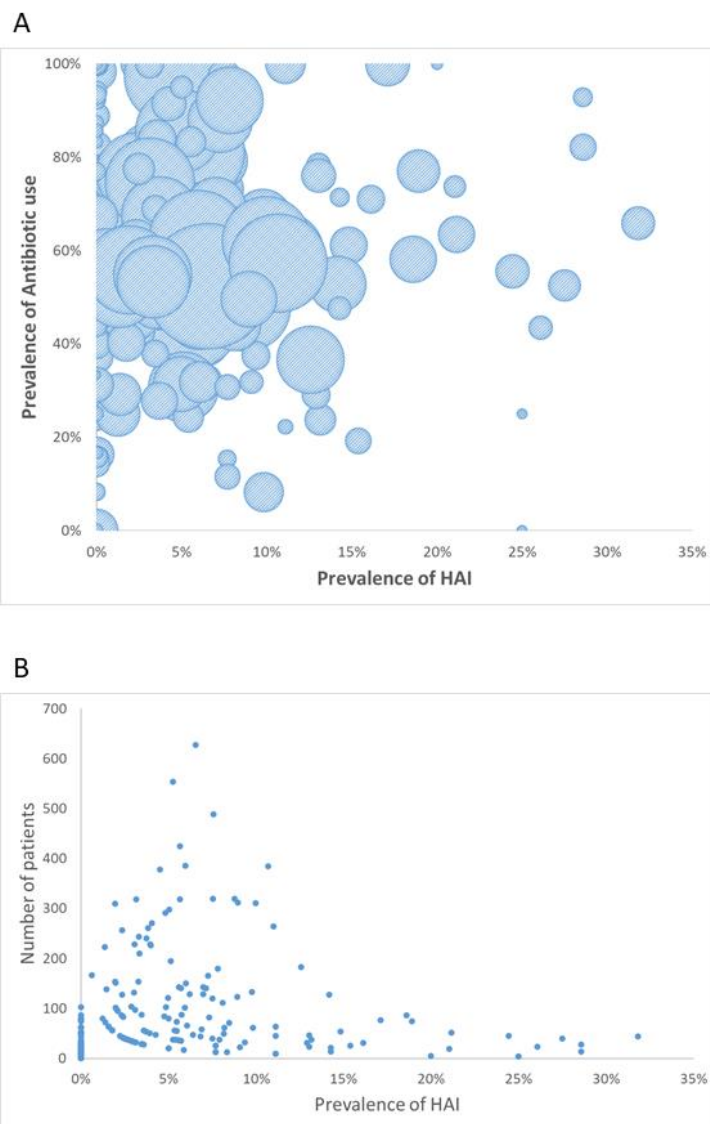
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**Table S1.** Distribution of the types of HAI by year of the Point Prevalence Survey.

Types of Infection	2016 (n = 349)	2017 (n = 317)	2018 (n = 371)
Urinary tract infections	20.3%	14.5%	21.8%
Pneumonia	28.5%	28.4%	31.5%
Surgical site infections	15.0%	14.2%	11.1%
Bloodstream	5.1%	6.6%	7.0%
Gastrointestinal system infections	4.0%	9.2%	4.9%
Skin and soft tissue infections	5.4%	9.2%	3.8%
Eye, ears, nose or mouth infections	1.1%	1.9%	1.6%
Systemic infections	3.4%	1.6%	1.3%
Cardiovascular system infections	2.0%	1.3%	1.6%
Central vascular catheter-related infections	3.1%	5.4%	4.9%
Peripheral vascular catheter-related infections	1.4%	0.9%	1.1%
Lower respiratory tract infections	5.4%	3.8%	5.9%
Bone and joint infections	2.8%	1.6%	1.9%
Reproductive tract infections	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Central nervous system infections	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%

**Table S2.** Distribution of the antimicrobial agents by year of the Point Prevalence Survey.

Antimicrobials	2016 (n = 4420)	2017 (n = 4394)	2018 (n = 4782)	p-Value
Third-generation cephalosporins	21.86%	21.78%	22.38%	0.752
Fluoroquinolones	19.00%	18.93%	14.37%	<0.001
Combinations of penicillins, incl. betalactamase inhibitors	15.00%	13.18%	14.62%	0.035
Carbapenems	7.51%	7.26%	7.49%	0.883
Glycopeptide antibacterials	6.31%	5.80%	5.00%	0.023
First-generation cephalosporins	5.75%	8.74%	7.80%	<0.001
Imidazole derivatives	4.59%	4.26%	4.33%	0.717
Penicillins, extended spectrum	3.51%	3.12%	3.85%	0.164
Aminoglycosides	2.74%	2.59%	2.68%	0.916
Macrolides	2.24%	2.12%	4.18%	<0.001



**Figure S1.** Relationship between prevalence of antibiotic use, prevalence of HAI and number of patients surveyed in each hospital. **(A)** The bubble graph reports the prevalence of HAI (x-axis) and the prevalence of antibiotic use (y-axis) in each hospital. The size of each bubble is proportional to the number of patients surveyed in each hospital. **(B)** This plot shows the correlation between the prevalence of HAI (x-axis) and the number of patients surveyed in each hospital (y-axis).