Additions for table 1

Age group * Gender Crosstabulation						
	Gender					
		male	female	Total		
		Count	29	0	29	
	1m	% within age group	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	1-3m	Count	18	18	36	
0.00		% within age group	50.00%	50.0%	100.0%	
group	3-12m	Count	12	145	157	
		% within age group	7.6%	92.4%	100.0%	
		Count	59	163	222	
	Total	% within age group	26.6%	73.4%	100.0%	

Supplementary Table 1.

- According to the table, the incidence of infection among neonates was higher in males, reaching 100%.
- In ages 1-3 months, the ratio between males and females became equal, 50% males and 50% females.
- In ages 3-12 months the incidence of infection was much higher in females in compared to males, 93% females and 7% males.

		Crosstab			
			Urine L	eukocytes	
			Ν	Y	Total
Urine		Count	20	160	180
Culture	E-coli	% within Urine Culture	11.1%	88.9%	100.0%
		Count	7	8	15
	Enterococous	% within Urine Culture	46.7%	53.3%	100.0%
		Count	2	8	10
	Kleniellr pnemonia	% within Urine Culture	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
		Count	1	6	7
	Pseudomonas	% within Urine Culture	14.3%	85.7%	100.0%
		Count	0	2	2
	Staphyloccous	% within Urine Culture	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Count	0	4	4
	Proteus mirablis	% within Urine Culture	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Enterobacter	Count	1	0	1
	cloacae	% within Urine Culture	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
		Count	0	1	1
	Klebsiela oxytoca	% within Urine Culture	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Count	31	189	220
	Total	% within Urine Culture	14.1%	85.9%	100.0%

Supplementary Table 2.

- The level of leukocytosis did not correlate with the bacterial species.
- E. coli manifested a higher level of leukocyturia.
- Pathogens, such as Klebsiella and Pseudomonas showed a lower level of leukocyturia.

		Crossta	ıb		
			Urine	Nitrates	
			Ν	Y	- Total
		Count	117	65	182
	E-coli	% within Urine Culture	64.3%	35.7%	100.0%
		Count	12	3	15
	Enterococous	% within Urine Culture	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
		Count	6	4	10
Urine	Kleniellr pnemonia	% within Urine Culture	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
Culture		Count	6	1	7
	Pseudomonas	% within Urine Culture	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
		Count	2	0	2
	Staphyloccous	% within Urine Culture	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
		Count	3	1	4
	Proteus mirablis	% within Urine Culture	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
		Count	1	0	1
	Enterobacter cloacae	% within Urine Culture	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
		Count	1	0	1
	Klebsiela oxytoca	% within Urine Culture	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	T 1	Count	148	74	222
	Iotal	% within Urine Culture	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%

Supplementary Table 3. The presence of nitrites in urinalysis was not significant in the diagnosis of the growing bacteria, especially with gram negative bacteria. It is related to several factors, such as infant's nutrition and the reliability of the dipstick



Supplementary Figure 1.

- The dominant bacteria in males was E. coli, followed by enterococcus. Among neonates those findings were even more prominent.
- Other infectious bacteria including Enterobacter cloacae and Klebsiela oxytoca appeared, but in lower rates.

	Females		
			150
			100
			50
		-	
E-coli	🖷 Entero co cous	📕 Klebsiella Pnemonia	
Pseudomo nas	Staphylo cco us	📮 Proteus mirablis	
ENTEROBACTER CLC	DA CA E 🖀 KLEBSIELLA oxyto ca		

Supplementary figure 2.

- Under the age of 1 month, no specific bacteria were found to be dominant in causing UTI.
- In the ages 1-3 months, the leading bacteria causing UTI was E.coli, and in rare cases Klebsiella.
- E.coli was the most dominant bacteria in the age group of 3-12 months.

Additions for table 3

Crosstab							
)			
			1m = 0	1-3m = 1	3-12m =	Total	
					2		
		Count	28	31	131	190	
	N	% within ESBL	14.7%	16.3%	68.9%	100.0%	
FSBI		Count	0	0	4	4	
LODL	Y	% within ESBL	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
		Count	28	31	135	194	
	Total	% within ESBL	14.4%	16.0%	69.6%	100.0%	

	Crosstab							
				age group				
				1-3m=1	3-12m=2	Total		
		Count	22	27	134	183		
	e-coli	% within Urine Culture	12.0%	14.8%	73.2%	100.0%		
		Count	5	2	7	14		
	enterococous	% within Urine Culture	35.7%	14.3%	50.0%	100.0%		
		Count	1	4	5	10		
	kleniellr pnemonia	% within Urine Culture	10.0%	40.0%	50.0%	100.0%		
		Count	0	0	7	7		
	pseudomonas	% within Urine Culture	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
		Count	1	1	0	2		
	staphyloccous	% within Urine Culture	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%		
		Count	0	1	3	4		
Urine	proteus mirablis	% within Urine Culture	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%		
Culture		Count	0	1	0	1		
-	enterobacter cloacae	% within Urine Culture	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%		
		Count	0	0	1	1		
	klebsiela oxytoca	% within Urine Culture	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
		Count	29	36	157	222		
	Total	% within Urine Culture	13.1%	16.2%	70.7%	100.0%		

Crosstab							
				age group		Total	
			1m=0	1-3m=1	3-12m=2		
		Count	23	30	109	162	
	S	% within Augmentin	14.2%	18.5%	67.3%	100.0%	
		Count	1	2	14	17	
	I	% within Augmentin	5.9%	11.8%	82.4%	100.0%	
Augmentin	R	Count	5	4	33	42	
		% within Augmentin	11.9%	9.5%	78.6%	100.0%	
	Total	Count	29	36	156	221	
		% within Augmentin	13.1%	16.3%	70.6%	100.0%	

Sensitivity to Augmentin was significant in the age of 3-12 months, it was less effective in 1-3 months, and even less significant under the age of 1 month.

Crosstab								
			a	age group				
			1m=0	1-3m=1	3-12m=2			
		Count	21	24	115	160		
	S	% within RESPRIM	13.1%	15.0%	71.9%	100.0%		
		Count	2	3	3	8		
RESPRIM	Ι	% within RESPRIM	25.0%	37.5%	37.5%	100.0%		
		Count	6	9	37	52		
	R	% within RESPRIM	11.5%	17.3%	71.2%	100.0%		
		Count	29	36	155	220		
	Total	% within RESPRIM	13.2%	16.4%	70.5%	100.0%		

Sensitivity to Resprim was significant in the age of 3-12 months.

Crosstab							
				age grou	þ		
			1m=0	1-3m=1	3-12m=2	Total	
	S	Count	25	34	127	186	
		% within CEPH_1g	13.4%	18.3%	68.3%	100.0%	
	Ι	Count	1	1	6	8	
		% within CEPH_1g	12.5%	12.5%	75.0%	100.0%	
CEPH_1g	R	Count	3	1	23	27	
		% within CEPH_1g	11.1%	3.7%	85.2%	100.0%	
		Count	29	36	156	221	
	Total	% within CEPH_1g	13.1%	16.3%	70.6%	100.0%	

Resistance to 1st generation Cephalosporin was documented in 27 cases, especially in ages of 3-12 months. Moderate resistance was found in the age group of 1-3 month, while mild resistance was found under the age of 1 month.

Crosstab							
			á	age group			
			1m=0	1-3m=1	3-12m=2	Total	
	S	Count	28	35	153	216	
		% within CEPH_3g	13.0%	16.2%	70.8%	100.0%	
	R	Count	0	1	3	4	
		% within CEPH_3g	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%	
CEPH_3g	3	Count	0	0	1	1	
		% within CEPH_3g	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Total	Count	28	36	157	221	
		% within CEPH_3g	12.7%	16.3%	71.0%	100.0%	

No resistance to 3rd generation Cephalosporin was documented among neonates.

3 cases of resistance were documented in the group age of 3-12 months.

1 case of resistance was documented in the group age of 1-3 months.



During younger ages, the sensitivity to Augmentin was higher in comparison to Resprim. However, as the age increased, the sensitivity to Resprim became higher than Augmentin.



The sensitivity was lower among younger ages. Nevertheless, it became higher as the infant age increased. It is associated with the dominant bacteria – E. coli.



The sensitivity is very high, with almost no resistance in neonatal period. Minor resistances were documented in older age groups.