Supplement 4. Comparison of antibiotic resistance of *E. coli* isolates from acute pyelonephritis patients among regions during 2017-2018.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Daegu (n = 123) | Seoul (n = 230) | Daejeon (n = 85) | *P* |
| Amikacin | 0 (0) | 1 (0.4) | 0 (0) | 0.636 |
| Cefepime  | 42 (34.1) | 74 (32.2) | 24 (28.2) | 0.664 |
| Cefotaxime | 42 (34.1) | 80 (34.8) | 25 (29.4) | 0.491 |
| Cefoxitin | 8 (6.5) | 15 (6.5) | 9 (10.6) | 0.432 |
| Fluoroquinolone | 40 (32.5) | 78 (33.9) | 28 (32.9) | 0.962 |
| Gentamicin | 44 (35.8) | 75 (32.6) | 26 (30.6) | 0.718 |
| Imipenem | 1 (0.8) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0.277 |
| Piperacillin/tazobactam  | 8 (6.5) | 8 (3.5) | 2 (2.4) | 0.261 |

Note: The data was extracted from the study for “Change in clinical characteristics of community-acquired acute pyelonephritis in South Korea: comparison between 2010-2011 and 2017-2018” [18].