Appendix 4 (as supplied by the authors): Distribution of second antibiotic prescriptions

Initial Antibiotic	Number of Patients with a Second Prescription	Second Antibiotic Prescription				
		Nitrofurantoin	Ciprofloxacin	Norfloxacin	TMP/SMX	Other‡
Relatively Low eGFR*						
Nitrofurantoin	5 551		222 (40.3)	86 (15.6)	102 (18.5)	141 (25.6)
Ciprofloxacin	137	59 (43.1)		§	22 (16.1)	56 (40.9)
Norfloxacin	145	45 (31.0)	29 (20.0)		33 (22.8)	38 (26.2)
TMP/SMX	193	57 (29.5)	59 (30.6)	34 (17.6)		43 (22.3)
Relatively High eGFR†						
Nitrofurantoin	8 198		2 966 (36.2)	1 678 (20.5)	1 643 (20.0)	1 911 (23.3)
Ciprofloxacin	1 825	869 (47.6)		108 (5.9)	283 (15.5)	565 (31.0)
Norfloxacin	2 904	1 222 (42.1)	426 (14.7)		518 (17.8)	738 (25.4)
TMP/SMX	3 957	1 486 (37.6)	975 (24.6)	757 (19.1)		739 (18.7)

Data are presented as the number (percentage) of patients. eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate, TMP/SMX= trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole
*Relatively low eGFR cohort: the algorithm of database codes identified patients with a median eGFR of 38 mL/min per 1.73m^2.[1]
†Relatively high eGFR cohort: absence of chronic kidney disease database codes identified patients with a median eGFR of 69 mL/min per 1.73m^2.[1]
‡'Other' antibiotics listed in Appendix 2.
§Cell combined with Other column due to privacy reasons.

Reference
1. Fleet JL, Dixon SN, Shariff SZ, et al. Detecting chronic kidney disease in population-based administrative databases using an algorithm of hospital encounter and physician claim codes. *BMC Nephrol* 2013;14:81. doi:10.1186/1471-2369-14-81.