

Online supplement

Table E1. Pathogens recovered from the 80 patients with microbiologically documented pneumonia

Pathogens	Patients
Gram-positive cocci	32 (40%)
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	16 (20%)
Other <i>Streptococci</i>	10 (12.5%)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> [‡]	6 (7.5%)
Gram-negative bacilli	39 (49%)
Enterobacteriaceae	23 (29%)
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	8 (10%)
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	8 (10%)
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	3 (4%)
Others	4 (5%)
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	13 (16%)
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	3 (4%)
Gram-negative cocci	1 (1%)
<i>Neisseria</i> sp.	1 (1%)
Intracellular bacteria	8 (10%)
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i> ^{&}	4 (5%)
<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> [§]	2 (2.5%)
<i>Coxiella burnetii</i> [§]	1 (1%)
<i>Chlamydia pneumoniae</i> [§]	1 (1%)

Data are number (percent).

‡ All strains were susceptible to methicillin.

& All cases were diagnosed based on urinary antigen.

§ All cases were diagnosed retrospectively by serological testing.

Microbiologically documented pneumonia was defined as an acute respiratory failure (ARF) episode consistent with bacterial infection and identification of pathogenic bacteria in sputum, BAL fluid, or blood cultures.