**Table 1. Distribution of rapidly growing mycobacteria (RGM) species by specimen type**

A) PD: Peritoneal Dialysis

**Table 2. Antimicrobial susceptibility of *Mycobacteroides abscessus* group (MAG) strains**

A) These strains included 5 *M. abscessus* subsp. *bolletii* (MBO).

B) S:Susceptible, I: intermediate, R: resistant

C) Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) data for minocycline could not be determined for one strain.

D) Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole

E) Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid

**Table 3. Antimicrobial susceptibility of major rapidly growing mycobacteria (RGM) strains other than *M. abscessus* group (MAG)**

A) Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for ciprofloxacin and moxifloxacin could not be determined for one strain.

B) Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole

C) Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid

**Table 4. Characteristics of antimicrobial susceptibility of rapidly growing mycobacteria (RGM) species**

◎Susceptible isolates >75%, 〇 Susceptible isolates 50‒75%, △Susceptible isolates 25‒50%, ▲Susceptible isolates 0‒25%

A) Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole



**Table 5. *erm*(41) sequevar type and clarithromycin minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of *M. abscessus* subsp. *abscessus* (MAB)**

A) These strains did not grow sufficiently in the control well, and MIC could not be determined.

B) Other rare sequevar types. These types did not include types 3, 4, and 5.

C)PCR was performed to obtain a product, but sufficient *erm*(41) gene sequence data could not be obtained.

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**Table 6. Frequency of *rrl* mutation in 37 *Mycobacteroides abscessus* group (MAG) strains**

A) Acquired resistance = CAM minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) ≥ 8 mg/L at early reading time (ERT)

B) PCR was performed to obtain a product, but sufficient *rrl* gene sequence data could not be obtained.

C) PCR was performed to obtain a product, but sufficient *erm*(41) gene sequence data could not be obtained.