**Supplementary data**

**Supplementary Table** List of patients with methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) bacteremia who received continuous teicoplanin treatment

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Ages-range/Sex | Underlyingdisease | Pitt bacteremia score ≥4 | Infection source | Infection source control | TeicoplaninMIC (mg/L) | Teicoplanin treatment days | Hospitalizationcourse (days)  | Favorableoutcome |
| 1. | 81-90/ M | CAD, CKD (3) | Yes | Primary bacteremia | NA | 0.25 | 10 | 10 | No |
| 2 | 81-90/ M | CAD, DM, ESRD | No | Bone and joint infection | Yes | 1.0 | 21 | 32 | Yes |
| 3. | 91-100/ M | CHF, HTN, CKD (3) | Yes | Primary bacteremia | NA | 1.0 | 14 | 30 | Yes |
| 4. | 61-70/ M | Malignancy, COPD | No | Catheter-related Infection | Yes | 1.0 | 7 | 24 | Yes |
| 5. | 71-80/ F | Malignancy, HTN, CKD (3) | No | Primary bacteremia | NA | 1.5 | 5 | 7 | Yes |
| 6 | 51-60/ M | Cirrhosis | No | Primary bacteremia | NA | 1.0 | 12 | 27 | Yes |
| 7. | 61-70/ M | DM, HTN, CHF, CKD (3) | Yes | Catheter-related infection | No | 1.0 | 25 | 30 | Yes |

CAD: coronary artery disease; DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; CKD (stage): chronic kidney disease; ESRD: end-stage renal disease; HTN: hypertension; COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; NA: not applicable**Supplementary Figure** Duration (in days) to switching to ß-lactam treatment (N=21) for methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) bacteremia in the initial teicoplanin treatment group.



A total of 21 patients in the initial teicoplanin treatment group switched to β-lactam treatment for methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) bacteremia, including 17 patients switching to oxacillin, 2 patients switching to cefepime, 1 patient switching to meropenem plus vancomycin, and 1 patient switching to ceftriaxone. Among them, 71.5% (15/21) of patients switched to β-lactam treatment within 4 days after teicoplanin treatment.