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| **Supplementary table 1.** Specification of isolates classified as non-significant growth.  |
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|  | **n = 564** |
|  | nr (%) |
| ***Enterobacterales* < 104 CFU/ml** | **n = 52 (9.2%)** |
| *Escherichia coli* | 32 (5.7%) |
| *Klebsiella* spp. | 1 (0.2%) |
| *Enterobacter* spp. | 17 (3.0%) |
| *Proteus mirabilis* | 1 (0.2%) |
| *Serratia marsecens* | 1 (0.2%) |
| **Pathogens not usually associated with primary urinary tract infection** | **n = 37 (6.6%)** |
| non-fermentative Gram-negative bacteria | 16 (2.8%) |
| *Staphylococcus aureus* | 21 (3.7%) |
| **Skin contaminants** | **n = 325 (57.6%)** |
| Coagulase negative *Staphylococci* (CNS) | 310 (55.0%) |
| Other contaminants | 15 (2.7%) |
| **Two or more pathogens in the sample** | **n = 150 (26.6%)** |
| *Escherichia* *coli* and other micro-organism | 15 (2.7%) |
| two or more micro-organisms | 135 (23.9%) |

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| **Supplementary Table 2**. Antibiotic resistance among other significant growth obtained from urine samples of healthy pregnant women. |
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|  | ***Escherichia coli\**** | ***Klebsiella* spp*.*** | **Other *Enterobacterales*\*\*** |
|   | **n = 13** | **n = 32** | **n = 12** |
| ampicillin (n [%]) | 6 (46.2%) | 32 (100%) | 9 (75.0%) |
| cotrimoxazole (n [%]) | 6 (46.2%) | 11 (34.2%) | 3 (25.0%) |
| ciprofloxacin (n [%])  | 2 (15.4%) | 2 (6.3%) | 1 (8.3%) |
| gentamicin (n [%]) | 0 | 0 | 1 (8.3%) |
| ESBL- producing (n [%]) | 0 | 1 (3.2%) | 1 (8.3%)\*\*\* |
| MDR (n [%]) | 2 (15.4%) | 2 (6.3%) | 1 (8.3%) |
| MDR + gentamicin (n [%]) | 0 | 0 | 1 (8.3%) |
| ESBL + MDR (n [%]) | 0 | 1 (3.2%) | 1 (8.3%) |
| \* *Escherichia coli* growing in mixed flora*\*\* Enterobacter* spp. (n = 4), *Proteus* spp. (n = 5), *Citrobacter* spp. (n = 3) |
| \*\*\* One *Enterobacter* sp. was an ESBL producer with combined resistance to ciprofloxacin, cotrimoxazole and gentamicin. |
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| **Supplementary Table 3**. Breakdown of leukocyte esterase and nitrite in relation to significant- and non-significant growth |
|   |   |   |   |   |
|  |  | **Leukocyte esterase** | **Nitrite** | **Both**  |
|  | **n** | **n (%)** | **n (%)** | **n (%)** |
| **Clinically significant growth** | **202** | **73 (36.1%)** | **28 (13.9%)** | **19 (9.4%)** |
| *Escherichia coli* | 155 | 58 (37.4%) | 25 (16.1%) | 17 (10.9%) |
| *Klebsiella* spp. | 33 | 10 (30.3%) | 3 (9.1%) | 2 (6.1%) |
| Other *Enterobacterales* | 14 | 5 (35.7%) | 0  | 0 |
| **Non-significant growth** | **3183** | **696 (21.8%)** | **27 (0.8%)** | **13 (0.4%)** |
| *Enterobacterales* <104 CFU/ml | 52 | 11 (21.2%) | 0 | 0 |
| mixed flora | 150 | 37 (24.7%) | 2 (1.3%) | 0 |
| *Staphylococcus aureus* | 21 | 10 (47.6%) | 3 (14.3%) | 3 (14.3%) |
| skin contamination | 310 | 87 (28.1%) | 1 (0.3%) | 1 (0.3%) |
| Growth < 104 CFU/ml | 2873 | 551 (19.2%) | 21 (0.7%) | 9 (0.3%)\* |
| **No growth on culture** | **2292** | **320 (13.9%)** | **19 (0.8%)** | **7 (0.3%)\*\*** |
| Leukocyte esterase was defined as positive in case of a quantification of + or moreNitrite was classified as positive in case of a quantification of + or morePercentages represent the percentage of total cases within that growth category which was positive for either leukocyte esterase, nitrite or both**\*** Of whom 1 had taken antibiotics prior to sampling.**\*\*** Of whom 1 had taken antibiotics prior to sampling. |