

Supplementary Materials

Appendix 1. Search terms and search strategies

1. Pubmed (4448)

| Search | Query | Items found |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| #1 | Search: ((enterobacteriaceae[MeSH Terms]) OR klebsiella pneumoniae[MeSH Terms]) OR escherichia coli[MeSH Terms] | 399348 |
| #2 | Search: (((carbapenem resistant) OR (carbapenem resistance)) OR (carbapenem nonsusceptible)) OR (carbapenemase producing) | 15576 |
| #3 | Search: (((enterobacteriaceae[MeSH Terms]) OR (klebsiella pneumoniae[MeSH Terms])) OR (escherichia coli[MeSH Terms])) AND (((carbapenem resistant) OR (carbapenem resistance)) OR (carbapenem nonsusceptible)) OR (carbapenemase producing) | 5776 |
| #4 | Search: (((enterobacteriaceae[MeSH Terms]) OR (klebsiella pneumoniae[MeSH Terms])) OR (escherichia coli[MeSH Terms])) AND (((carbapenem resistant) OR (carbapenem resistance)) OR (carbapenem nonsusceptible)) OR (carbapenemase producing) Filters: Humans | 4761 |
| #5 | Search: (((enterobacteriaceae[MeSH Terms]) OR (klebsiella pneumoniae[MeSH Terms])) OR (escherichia coli[MeSH Terms])) AND (((carbapenem resistant) OR (carbapenem resistance)) OR (carbapenem nonsusceptible)) OR (carbapenemase producing) Filters: Humans, from 1994 - 2020 | 4716 |
| #6 | Search: (((enterobacteriaceae[MeSH Terms]) OR (klebsiella pneumoniae[MeSH Terms])) OR (escherichia coli[MeSH Terms])) AND (((carbapenem resistant) OR (carbapenem resistance)) OR (carbapenem nonsusceptible)) OR (carbapenemase producing) Filters: Humans, English, from 1994 - 2020 | 4448 |

2. Embase(5348)

| # | searches | results |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Enterobacteriaceae.af. | 38034 |
| 2 | Klebsiella pneumoniae.af. | 47767 |
| 3 | Escherichia coli.af. | 425764 |
| 4 | 1 or 2 or 3 | 470290 |
| 5 | carbapenem resistant.af. | 7442 |
| 6 | carbapenem resistance.af. | 3418 |
| 7 | carbapenem nonsusceptible.af. | 139 |
| 8 | carbapenemase producing.af. | 3413 |
| 9 | 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 | 11419 |
| 10 | 4 and 9 | 8235 |
| 11 | limit 10 to (human and english language and yr="1994 -Current") | 5348 |

3. Web of Science(3036)

| # | searches | results |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | TI=(Enterobacteriaceae) Databases= WOS, BCI, BIOSIS, CABI, CSCD, DIIDW, INSPEC, KJD, MEDLINE, RSCI, SCIELO, ZOOREC Timespan=1994-2020 Search language=English | 6685 |
| 2 | TI=(Klebsiella pneumoniae) Databases= WOS, BCI, BIOSIS, CABI, CSCD, DIIDW, INSPEC, KJD, MEDLINE, RSCI, SCIELO, ZOOREC Timespan=1994-2020 Search language=English | 10759 |
| 3 | TI=(Escherichia coli) Databases= WOS, BCI, BIOSIS, CABI, CSCD, DIIDW, INSPEC, KJD, MEDLINE, RSCI, SCIELO, ZOOREC Timespan=1994-2020 Search language=English | 102497 |
| 4 | #3 OR #2 OR #1 Databases= WOS, BCI, BIOSIS, CABI, CSCD, DIIDW, INSPEC, KJD, MEDLINE, RSCI, SCIELO, ZOOREC Timespan=1994-2020 Search language=English | 118551 |
| 5 | TI=(carbapenem resistance OR carbapenem resistant OR carbapenem nonsusceptible OR carbapenemase producing) Databases= WOS, BCI, BIOSIS, CABI, CSCD, DIIDW, INSPEC, KJD, MEDLINE, RSCI, SCIELO, ZOOREC Timespan=1994-2020 Search language=English | 5926 |
| 6 | #5 AND #4 Databases= WOS, BCI, BIOSIS, CABI, CSCD, DIIDW, INSPEC, KJD, MEDLINE, RSCI, SCIELO, ZOOREC Timespan=1994-2020 Search language=English | 3036 |

4. Cochrane library

| ID | Search | Hits |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| #1 | (carbapenem) AND (Enterobacteriaceae) (Limits: Word variations have been searched) | 137 |
| #2 | (carbapenem) AND (Klebsiella pneumoniae) (Limits: Word variations have been searched) | 71 |
| #3 | (carbapenem) AND (Escherichia coli) (Limits: Word variations have been searched) | 67 |
| #4 | #1 OR #2 OR #3 with Cochrane Library publication date Between Jan 1994 and Sep 2020 | 174 |

Appendix 2. List of excluded studies with reason for exclusion

| First author | Year | Reason for exclusion |
|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Adams ¹ | 2019 | inappropriate control group |
| Ahn ² | 2014 | Not specific to patients with CRE infection |
| Akgul ³ | 2016 | Not specific to patients with CRE infection |
| Balkan ⁴ | 2014 | inappropriate control group |
| Biehle ⁵ | 2015 | not a pathogen of interest |
| Bleumin ⁶ | 2012 | No separate data for patients with CRE infection |
| Bogan ⁷ | 2014 | No separate data for patients with CRE infection |
| Chang ⁸ | 2015 | no control group |
| Cristina ⁹ | 2016 | no control group |
| Dautzenberg ¹⁰ | 2015 | Not specific to patients with CRE infection |
| de Maio Carrilho ¹¹ | 2016 | no control group |
| Debby ¹² | 2012 | Not specific to patients with CRE infection |
| Diaz ¹³ | 2016 | Not specific to patients with CRE infection |
| Dizbay ¹⁴ | 2014 | not a pathogen of interest |
| Eser ¹⁵ | 2019 | Not specific to patients with CRE infection |
| Falcone ¹⁶ | 2009 | not a pathogen of interest |
| Fang ¹⁷ | 2019 | No separate data for patients with CRE infection |
| Forde ¹⁸ | 2017 | No separate data for patients with CRE infection |
| Freire ¹⁹ | 2015 | inappropriate control group |
| Gao ²⁰ | 2019 | inappropriate control group |
| Gasink ²¹ | 2009 | No separate data for patients with CRE infection |
| Gaviria ²² | 2011 | Letters, comments or reports |
| Giacobbe ²³ | 2015 | Not the antibiotic resistance of interest |
| Giannella ²⁴ | 2014 | Not specific to patients with CRE infection |
| Girmania ²⁵ | 2015 | inappropriate control group |
| Girometti ²⁶ | 2014 | no outcomes of interest |
| Gowda ²⁷ | 2014 | no outcomes of interest |
| Grabowski ²⁸ | 2017 | No separate data for patients with CRE infection |
| Hauck ²⁹ | 2016 | inappropriate control group |
| Hu ³⁰ | 2016 | Not specific to patients with CRE infection |
| Jiao ³¹ | 2015 | No separate data for patients with CRE infection |
| Kang ³² | 2019 | Not specific to patients with CRE infection |
| Kofteridis ³³ | 2014 | No separate data for patients with CRE infection |
| Lai ³⁴ | 2013 | inappropriate control group |
| Lee ³⁵ | 2013 | no outcomes of interest |
| Lee ³⁶ | 2012 | inappropriate control group |
| López-González ³⁷ | 2017 | inappropriate control group |
| Lubbert ³⁸ | 2014 | No separate data for patients with CRE infection |
| Mantzaris ³⁹ | 2013 | inappropriate control group |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Marimuthu ⁴⁰ | 2013 | Letters, comments or reports |
| Mazza ⁴¹ | 2017 | inappropriate control group |
| Miller ⁴² | 2016 | no outcomes of interest |
| Mouloudi ⁴³ | 2014 | inappropriate control group |
| Muggeo ⁴⁴ | 2017 | No separate data for patients with CRE infection |
| Nouvenne ⁴⁵ | 2014 | No separate data for patients with CRE infection |
| Orsi ⁴⁶ | 2011 | inappropriate control group |
| Papadimitriou-Olivgeris ⁴⁷ | 2013 | Not specific to patients with CRE infection |
| Patel ⁴⁸ | 2015 | inappropriate control group |
| Porwal ⁴⁹ | 2014 | Letters, comments or reports |
| Qureshi ⁵⁰ | 2014 | inappropriate control group |
| Rodrigues ⁵¹ | 2016 | inappropriate control group |
| Salsano ⁵² | 2016 | inappropriate control group |
| Segagni Lusignani ⁵³ | 2020 | No separate data for patients with CRE infection |
| Shankar ⁵⁴ | 2018 | no control group |
| Taminato ⁵⁵ | 2019 | inappropriate control group |
| Tamma ⁵⁶ | 2017 | inappropriate control group |
| Tascini ⁵⁷ | 2015 | Not specific to patients with CRE infection |
| Tsereteli ⁵⁸ | 2018 | no outcomes of interest |
| Tumbarello ⁵⁹ | 2015 | inappropriate control group |
| Tumbarello ⁶⁰ | 2014 | inappropriate control group |
| Tuon ⁶¹ | 2017 | no outcomes of interest |
| Jamal ⁶² | 2016 | no outcomes of interest |
| Wang ⁶³ | 2016 | No separate data for patients with CRE infection |

References of studies excluded

1. Adams DJ, Susi A, Nylund CM. Clinical characteristics, risk factors, and outcomes of patients hospitalized in the US military health system with carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae infection. *Am J Infect Control* 2020;48:644-649. doi: 10.1016/j.ajic.2019.10.006. [Epub ahead of print: 20 Nov 2019].
2. Ahn JY, Song JE, Kim MH, et al. Risk factors for the acquisition of carbapenem-resistant Escherichia coli at a tertiary care center in South Korea: A matched case-control study. *Am J Infect Control* 2014;42:621-5.
3. Akgul F, Bozkurt I, Sunbul M, Esen S, Leblebicioglu H. Risk factors and mortality in the Carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae infection: case control study. *Pathog Glob Health* 2016;110:321-325. doi: 10.1080/20477724.2016.1254976. [Epub ahead of print: 01 Dec 2016].
4. Balkan II, Aygun G, Aydin S, Mutcali SI, Kara Z, Kuskucu M, et al. Blood stream infections due to OXA-48-like carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae: Treatment and survival. *Int J Infect Dis* 2014;26:51-6. doi: 10.1016/j.ijid.2014.05.012. [Epub ahead of print: 03 Jul 2014].
5. Biehle LR, Cottreau JM, Thompson DJ, Filipek RL, O'Donnell JN, Lasco TM, et al. Outcomes and risk factors for mortality among patients treated with carbapenems for klebsiella spp. Bacteremia. *PLoS One* 2015;10:e0143845.
6. Bleumin D, Cohen MJ, Moranne O, Esnault VLM, Benenson S, Paltiel O, et al. Carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae is associated with poor outcome in hemodialysis patients. *J Infect* 2012;65:318-25. doi: 10.1016/j.jinf.2012.06.005. [Epub ahead of print: 18 Jun 2012].
7. Bogan C, Kaye KS, Chopra T, Hayakawa K, Pogue JM, Lephart PR, et al. Outcomes of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae isolation: Matched analysis. *Am J Infect Control* 2014;42:612-20.
8. Chang YY, Chuang YC, Siu LK, Wu TL, Lin JC, Lu PL, et al. Clinical features of patients with carbapenem nonsusceptible Klebsiella pneumoniae and Escherichia coli in intensive care units: a nationwide multicenter study in Taiwan. *J Microbiol Immunol Infect* 2015;48:219-25. doi: 10.1016/j.jmii.2014.05.010. [Epub ahead of print: 26 Jul 2014].
9. Cristina ML, Sartini M, Ottria G, Schinca E, Cenderello N, Crisalli MP, et al. Epidemiology and biomolecular characterization of carbapenem-resistant klebsiella pneumoniae in an Italian hospital. *J Prev Med Hyg* 2016;57:E149-E156.
10. Dautzenberg MJ, Wekesa AN, Gniadkowski M, Antoniadou A, Giamarellou H, Petrikos GL, et al. The Association between Colonization with Carbapenemase-Producing Enterobacteriaceae and Overall ICU Mortality: An Observational Cohort Study. *Crit Care Med* 2015;43:1170-7.
11. de Maio Carrilho CM, de Oliveira LM, Gaudereto J, Perozin JS, Urbano MR, Camargo CH, et al. A prospective study of treatment of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae infections and risk factors associated with outcome. *BMC Infect Dis* 2016;16:629.
12. Debby BD, Ganor O, Yasmin M, David L, Nathan K, Ilana T, et al. Epidemiology of carbapenem resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae colonization in an intensive care unit. *Eur J*

- Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* 2012;31:1811-7. doi: 10.1007/s10096-011-1506-5. [Epub ahead of print: 14 Jan 2012].
13. Diaz A, Ortiz DC, Trujillo M, Garces C, Jaimes F, Restrepo AV. Clinical Characteristics of Carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Infections in Ill and Colonized Children in Colombia. *Pediatr Infect Dis J* 2016;35:237-41.
 14. Dizbay M, Tunccan OG, Karasahin O, Aktas F. Emergence of carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella* spp. infections in a Turkish university hospital: epidemiology and risk factors. *J Infect Dev Ctries* 2014;8:44-9.
 15. Eser F, Yilmaz GR, Guner R, Hasanoglu I, Urkmez Korkmaz FY, Acikgoz ZC, et al. Risk factors for rectal colonization of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae in a tertiary care hospital: a case-control study from Turkey. *Turk J Med Sci* 2019;49:341-346.
 16. Falcone M, Mezzatesta ML, Perilli M, Forcella C, Venditti M. Infections with VIM-1 metallo- β -lactamase-producing enterobacter cloacae and their correlation with clinical outcome. *J Clin Microbiol* 2009;47:3514-9. doi: 10.1128/JCM.01193-09. [Epub ahead of print: 09 Sep 2009].
 17. Fang L, Lu X, Xu H, Ma X, Chen Y, Liu Y, et al. Epidemiology and risk factors for carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae colonisation and infections: case-controlled study from an academic medical center in a southern area of China. *Pathog Dis* 2019;77:ftz034.
 18. Forde C, Stierman B, Ramon-Pardo P, Dos Santos T, Singh N. Carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Barbados: Driving change in practice at the national level. *PLoS One* 2017;12:e0176779.
 19. Freire MP, Pierrotti LC, Filho HHC, Ibrahim KY, Magri ASGK, Bonazzi PR, et al. Infection with *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase (KPC)-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in cancer patients. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* 2015;34:277-86. doi: 10.1007/s10096-014-2233-5. [Epub ahead of print: 30 Aug 2014].
 20. Gao B, Li X, Yang F, Chen W, Zhao Y, Bai G, et al. Molecular Epidemiology and Risk Factors of Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia Infection Caused by Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae. *Front Pharmacol* 2019;10:262.
 21. Gasink LB, Edelstein PH, Lautenbach E, Synnestvedt M, Fishman NO. Risk Factors and Clinical Impact of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Carbapenemase-Producing *K. pneumoniae*. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 2009;30:1180-5.
 22. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* associated with a long-term-care facility --- West Virginia, 2009-2011. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2011;60:1418-20.
 23. Giacobbe DR, Del Bono V, Trecarichi EM, De Rosa FG, Giannella M, Bassetti M, et al. Risk factors for bloodstream infections due to colistin-resistant KPC-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae*: results from a multicenter case-control-control study. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2015;21:1106.e1-8. doi: 10.1016/j.cmi.2015.08.001. [Epub ahead of print: 14 Aug 2015].
 24. Giannella M, Morelli MC, Cristini F, Ercolani G, Cescon M, Bartoletti M, et al. Carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* colonization at liver transplantation: A management challenge. *Liver Transpl* 2014;20:631-3.
 25. Girmenia C, Rossolini GM, Piciocchi A, Bertaina A, Pisapia G, Pastore D, et al. Infections by carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in SCT recipients: a

- nationwide retrospective survey from Italy. *Bone Marrow Transplant* 2015;50:282-8. doi: 10.1038/bmt.2014.231. [Epub ahead of print: 13 Oct 2014].
26. Girometti N, Lewis RE, Giannella M, Ambretti S, Viale P. Klebsiella pneumoniae Bloodstream Infection: Epidemiology and Impact of Inappropriate Empirical Therapy. *Medicine (Baltimore)* 2014;93:298-309.
 27. Gowda LK, Marie MAM. Epidemiology of carbapenem-resistant and noncarbapenem-resistant enterobacteriaceae and issues related to susceptibility testing, treatment options, and clinical outcome. *Rev Medi Microbiol* 2014;25:53-65.
 28. Grabowski ME, Kang H, Wells KM, Sifri CD, Mathers AJ, Lobo JM. Provider Role in Transmission of Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 2017;38:1329-1334. doi: 10.1017/ice.2017.216. [Epub ahead of print: 24 Oct 2017].
 29. Hauck C, Cober E, Richter SS, Perez F, Salata RA, Kalayjian RC, et al. Spectrum of excess mortality due to carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae infections. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2016;22:513-9. doi: 10.1016/j.cmi.2016.01.023. [Epub ahead of print: 03 Feb 2016].
 30. Hu Y, Ping Y, Li L, Xu H, Yan X, Dai H. A retrospective study of risk factors for carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae acquisition among ICU patients. *J Infect Dev Ctries* 2016;10:208-13.
 31. Jiao Y, Qin Y, Liu J, Li Q, Dong Y, Shang Y, et al. Risk factors for carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae infection/colonization and predictors of mortality: a retrospective study. *Pathog Glob Health* 2015;109:68-74. doi: 10.1179/2047773215Y.0000000004. [Epub ahead of print: 24 Feb 2015].
 32. Kang JS, Yi J, Ko MK, Lee SO, Lee JE, Kim K-H. Prevalence and Risk Factors of Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae Acquisition in an Emergency Intensive Care Unit in a Tertiary Hospital in Korea: a Case-Control Study. *J Korean Med Sci* 2019;34:e140.
 33. Kofteridis DP, Valachis A, Dimopoulou D, Maraki S, Christidou A, Mantadakis E, et al. Risk factors for carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae infection/colonization: a case-case-control study. *J Infect Chemother* 2014;20:293-7. doi: 10.1016/j.jiac.2013.11.007. [Epub ahead of print: 03 Apr 2014]
 34. Lai CC, Wu UI, Wang JT, Chang SC. Prevalence of carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae and its impact on clinical outcomes at a teaching hospital in Taiwan. *J Formos Med Assoc* 2013;112:492-6. doi: 10.1016/j.jfma.2012.09.021. [Epub ahead of print: 22 Nov 2012].
 35. Lee GC, Lawson KA, Burgess DS. Clinical epidemiology of carbapenem-resistant enterobacteriaceae in community hospitals: A case-case-control study. *Ann Pharmacother* 2013;47:1115-21.
 36. Lee NY, Wu JJ, Lin SH, Ko WC, Tsai LH, Yan JJ. Characterization of carbapenem-nonsusceptible Klebsiella pneumoniae bloodstream isolates at a Taiwanese hospital: clinical impacts of lowered breakpoints for carbapenems. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* 2012;31:1941-50. doi: 10.1007/s10096-011-1525-2. [Epub ahead of print: 18 Jan 2012].

37. Lopez-Gonzalez L, Candel FJ, Vinuela-Prieto JM, Gonzalez-Del Castillo J, Garcia AB, Pena I, et al. Useful independent factors for distinguish infection and colonization in patients with urinary carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae isolation. *Rev Esp Quimioter* 2017;30:450-457. [Epub ahead of print: 07 Nov 2017].
38. Lubbert C, Becker-Rux D, Rodloff AC, Laudi S, Busch T, Bartels M, et al. Colonization of liver transplant recipients with KPC-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* is associated with high infection rates and excess mortality: a case-control analysis. *Infection* 2014;42:309-16. doi: 10.1007/s15010-013-0547-3. [Epub ahead of print: 12 Nov 2013].
39. Mantzarlis K, Makris D, Manoulakas E, Karvouniaris M, Zakyntinos E. Risk factors for the first episode of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* resistant to carbapenems infection in critically ill patients: a prospective study. *Biomed Res Int* 2013;2013:850547. doi: 10.1155/2013/850547. [Epub ahead of print: 18 Dec 2013].
40. Marimuthu K, Ng TM, Teng C, Lim TP, Koh TH, Tan TY, et al. Risk factors and treatment outcome of ertapenem non-susceptible enterobacteriaceae bacteraemia. *J Infect* 2013;66:294-6. doi: 10.1016/j.jinf.2012.11.010. [Epub ahead of print: 28 Nov 2012].
41. Mazza E, Prosperi M, Panzeri MF, Limuti R, Nichelatti M, De Gasperi A. Carbapenem-Resistant *Klebsiella Pneumoniae* Infections Early After Liver Transplantation: A Single-Center Experience. *Transplant Proc* 2017;49:677-681.
42. Miller BM, Johnson SW. Demographic and infection characteristics of patients with carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae in a community hospital: Development of a bedside clinical score for risk assessment. *Am J Infect Control* 2016;44:134-7. doi: 10.1016/j.ajic.2015.09.006. [Epub ahead of print: 20 Oct 2015].
43. Mouloudi E, Massa E, Papadopoulos S, Iosifidis E, Roilides I, Theodoridou T, et al. Bloodstream infections caused by carbapenemase-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* among intensive care unit patients after orthotopic liver transplantation: risk factors for infection and impact of resistance on outcomes. *Transplant Proc* 2014;46:3216-8.
44. Muggeo A, Guillard T, Barbe C, Thierry A, Bajolet O, Vernet-Garnier V, et al. Factors associated with carriage of carbapenem-non-susceptible Enterobacteriaceae in North-Eastern France and outcomes of infected patients. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2017;72:1496-1501.
45. Nouvenne A, Ticinesi A, Lauretani F, Maggio M, Lippi G, Guida L, et al. Comorbidities and disease severity as risk factors for carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* colonization: report of an experience in an internal medicine unit. *PLoS One* 2014;9:e110001.
46. Orsi GB, Garcia-Fernandez A, Giordano A. Risk factors and clinical significance of ertapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in hospitalised patients. *J Hosp Infect* 2011;78:54-8. doi: 10.1016/j.jhin.2011.01.014. [Epub ahead of print: 30 Mar 2011].
47. Papadimitriou-Olivgeris M, Marangos M, Fligou F, Christofidou M, Sklavou C, Vamvakopoulou S, et al. KPC-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* enteric colonization acquired during intensive care unit stay: the significance of risk factors for its development and its impact on mortality. *Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis* 2013;77:169-73. doi: 10.1016/j.diagmicrobio.2013.06.007. [Epub ahead of print: 23 Jul 2013].

48. Patel TS, Nagel JL. Clinical outcomes of Enterobacteriaceae infections stratified by carbapenem MICs. *J Clin Microbiol* 2015;53:201-5. doi: 10.1128/JCM.03057-14. [Epub ahead of print: 05 Nov 2014].
49. Porwal R, Gopalakrishnan R, Rajesh NJ, Ramasubramanian V. Carbapenem resistant Gram-negative bacteremia in an Indian intensive care unit: A review of the clinical profile and treatment outcome of 50 patients. *Indian J Crit Care Med* 2014;18:750-3.
50. Qureshi ZA, Syed A, Clarke LG, Doi Y, Shields RK. Epidemiology and clinical outcomes of patients with carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* bacteriuria. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2014;58:3100-4. doi: 10.1128/AAC.02445-13. [Epub ahead of print: 17 Mar 2014].
51. Rodrigues Dos Santos BG, Amaral ES, Jr., Fernandes PF, Oliveira CM, Rodrigues JL, Perdigao Neto LV, et al. Urinary Tract Infections and Surgical Site Infections due to Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae in Renal Transplant. *Transplant Proc* 2016;48:2050-5.
52. Salsano A, Giacobbe DR, Sportelli E, Olivieri GM, Brega C, Di Biase C, et al. Risk factors for infections due to carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* after open heart surgery. *Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg* 2016;23:762-768. doi: 10.1093/icvts/ivw228. [Epub ahead of print: 01 Jul 2016].
53. Segagni Lusignani L, Presterl E, Zatorska B, Van Den Nest M, Diab-Elschahawi M. Infection control and risk factors for acquisition of carbapenemase-producing enterobacteriaceae. A 5 year (2011-2016) case-control study. *Antimicrob Resist Infect Control* 2020;9:18.
54. Shankar C, Kumar M, Baskaran A, Paul MM, Ponmudi N, Santhanam S, et al. Molecular characterisation for clonality and transmission dynamics of an outbreak of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* amongst neonates in a tertiary care centre in South India. *Indian J Med Microbiol* 2018;36:54-60.
55. Taminato M, Fram D, Pereira RRF, Sesso R, Belasco AGS, Pignatari AC, et al. Infection related to *Klebsiella pneumoniae* producing carbapenemase in renal transplant patients. *Rev Bras Enferm* 2019;72:760-766.
56. Tamma PD, Goodman KE, Harris AD, Tekle T, Roberts A, Taiwo A, et al. Comparing the Outcomes of Patients With Carbapenemase-Producing and Non-Carbapenemase-Producing Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae Bacteremia. *Clin Infect Dis* 2017;64:257-264. doi: 10.1093/cid/ciw741. [Epub ahead of print: 09 Nov 2016].
57. Tascini C, Lipsky BA, Iacopi E, Ripoli A, Sbrana F, Coppelli A, et al. KPC-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* rectal colonization is a risk factor for mortality in patients with diabetic foot infections. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2015;21:790.e1-3. doi: 10.1016/j.cmi.2015.04.010. [Epub ahead of print: 22 Apr 2015].
58. Tsereteli M, Sidamonidze K, Tsereteli D, Malania L, Vashakidze E. EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CARBAPENEM-RESISTANT *KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE* IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS OF MULTIPROFILE HOSPITALS IN TBILISI, GEORGIA. *Georgian Med News* 2018;(280-281):164-168.
59. Tumbarello M, Treccarichi EM, De Rosa FG, Giannella M, Giacobbe DR, Bassetti M, et al. Infections caused by KPC-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae*: differences in therapy and

- mortality in a multicentre study. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2015;70:2133-43. doi: 10.1093/jac/dkv086. [Epub ahead of print: 21 Apr 2015].
60. Tumbarello M, Trecarichi EM, Tumietto F, Del Bono V, De Rosa FG, Bassetti M, et al. Predictive models for identification of hospitalized patients harboring KPC-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2014;58:3514-20. doi: 10.1128/AAC.02373-13. [Epub ahead of print: 14 Apr 2014].
61. Tuon FF, Graf ME, Merlini A, Rocha JL, Stallbaum S, Arend LN, et al. Risk factors for mortality in patients with ventilator-associated pneumonia caused by carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae. *Braz J Infect Dis* 2017;21:1-6. doi: 10.1016/j.bjid.2016.09.008. [Epub ahead of print: 04 Nov 2014].
62. Jamal WY, Albert MJ, Rotimi VO. High Prevalence of New Delhi Metallo-beta-Lactamase-1 (NDM-1) Producers among Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae in Kuwait. *PLoS One* 2016;11:e0152638.
63. Wang Q, Zhang Y, Yao X, Xian H, Liu Y, Li H, et al. Risk factors and clinical outcomes for carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae nosocomial infections. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* 2016;35:1679-89. doi: 10.1007/s10096-016-2710-0. [Epub ahead of print: 11 Jul 2016].

Appendix 3. Descriptive details of the 50 included studies

Table S1 Descriptive details of the 50 included studies

| First Author | Year | Country | Region | Economic status | Infection type | Pathogen | Resistance type | Sample size (n) | | Mortality measurements | Mortality (%) | |
|--------------|------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | CRE | CSE | | CRE | CSE |
| Alicino | 2015 | Italy | Europe | High income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 349 | 162 | 30d mortality | 36.1 | 23.5 |
| Balkhair | 2019 | Oman | Asia | High income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 69 | 305 | 30d mortality | 63.8 | 24.3 |
| Ben-David | 2012 | Israel | Asia | High income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | KPC-producing | 42 | 85 | in-hospital mortality | 69 | 24 |
| | | | | | | | | | | mortality attributable to infection | 48 | 17 |
| Brizendine | 2015 | USA | America | High income | urinary tract infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 22 | 64 | in-hospital mortality | 18 | 2 |
| Chang | 2019 | China | Asia | Upper middle income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 46 | 239 | 28d mortality | 50 | 14.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 7d mortality | 37 | 10.5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | in-hospital mortality | 58.7 | 15.9 |
| Chang | 2011 | China | Asia | Lower middle income | bloodstream infection | Escherichia. coli | NA | 17 | 34 | in-hospital mortality | 94.12 | 50 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 28d hospital mortality | 70.59 | 47.06 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 14d hospital mortality | 47.06 | 38.24 |
| Chiotos | 2018 | USA | America | High income | mixed | Mixed Enterobacteriaceae | NA | 31 | 144 | 30d mortality | 6.5 | 1.4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|--------------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----|------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| Cienfuegos-Gallet | 2019 | Colombia | America | Upper middle income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | KPC-producing | 49 | 289 | 30d mortality | 32.65 | 15.92 |
| Correa | 2013 | Brazil | America | Upper middle income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 20 | 40 | in-hospital mortality | 50 | 27.5 |
| Cubero | 2015 | Spain | Europe | High income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | OXA-producing | 20 | 9 | in-hospital mortality | 35 | 11.1 |
| Daikos | 2009 | Greece | Europe | High income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | VIM-producing | 14 | 148 | 14d mortality | 42.9 | 16.9 |
| Fraenkel-Wandel | 2016 | Israel | Asia | High income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | KPC-producing | 68 | 136 | in-hospital mortality | 65 | 40 |
| Gallagher | 2014 | USA | America | High income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 43 | 111 | in-hospital mortality | 45 | 32 |
| Garbati | 2016 | Saudi Arabia | Asia | High income | mixed | Mixed Enterobacteriaceae | NA | 29 | 58 | in-hospital mortality | 31 | 12.1 |
| Gomez Rueda | 2014 | Colombia | America | Upper middle income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 61 | 61 | in-hospital mortality | 50.8 | 32.7 |
| Hoxha | 2016 | Italy | Europe | High income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 49 | 49 | 30d mortality | 61 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 6d mortality | 24 | 8 |
| Huang | 2018 | China | Asia | Upper middle income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 267 | 1328 | in-hospital mortality | 14.61 | 5.65 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------|--------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Hussein | 2013 | Israel | Asia | High income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 103 | 214 | 30d mortality | 43.7 | 29 |
| Kotb | 2020 | Egypt | Africa | Lower middle income | mixed | Mixed Enterobacteriaceae | NA | 871 | 727 | mortality in ICU | 61.1 | 51.7 |
| Lee | 2016 | Korea | Asia | High income | mixed | Mixed Enterobacteriaceae | NA | 37 | 37 | in-hospital mortality 28d mortality | 10.8 27 | 10.8 21.6 |
| Li | 2019 | China | Asia | Upper middle income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 244 | 263 | 30d mortality in ICU | 28.9 | 11 |
| Liu | 2019 | China | Asia | Upper middle income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 20 | 69 | 30d mortality | 55 | 15.9 |
| Liu | 2012 | China | Asia | Lower middle income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 25 | 50 | in-hospital mortality 28d mortality 14d mortality | 60 52 44 | 40 30 22 |
| Mclaughlin | 2014 | USA | America | High income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | KPC-producing | 15 | 60 | in-hospital mortality | 33.3 | 11.7 |
| Meng | 2017 | China | Asia | Upper middle income | mixed | Escherichia coli | not focusing on a particular type of carbapenemase-producing strains | 49 | 96 | in-hospital mortality | 12 | 1 |
| Mouloudi | 2010 | Greece | Europe | High income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | KPC-producing | 37 | 22 | in-hospital mortality mortality attributable to infection | 68 27 | 41 14 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|--------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----|-----|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | mortality in ICU | 57 | 41 |
| Ny | 2015 | USA | America | High income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 48 | 48 | in-hospital mortality | 14.6 | 10.4 |
| Orsi | 2013 | Italy | Europe | High income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | KPC-producing | 36 | 43 | in-hospital mortality | 38.9 | 27.9 |
| Pan | 2019 | China | Asia | Upper middle income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | KPC-producing | 66 | 132 | in-hospital mortality | 57.6 | 18.2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 28d mortality | 18.18 | 11.36 |
| Patel | 2008 | USA | America | High income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 99 | 99 | in-hospital mortality | 48 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | | | mortality attributable to infection | 38 | 12 |
| Pereira | 2015 | USA | America | High income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 20 | 36 | in-hospital mortality | 45 | 28 |
| Pouch | 2015 | USA | America | High income | urinary tract infection | Mixed Enterobacteriaceae | NA | 20 | 80 | in-hospital mortality | 30 | 10 |
| Qureshi | 2012 | USA | America | High income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 19 | 51 | 28d mortality | 47.4 | 27.5 |
| Sánchez-Romero | 2011 | Spain | Europe | High income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | VIM-producing | 28 | 55 | 14d mortality | 46.4 | 30.9 |
| Schwaber | 2008 | Israel | Asia | High income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 48 | 56 | in-hospital mortality | 44 | 12.5 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|--------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| Shilo | 2013 | Israel | Asia | High income | urinary tract infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 135 | 127 | in-hospital mortality | 29 | 25 |
| Simkins | 2014 | USA | America | High income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 13 | 39 | in-hospital mortality | 46 | 8 |
| Tian | 2016 | China | Asia | Upper middle income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 33 | 81 | in-hospital mortality | 42.4 | 19.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | mortality attributable to infection | 42.4 | 24.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 28d mortality | 33.3 | 18.5 |
| Torres-Gonzalez | 2016 | Mexico | America | Upper middle income | mixed | Mixed Enterobacteriaceae | OXA-producing | 27 | 108 | mortality attributable to infection | 11.1 | 7.4 |
| Trecarichi | 2016 | Italy | Europe | High income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 161 | 117 | 21d mortality | 52.2 | 14.5 |
| Ulu | 2015 | Turkey | Asia | Upper middle income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 47 | 51 | mortality in ICU | 44.7 | 51 |
| Vardakas | 2015 | Greece | Europe | High income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 80 | 24 | mortality in ICU | 72.5 | 58.3 |
| Wang | 2018 | China | Asia | Upper middle income | mixed | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 48 | 48 | in-hospital mortality | 47.9 | 4.2 |
| Xiao | 2018 | China | Asia | Upper middle income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 135 | 293 | 30d mortality | 58.5 | 15.4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| Zhang | 2018 | China | Asia | Upper middle income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 54 | 84 | in-hospital mortality | 18.5 | 8.3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 7d mortality | 16.7 | 1.2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 28d mortality | 18.5 | 2.4 |
| Zheng | 2018 | China | Asia | Upper middle income | bloodstream infection | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 59 | 230 | 28d mortality | 54.2 | 19.6 |
| Zheng | 2020 | China | Asia | Upper middle income | neurosurgical infection | Mixed Enterobacteriaceae | NA | 26 | 107 | mortality attributable to infection | 69.2 | 12.1 |
| Zuo | 2020 | China | Asia | Upper middle income | pneumonia | Klebsiella pneumoniae | NA | 74 | 74 | in-hospital mortality | 35.1 | 20.3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | mortality attributable to infection | 25.7 | 9.5 |
| Villegas | 2016 | 7 countries in Latin America | America | Upper middle income | bloodstream infection | Mixed Enterobacteriaceae | NA | 53 | 202 | in-hospital mortality | 64 | 30 |
| | | | | | | | | | | mortality attributable to infection | 85 | 43 |
| Stewardson | 2019 | 10 countries | Asia, Africa, America | low and middle income countries | bloodstream infection | Mixed Enterobacteriaceae | NA | 123 | 174 | in-hospital mortality | 35 | 20 |

OXA, oxacillinase; KPC, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase; VIM, Verona integron-encoded MBL; NA, Not Applicable i.e. include non-carbapenemase-producing strains or not focusing on a particular type of carbapenemase-producing strains

Appendix 4. Risk of bias assessed with the Newcastle-Ottawa Assessment Scale.

NEWCASTLE - OTTAWA QUALITY ASSESSMENT SCALE COHORT STUDIES

Note: A study can be awarded a maximum of one star for each numbered item within the Selection and Outcome categories. A maximum of two stars can be given for Comparability. In this version of NOS, we define the exposure as carbapenem resistance and the outcome as death in hospital and the target population is patients infected with *Enterobacteriaceae*.

Selection: (Maximum 4 stars)

1) Representativeness of the exposed cohort

- a) truly representative of the average carbapenem resistance in patients infected with *Enterobacteriaceae*. ✱
- b) somewhat representative of the average carbapenem resistance in patients infected with *Enterobacteriaceae* ✱
- c) selected group of users (e.g. organ transplant recipients, onco-hematological patients)
- d) no description of the derivation of the cohort

2) Selection of the non exposed cohort

- a) drawn from the same community as the exposed cohort ✱
- b) drawn from a different source
- c) no description of the derivation of the non exposed cohort

3) Ascertainment of exposure

- a) secure record (e.g. medical records) ✱
- b) structured interview ✱
- c) written self report
- d) no description

4) Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study

a) yes ✱

b) no

Comparability: (Maximum 2 stars)

1) Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis

a) study controls for age ✱

b) study controls for comorbidity ✱

Outcome: (Maximum 3 stars)

1) Assessment of outcome

a) independent blind assessment ✱

b) record linkage ✱

c) self report

d) no description

2) Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur

a) yes (adequate if >14 days) ✱

b) no

3) Adequacy of follow up of cohorts

a) complete follow up - all subjects accounted for ✱

b) subjects lost to follow up unlikely to introduce bias - small number lost - > 80 % follow up, or description provided of those lost ✱

c) follow up rate < 80% and no description of those lost

d) no statement

| First Author | Year | selection(1) | selection(2) | selection(3) | selection(4) | comparability(1) | outcome(1) | outcome(2) | outcome(3) | Total score | Risk of bias |
|-------------------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Alicino | 2015 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Balkhair | 2019 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Ben-David | 2012 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Brizendine | 2015 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Chang | 2019 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Chang | 2011 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Chiotos | 2018 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Cienfuegos-Gallet | 2019 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Correa | 2013 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Cubero | 2015 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Daikos | 2009 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | Moderate |
| Fraenkel-Wandel | 2016 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Gallagher | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Garbati | 2016 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Gomez Rueda | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Hoxha | 2016 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | Low |
| Huang | 2018 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | Low |
| Hussein | 2013 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Kotb | 2020 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Lee | 2016 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Li | 2019 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Liu | 2019 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|
| Liu | 2012 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Mclaughlin | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Meng | 2017 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Mouloudi | 2010 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Ny | 2015 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Orsi | 2013 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Pan | 2019 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Patel | 2008 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Pereira | 2015 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Pouch | 2015 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Qureshi | 2012 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Sánchez-Romero | 2011 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | Moderate |
| Schwaber | 2008 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Shilo | 2013 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Simkins | 2014 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Tian | 2016 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Torres-Gonzalez | 2016 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Trecarichi | 2016 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | Moderate |
| Ulu | 2015 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Vardakas | 2015 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |
| Wang | 2018 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Xiao | 2018 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Zhang, Y. | 2018 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | Mod |
| Zheng, Si-Han | 2018 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Zheng,Guanghui | 2020 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Low |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Zuo | 2020 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Villegas | 2016 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Low |
| Stewardson | 2019 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | Low |

Appendix 5. The results from stratified analysis and meta-regression for different mortality outcome type

Table S2 Subgroup analysis of the effect of carbapenem resistance on in-hospital mortality for patients infected with Enterobacteriaceae

| Sub-groups | No. of studies | No. of CRE patients | No. of CSE patients | unweighted means of mortality among CRE patients | unweighted means of mortality among CSE patients | RR(95%CI) | P value (significance tests of RR=1) | I ² (%) | P value between groups | RD(95%CI) | P value (significance tests of RD=0) | I ² (%) | P value between groups |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Pathogens | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Klebsiella pneumoniae | 24 | 1340 | 3072 | 43.10% | 20.26% | 2.12(1.77, 2.53) | 0.000 | 57.4 | | 0.22(0.16, 0.28) | 0.000 | 72.3 | |
| Mixed Enterobacteriaceae pathogens | 5 | 262 | 551 | 34.16% | 16.58% | 2.01(1.62, 2.49) | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.161 | 0.17(0.06, 0.29) | 0.003 | 65.8 | 0.591 |
| Escherichia. coli | 2 | 66 | 130 | 53.06% | 25.50% | 3.83(0.46, 31.78) | 0.214 | 76.2 | | 0.27(-0.06, 0.59) | 0.115 | 88.6 | |
| Geographical region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| America | 11 | 414 | 840 | 40.43% | 19.30% | 1.97(1.60, 2.43) | 0.000 | 22.2 | | 0.20(0.14, 0.27) | 0.000 | 28.2 | |
| Europe | 3 | 93 | 74 | 47.30% | 26.67% | 1.58(1.06, 2.38) | 0.026 | 0.0 | 0.781 | 0.19(0.05, 0.33) | 0.009 | 0.0 | 0.832 |
| Asia | 16 | 1038 | 2665 | 43.11% | 19.23% | 2.28(1.81, 2.85) | 0.000 | 65.4 | | 0.23(0.15, 0.31) | 0.000 | 82.7 | |
| Economic status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High income | 17 | 732 | 1110 | 39.45% | 19.21% | 1.94(1.57, 2.40) | 0.000 | 42.5 | | 0.19(0.13, 0.26) | 0.000 | 57.8 | |
| Upper middle income | 13 | 813 | 2469 | 46.59% | 21.04% | 2.29(1.85, 2.82) | 0.000 | 55.2 | 0.494 | 0.25(0.16, 0.34) | 0.000 | 81.8 | 0.263 |
| Infection type | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bloodstream infections | 12 | 556 | 1278 | 54.42% | 27.73% | 2.01(1.68, 2.41) | 0.000 | 50.7 | 0.323 | 0.26(0.19, 0.34) | 0.000 | 61.7 | 0.355 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|------|--------------|
| Urinary tract infection | 3 | 177 | 271 | 25.67% | 12.33% | 2.40(0.82, 7.03) | 0.110 | 72.5 | 0.11(0.00, 0.21) | 0.044 | 29.7 | | |
| Pneumonia | 1 | 74 | 74 | 35.10% | 20.30% | 1.73(1.00, 3.00) | 0.049 | NA | 0.15(0.01, 0.29) | 0.040 | NA | | |
| Mixed | 15 | 861 | 2130 | 36.41% | 15.34% | 2.34(1.83, 2.97) | 0.000 | 40.8 | 0.20(0.13, 0.28) | 0.000 | 74.7 | | |
| Resistance type | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KPC-producing Enterobacteriaceae | 6 | 264 | 478 | 55.30% | 27.13% | 2.13(1.56, 2.89) | 0.000 | 58.7 | 0.30(0.20, 0.40) | 0.000 | 46.2 | | |
| OXA-producing Enterobacteriaceae include non-carbapenemas e-producing strains or multiple resistance types | 1 | 20 | 9 | 35.00% | 11.10% | 3.15(0.45, 21.96) | 0.247 | NA | 0.24(-0.05, 0.53) | 0.110 | NA | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 0.716 | | 0.450 | | |
| | 24 | 1384 | 3266 | 39.36% | 18.59% | 2.08(1.75, 2.47) | 0.000 | 51.5 | 0.20(0.14, 0.25) | 0.000 | 69.8 | | |
| Sample size | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <100 | 14 | 387 | 588 | 42.33% | 20.34% | 1.96(1.52, 2.53) | 0.000 | 30.6 | 0.21(0.13, 0.30) | 0.000 | 58.3 | | |
| 100-200 | 11 | 589 | 959 | 41.13% | 18.07% | 2.26(1.80, 2.84) | 0.000 | 41.7 | 0.641 | 0.23(0.15, 0.30) | 0.000 | 64.8 | 0.974 |
| >200 | 6 | 692 | 2206 | 44.39% | 22.76% | 2.02(1.49, 2.72) | 0.000 | 78.4 | 0.21(0.09, 0.32) | 0.000 | 85.5 | | |
| Range of publication year | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-2010 | 3 | 184 | 177 | 53.33% | 24.50% | 2.28(1.57, 3.31) | 0.000 | 24.7 | 0.29(0.20, 0.38) | 0.000 | 0.0 | | |
| 2011-2013 | 6 | 275 | 379 | 56.84% | 32.40% | 1.71(1.29, 2.28) | 0.000 | 54.7 | 0.278 | 0.24(0.08, 0.41) | 0.004 | 79.3 | 0.658 |
| 2014-2016 | 14 | 482 | 1022 | 37.92% | 18.47% | 1.86(1.57, 2.20) | 0.000 | 11.5 | 0.18(0.12, 0.24) | 0.000 | 35.1 | | |
| 2017-2020 | 8 | 727 | 2175 | 34.93% | 11.69% | 2.74(2.00, 3.75) | 0.000 | 60.0 | 0.22(0.12, 0.32) | 0.000 | 86.1 | | |
| Total | 31 | 1668 | 3753 | 42.30% | 20.00% | 2.09(1.81, 2.42) | 0.000 | 49.8 | 0.22(0.17, 0.26) | 0.000 | 71.0 | | |

OXA, oxacillinase; KPC, Klebsiella pneumoniae carbapenemase

Table S3 Subgroup analysis of the effect of carbapenem resistance on 28d or 30d mortality for patients infected with Enterobacteriaceae

| Sub-groups | No. of studies | No. of CRE patients | No. of CSE patients | unweighted means of mortality among CRE patients | unweighted means of mortality among CSE patients | RR(95%CI) | P value (significance tests of RR=1) | I ² (%) | P value between groups | RD(95%CI) | P value (significance tests of RD=0) | I ² (%) | P value between groups |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Pathogens | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Klebsiella pneumoniae | 14 | 1076 | 2248 | 44.60% | 19.14% | 2.34(1.90, 2.88) | 0.000 | 65.9 | | 0.25(0.18, 0.32) | 0.000 | 76.9 | |
| Mixed Enterobacteriaceae pathogens | 2 | 68 | 181 | 16.75% | 11.50% | 1.78(0.57, 5.60) | 0.321 | 34.3 | 0.761 | 0.05(-0.03, 0.13) | 0.213 | 0.0 | 0.124 |
| Escherichia. coli | 1 | 17 | 34 | 70.59% | 47.06% | 1.50(0.94, 2.40) | 0.091 | NA | | 0.24(-0.04, 0.51) | 0.092 | NA | |
| Geographical region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| America | 3 | 99 | 484 | 28.85% | 14.94% | 2.00(1.37, 2.92) | 0.000 | 0.0 | | 0.12(-0.00, 0.23) | 0.055 | 50.1 | |
| Europe | 2 | 398 | 211 | 48.55% | 21.75% | 2.04(1.07, 3.90) | 0.030 | 73.6 | 0.927 | 0.26(-0.02, 0.53) | 0.068 | 87.5 | 0.441 |
| Asia | 12 | 664 | 1768 | 45.40% | 20.81% | 2.31(1.81, 2.94) | 0.000 | 68.4 | | 0.25(0.16, 0.34) | 0.000 | 77.0 | |
| Economic status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High income | 7 | 657 | 962 | 40.79% | 21.04% | 1.92(1.46, 2.52) | 0.000 | 57.6 | | 0.19(0.08, 0.30) | 0.001 | 80.6 | |
| Upper middle income | 10 | 504 | 1501 | 44.29% | 19.07% | 2.48(1.92, 3.20) | 0.000 | 58.9 | 0.427 | 0.25(0.16, 0.35) | 0.000 | 75.7 | 0.414 |
| Infection type | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bloodstream infections | 12 | 929 | 1812 | 48.59% | 22.31% | 2.29(1.81, 2.90) | 0.000 | 72.0 | | 0.26(0.18, 0.34) | 0.000 | 73.2 | |
| Mixed | 5 | 232 | 651 | 29.07% | 14.06% | 2.05(1.50, 2.81) | 0.000 | 4.2 | 0.746 | 0.14(0.02, 0.26) | 0.019 | 74.5 | 0.108 |

| Resistance type | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| KPC-producing | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enterobacteriaceae | 2 | 115 | 421 | 25.42% | 13.64% | 1.89(1.27, 2.82) | 0.002 | 0.0 | | 0.11(0.01, 0.21) | 0.030 | 22.9 | |
| e | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| include | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| non-carbapenemase-producing | 15 | 1046 | 2042 | 45.17% | 20.72% | 2.29(1.84, 2.84) | 0.000 | 67.2 | 0.428 | 0.24(0.16, 0.32) | 0.000 | 79.5 | 0.211 |
| strains or multiple resistance types | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sample size | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <100 | 6 | 167 | 290 | 52.17% | 27.01% | 1.97(1.45, 2.67) | 0.000 | 33.6 | | 0.25(0.14, 0.37) | 0.000 | 41.3 | |
| 100-200 | 4 | 184 | 441 | 19.12% | 8.42% | 2.30(1.25, 4.24) | 0.008 | 34.6 | 0.207 | 0.09(0.04, 0.15) | 0.001 | 3.7 | 0.088 |
| >200 | 7 | 810 | 1732 | 48.42% | 20.33% | 2.39(1.80, 3.18) | 0.000 | 80.1 | | 0.28(0.17, 0.39) | 0.000 | 83.5 | |
| Range of publication year | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-2013 | 4 | 164 | 329 | 53.42% | 33.39% | 1.56(1.25, 1.94) | 0.000 | 0.0 | | 0.17(0.08, 0.26) | 0.000 | 0.0 | |
| 2014-2016 | 4 | 468 | 349 | 39.35% | 20.90% | 1.79(1.28, 2.49) | 0.001 | 32.6 | 0.060 | 0.18(0.05, 0.32) | 0.009 | 67.9 | 0.568 |
| 2017-2020 | 9 | 529 | 1785 | 39.70% | 13.43% | 2.91(2.41, 3.51) | 0.000 | 29.1 | | 0.26(0.14, 0.37) | 0.000 | 88.0 | |
| Total | 17 | 1161 | 2463 | 42.85% | 19.88% | 2.23(1.83, 2.72) | 0.000 | 63.6 | | 0.23(0.15, 0.30) | 0.000 | 79.1 | |

KPC, Klebsiella pneumoniae carbapenemase

Table S4 Subgroup analysis of the effect of carbapenem resistance on mortality attributable to infection for patients infected with Enterobacteriaceae

| Sub-groups | No. of studies | No. of CRE patients | No. of CSE patients | unweighted means of mortality among CRE patients | unweighted means of mortality among CSE patients | RR(95%CI) | P value (significance tests of RR=1) | I ² (%) | P value between groups | RD(95%CI) | P value (significance tests of RD=0) | I ² (%) | P value between groups |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Pathogens | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Klebsiella pneumoniae | 5 | 285 | 361 | 36.22% | 15.42% | 2.81(2.06, 3.82) | 0.000 | 0.0 | | 0.23(0.16, 0.29) | 0.000 | 0.0 | |
| Mixed Enterobacteriaceae pathogens | 3 | 106 | 417 | 55.10% | 20.83% | 2.72(1.17, 6.32) | 0.020 | 84.6 | 0.739 | 0.34(0.02, 0.65) | 0.036 | 93.3 | 0.388 |
| Geographical region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| America | 3 | 179 | 409 | 44.70% | 20.80% | 2.27(1.41, 3.68) | 0.001 | 52.4 | | 0.24(0.03, 0.46) | 0.026 | 89.5 | |
| Europe | 1 | 37 | 22 | 27.00% | 14.00% | 1.98(0.61, 6.43) | 0.255 | NA | 0.484 | 0.13(-0.07, 0.34) | 0.195 | NA | 0.641 |
| Asia | 4 | 175 | 347 | 46.33% | 15.80% | 3.32(2.22, 4.97) | 0.000 | 38.8 | | 0.32(0.14, 0.49) | 0.000 | 77.4 | |
| Economic status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High income | 3 | 178 | 206 | 37.67% | 14.33% | 2.99(2.01, 4.43) | 0.000 | 0.0 | | 0.26(0.17, 0.34) | 0.000 | 0.0 | |
| Upper middle income | 5 | 213 | 572 | 46.68% | 19.32% | 2.68(1.66, 4.32) | 0.000 | 70.4 | 0.932 | 0.28(0.10, 0.47) | 0.002 | 87.7 | 0.725 |
| Infection type | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bloodstream infections | 4 | 165 | 390 | 50.60% | 24.65% | 2.08(1.75, 2.48) | 0.000 | 0.0 | | 0.30(0.18, 0.42) | 0.000 | 53.4 | |
| Pneumonia | 1 | 74 | 74 | 25.70% | 9.50% | 2.71(1.21, 6.07) | 0.015 | NA | 0.075 | 0.16(0.04, 0.28) | 0.008 | NA | 0.203 |
| Neurosurgical infection | 1 | 26 | 107 | 69.20% | 12.10% | 5.70(3.22, 10.08) | 0.000 | NA | | 0.57(0.38, 0.76) | 0.000 | NA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----|-----|--------|--------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Mixed | 2 | 126 | 207 | 24.55% | 9.70% | 2.75(1.32, 5.71) | 0.007 | 27.2 | | 0.16(-0.08, 0.40) | 0.200 | 87.2 | |
| Resistance type | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KPC-producing Enterobacteriaceae | 2 | 79 | 107 | 37.50% | 15.50% | 2.69(1.61, 4.51) | 0.000 | 0.0 | | 0.23(0.06, 0.41) | 0.010 | 43.8 | |
| OXA-producing Enterobacteriaceae | 1 | 27 | 108 | 11.10% | 7.40% | 1.50(0.43, 5.28) | 0.528 | NA | | 0.04(-0.09, 0.17) | 0.572 | NA | |
| include non-carbapenemas e-producing strains or multiple resistance types | | | | | | | | | 0.488 | | | | 0.277 |
| | 5 | 285 | 563 | 52.06% | 20.24% | 2.96(1.87, 4.70) | 0.000 | 75.4 | | 0.33(0.20, 0.46) | 0.000 | 76.9 | |
| Sample size | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <100 | 1 | 37 | 22 | 27.00% | 14.00% | 1.98(0.61, 6.43) | 0.255 | NA | | 0.13(-0.07, 0.34) | 0.195 | NA | |
| 100-200 | 6 | 301 | 554 | 39.07% | 13.77% | 3.21(2.35, 4.39) | 0.000 | 22.0 | 0.641 | 0.26(0.13, 0.39) | 0.000 | 80.0 | 0.566 |
| >200 | 1 | 53 | 202 | 85.00% | 43.00% | 1.97(1.62, 2.40) | 0.000 | NA | | 0.42(0.30, 0.54) | 0.000 | NA | |
| Range of publication year | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-2010 | 2 | 136 | 121 | 32.50% | 13.00% | 3.07(1.79, 5.28) | 0.000 | 0.0 | | 0.23(0.10, 0.36) | 0.000 | 27.2 | |
| 2011-2013 | 1 | 42 | 85 | 48.00% | 17.00% | 2.89(1.63, 5.13) | 0.000 | NA | | 0.31(0.14, 0.48) | 0.000 | NA | |
| 2014-2016 | 3 | 113 | 391 | 46.17% | 25.00% | 2.00(1.66, 2.40) | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.380 | 0.24(-0.02, 0.49) | 0.067 | 89.5 | 0.849 |
| 2017-2020 | 2 | 100 | 181 | 47.45% | 10.80% | 4.14(1.94, 8.82) | 0.000 | 58.4 | | 0.36(-0.05, 0.77) | 0.082 | 92.5 | |
| Total | | 391 | 778 | 43.30% | 17.45% | 2.74(1.97, 3.81) | 0.000 | 58.3 | | 0.27(0.15, 0.38) | 0.000 | 79.5 | |

OXA,oxacillinase;KPC, Klebsiella pneumoniae carbapenemase

Table S5 Univariate meta-regression of the potential variables on risk difference of in-hospital mortality for patients with CRE versus CSE

| Variables | Sub-categories | No. of studies | No. of CRE patients | No. of CSE patients | coefficient | standard error | 95% confidence interval | | P value from meta-regression |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Pathogens | Klebsiella pneumoniae | 24 | 1340 | 3072 | -0.199 | 0.187 | -0.583 | 0.184 | 0.296 |
| | Mixed Enterobacteriaceae pathogens | 5 | 262 | 551 | -0.178 | 0.210 | -0.608 | 0.252 | 0.404 |
| | Escherichia. coli | 2 | 66 | 130 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Geographical region | America | 11 | 414 | 840 | -0.025 | 0.105 | -0.241 | 0.190 | 0.810 |
| | Europe | 3 | 93 | 74 | -0.067 | 0.216 | -0.510 | 0.375 | 0.757 |
| | Asia | 16 | 1038 | 2665 | | | | | |
| Economic status | High income | 17 | 732 | 1110 | -0.068 | 0.097 | -0.267 | 0.131 | 0.490 |
| | Upper middle income | 13 | 813 | 2469 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Infection type | Bloodstream infections | 12 | 556 | 1278 | 0.228 | 0.195 | -0.171 | 0.627 | 0.252 |
| | Urinary tract infection | 3 | 177 | 271 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| | pneumonia | 1 | 74 | 74 | 0.084 | 0.335 | -0.604 | 0.771 | 0.805 |
| | Mixed | 15 | 861 | 2130 | 0.150 | 0.203 | -0.267 | 0.567 | 0.468 |
| Resistance type | KPC-producing Enterobacteriaceae | 6 | 264 | 478 | 0.062 | 0.995 | -1.977 | 2.100 | 0.951 |
| | OXA-producing Enterobacteriaceae | 1 | 20 | 9 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| | include non-carbapenemase-producing strains or multiple resistance types | 24 | 1384 | 3266 | -0.007 | 0.992 | -2.040 | 2.025 | 0.994 |
| Sample size | <100 | 14 | 387 | 588 | 0.006 | 0.128 | -0.255 | 0.268 | 0.962 |
| | 100-200 | 11 | 589 | 959 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| | >200 | 6 | 692 | 2206 | -0.029 | 0.109 | -0.253 | 0.194 | 0.789 |
| Range of publication year | 2008-2010 | 3 | 184 | 177 | 0.042 | 0.183 | -0.335 | 0.418 | 0.823 |
| | 2011-2013 | 6 | 275 | 379 | 0.031 | 0.131 | -0.238 | 0.299 | 0.816 |
| | 2014-2016 | 14 | 482 | 1022 | -0.005 | 0.117 | -0.245 | 0.234 | 0.964 |
| | 2017-2020 | 8 | 727 | 2175 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Sample size | - | 31 | 1668 | 3753 | -0.00012 | 0.00013 | -0.00039 | 0.00015 | 0.380 |
| Year of publication | - | 31 | 1668 | 3753 | -0.005 | 0.015 | -0.035 | 0.025 | 0.751 |

OXA,oxacillinase;KPC, Klebsiella pneumoniae carbapenemase

Table S6 Univariate meta-regression of the potential variables on risk difference of 28d or 30d mortality for patients with CRE versus CSE

| Variables | Sub-groups | No. of studies | No. of CRE patients | No. of CSE patients | coefficient | standard error | 95% confidence interval | | P value from meta-regression |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Pathogens | Klebsiella pneumoniae | 14 | 1076 | 2248 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| | Mixed Enterobacteriaceae pathogens | 2 | 68 | 181 | -0.228 | 0.385 | -1.055 | 0.598 | 0.563 |
| | Escherichia. coli | 1 | 17 | 34 | -0.047 | 0.247 | -0.576 | 0.483 | 0.853 |
| Geographical region | America | 3 | 99 | 484 | -0.129 | 0.204 | -0.566 | 0.307 | 0.536 |
| | Europe | 2 | 398 | 211 | -0.116 | 0.154 | -0.447 | 0.215 | 0.464 |
| | Asia | 12 | 664 | 1768 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Economic status | High income | 7 | 657 | 962 | -0.066 | 0.110 | -0.301 | 0.169 | 0.558 |
| | Upper middle income | 10 | 504 | 1501 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Infection type | Bloodstream infections | 12 | 929 | 1812 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| | Mixed | 5 | 232 | 651 | -0.095 | 0.165 | -0.446 | 0.257 | 0.575 |
| Resistance type | KPC-producing Enterobacteriaceae include | 2 | 115 | 421 | -0.150 | 0.210 | -0.599 | 0.298 | 0.486 |
| | non-carbapenemase-producing strains or multiple resistance types | 15 | 1046 | 2042 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Sample size | <100 | 6 | 167 | 290 | -0.030 | 0.141 | -0.332 | 0.272 | 0.833 |
| | 100-200 | 4 | 184 | 441 | -0.179 | 0.236 | -0.686 | 0.327 | 0.460 |
| | >200 | 7 | 810 | 1732 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Range of publication year | 2011-2013 | 4 | 164 | 329 | -0.168 | 0.134 | -0.455 | 0.119 | 0.229 |
| | 2014-2016 | 4 | 468 | 349 | -0.182 | 0.144 | -0.491 | 0.128 | 0.228 |
| | 2017-2020 | 9 | 529 | 1785 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Sample size | - | 17 | 1161 | 2463 | 0.00009 | 0.00039 | -0.00075 | 0.00092 | 0.827 |
| Year of publication | - | 17 | 1161 | 2463 | 0.027 | 0.020 | -0.017 | 0.070 | 0.207 |

KPC, Klebsiella pneumoniae carbapenemase

Table S7 Univariate meta-regression of the potential variables on risk ratio of in-hospital mortality for patients with CRE versus CSE

| Variables | Sub-categories | No. of studies | No. of CRE patients | No. of CSE patients | coefficient | standard error | 95% confidence interval | | P value from meta-regression |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Pathogens | Klebsiella pneumoniae | 24 | 1340 | 3072 | -0.040 | 0.344 | -0.744 | 0.664 | 0.908 |
| | Mixed Enterobacteriaceae pathogens | 5 | 262 | 551 | -0.080 | 0.387 | -0.872 | 0.713 | 0.838 |
| | Escherichia. coli | 2 | 66 | 130 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Geographical region | America | 11 | 414 | 840 | -0.108 | 0.173 | -0.463 | 0.247 | 0.537 |
| | Europe | 3 | 93 | 74 | -0.334 | 0.306 | -0.962 | 0.293 | 0.284 |
| | Asia | 16 | 1038 | 2665 | | | | | |
| Economic status | High income | 17 | 732 | 1110 | -0.165 | 0.156 | -0.485 | 0.154 | 0.299 |
| | Upper middle income | 13 | 813 | 2469 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Infection type | Bloodstream infections | 12 | 556 | 1278 | 0.194 | 0.308 | -0.437 | 0.825 | 0.533 |
| | Urinary tract infection | 3 | 177 | 271 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| | pneumonia | 1 | 74 | 74 | 0.044 | 0.495 | -0.972 | 1.061 | 0.929 |
| | Mixed | 15 | 861 | 2130 | 0.339 | 0.315 | -0.307 | 0.985 | 0.291 |
| Resistance type | KPC-producing Enterobacteriaceae | 6 | 264 | 478 | -0.394 | 1.108 | -2.664 | 1.875 | 0.725 |
| | OXA-producing Enterobacteriaceae | 1 | 20 | 9 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| | include non-carbapenemase-producing strains or multiple resistance types | 24 | 1384 | 3266 | -0.419 | 1.100 | -2.672 | 1.835 | 0.707 |
| Sample size | <100 | 14 | 387 | 588 | -0.142 | 0.189 | -0.529 | 0.246 | 0.460 |
| | 100-200 | 11 | 589 | 959 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| | >200 | 6 | 692 | 2206 | -0.119 | 0.187 | -0.502 | 0.265 | 0.532 |
| Range of publication year | 2008-2010 | 3 | 184 | 177 | -0.157 | 0.254 | -0.677 | 0.364 | 0.541 |
| | 2011-2013 | 6 | 275 | 379 | -0.447 | 0.192 | -0.840 | -0.054 | 0.027 |
| | 2014-2016 | 14 | 482 | 1022 | -0.343 | 0.175 | -0.702 | 0.017 | 0.061 |
| | 2017-2020 | 8 | 727 | 2175 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Sample size | - | 31 | 1668 | 3753 | 0.00016 | 0.00023 | -0.00031 | 0.00062 | 0.503 |
| Year of publication | - | 31 | 1668 | 3753 | 0.023 | 0.023 | -0.024 | 0.070 | 0.316 |

OXA,oxacillinase;KPC, Klebsiella pneumoniae carbapenemase

Table S8 Univariate meta-regression of the potential variables on risk ratio of 28-30d mortality for patients with CRE versus CSE

| Variables | Sub-groups | No. of studies | No. of CRE patients | No. of CSE patients | coefficient | standard error | 95% confidence interval | | P value from meta-regression |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Pathogens | Klebsiella pneumoniae | 14 | 1076 | 2248 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| | Mixed Enterobacteriaceae pathogens | 2 | 68 | 181 | -0.370 | 0.464 | -1.364 | 0.625 | 0.439 |
| | Escherichia. coli | 1 | 17 | 34 | -0.443 | 0.388 | -1.275 | 0.389 | 0.272 |
| Geographical region | America | 3 | 99 | 484 | -0.125 | 0.313 | -0.796 | 0.545 | 0.695 |
| | Europe | 2 | 398 | 211 | -0.146 | 0.299 | -0.787 | 0.495 | 0.633 |
| | Asia | 12 | 664 | 1768 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Economic status | High income | 7 | 657 | 962 | -0.262 | 0.189 | -0.664 | 0.141 | 0.186 |
| | Upper middle income | 10 | 504 | 1501 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Infection type | Bloodstream infections | 12 | 929 | 1812 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| | Mixed | 5 | 232 | 651 | -0.117 | 0.244 | -0.636 | 0.402 | 0.637 |
| Resistance type | KPC-producing Enterobacteriaceae include | 2 | 115 | 421 | -0.209 | 0.316 | -0.882 | 0.465 | 0.519 |
| | non-carbapenemase-producing strains or multiple resistance types | 15 | 1046 | 2042 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Sample size | <100 | 6 | 167 | 290 | -0.191 | 0.224 | -0.672 | 0.290 | 0.408 |
| | 100-200 | 4 | 184 | 441 | -0.064 | 0.322 | -0.754 | 0.625 | 0.845 |
| | >200 | 7 | 810 | 1732 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Range of publication year | 2011-2013 | 4 | 164 | 329 | -0.621 | 0.149 | -0.939 | -0.302 | 0.001 |
| | 2014-2016 | 4 | 468 | 349 | -0.514 | 0.160 | -0.856 | -0.171 | 0.006 |
| | 2017-2020 | 9 | 529 | 1785 | reference | - | - | - | - |
| Sample size | - | 17 | 1161 | 2463 | 0.00039 | 0.00067 | -0.00104 | 0.00182 | 0.572 |
| Year of publication | - | 17 | 1161 | 2463 | 0.093 | 0.025 | 0.038 | 0.147 | 0.002 |

KPC, Klebsiella pneumoniae carbapenemase