

Figure S1: Distribution of CoNS events and species by year

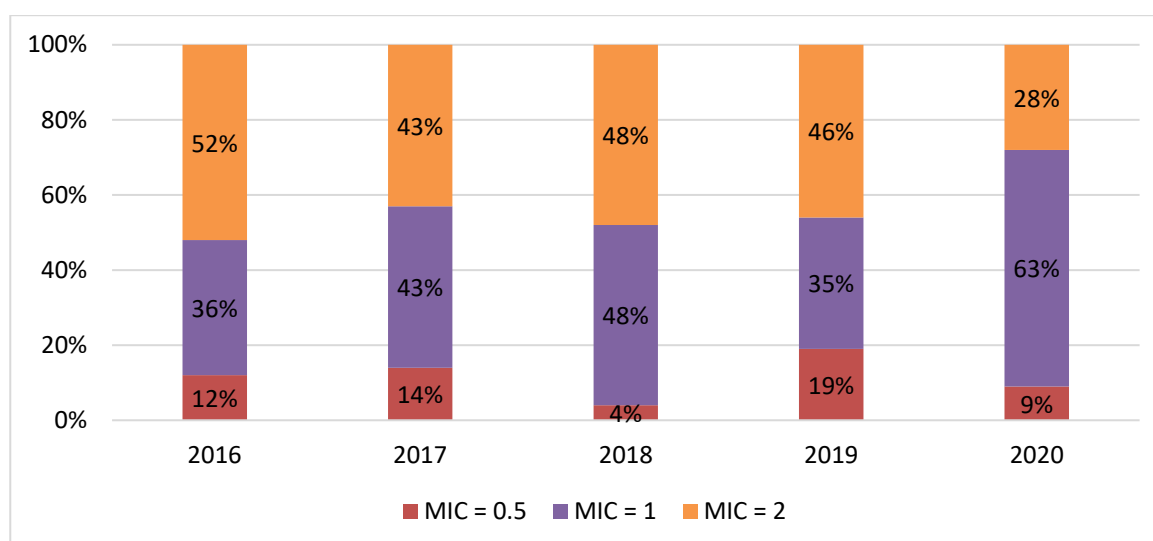


Figure S2: Distribution of MIC for vancomycin in CoNS isolates by year

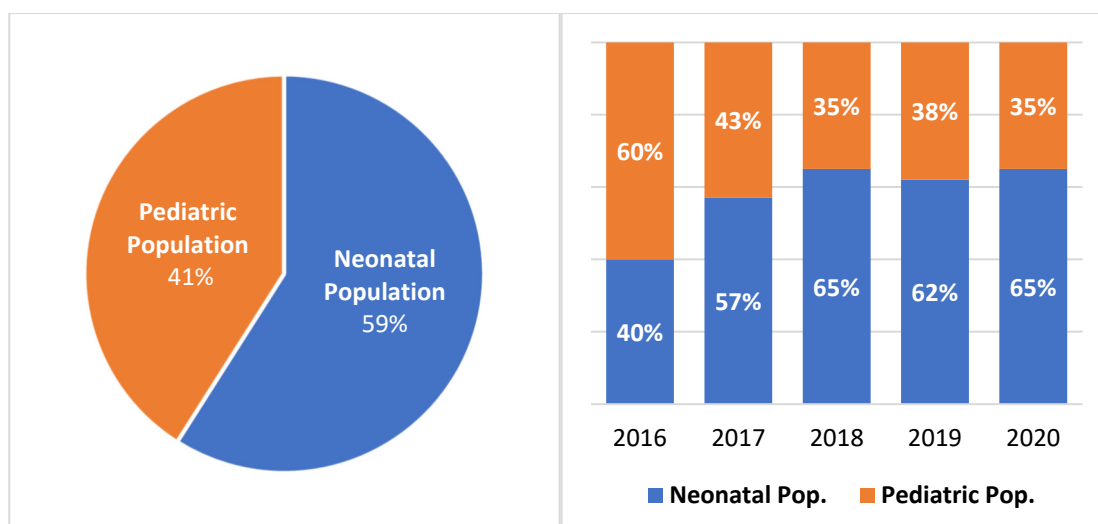


Figure S3: Events distribution in neonatal and pediatric population (total and by single year).

Table S1: Clinical and microbiological characteristics of study events in neonatal population

Features	n (%)
Events	90
Patients	82
Female sex	32 (39)
<i>Reason for NICU admission</i>	
Prematurity	47 (52)
Congenital heart disease	22 (24)
Other congenital gastrointestinal or laryngotracheal anomaly	16 (18)
Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy	5 (6)
Presence of CVCs	84 (94)
ECMO	0 (0)
Dialysis	0 (0)
Re-infections at 15 days after therapy stop	0 (0)
Mortality at 30 days after infectious event	9 (10)
<i>Etiology</i>	
<i>S. epidermidis</i>	66 (73)
<i>S. capitis</i>	10 (11)
<i>S. warneri</i>	6 (7)
<i>S. hominis</i>	5 (6)
<i>S. haemolyticus</i>	2 (2)
<i>S. cohnii</i>	1 (1)
<i>Vancomycin MIC of isolates</i>	
0,5	7 (8)
1	45 (50)
2	38 (42)

Table S2: Clinical and microbiological characteristics of pediatric population

Features	n (%)
Events	63
Patients	58
Male sex	33 (57)
<i>Reason for NICU admission</i>	
Cardiac surgery	18 (29)
Thoracic and/or abdominal surgery	16 (25)
Neurological disorder	16 (25)
Hemato-Oncologic disorder	6 (10)
Prematurity	7 (11)
Presence of CVCs	61 (97)
ECMO	0 (0)
Dialysis	0 (0)
Re-infections at 15 days after therapy stop	1 (1,6)
Mortality at 30 days after infectious event	1 (1,6)
<i>Etiology</i>	

<i>S. epidermidis</i>	42 (67)
<i>S. hominis</i>	11 (17)
<i>S. haemolyticus</i>	4 (6)
<i>S. capitis</i>	4 (6)
<i>S. warneri</i>	2 (3)
Vancomycin MIC of isolates	
0,5	10 (16)
1	27 (43)
2	26 (41)

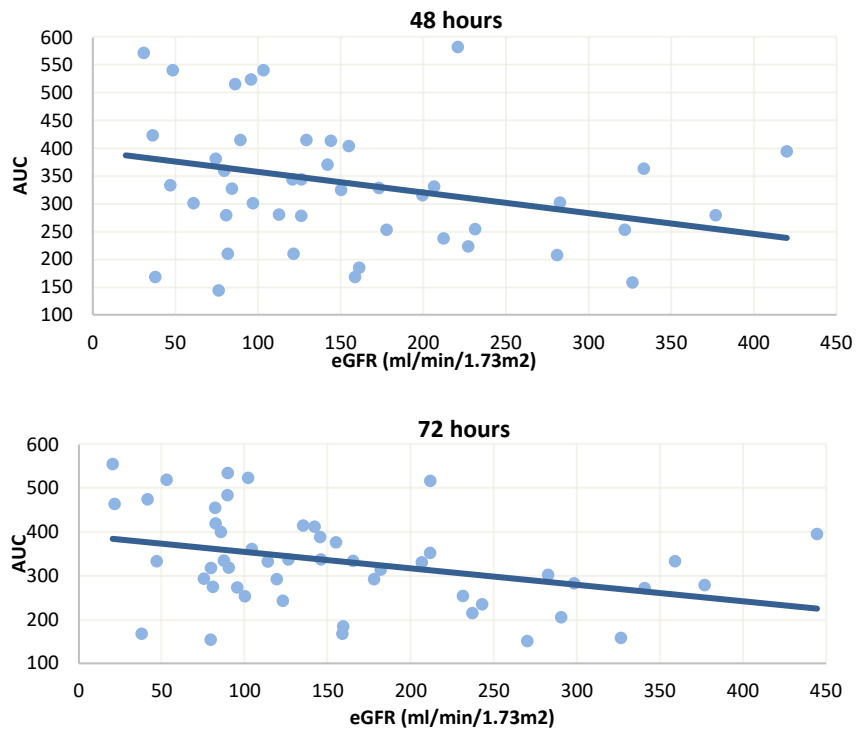


Figure S4 panel A - B: Correlation between AUC and eGFR median values at 48 and 72h of therapy in pediatric population

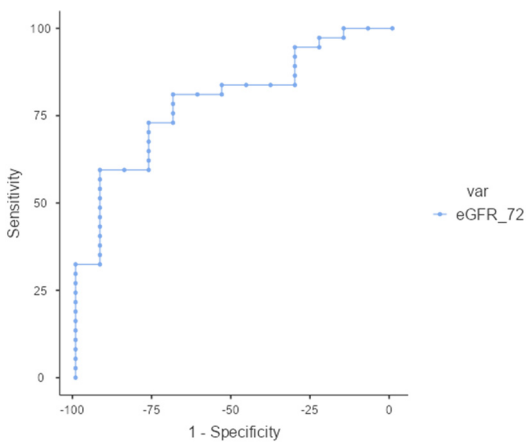


Figure S5: ROC curve of eGFR value at 72h