

## Supplementary Table S1

List of antibiotics and their respective classes against which gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria were tested for resistance in our study.

Antibiotic class	Antibiotics	Gram-positive	Gram-negative
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin	✓	✓
	Amikacin	×	✓
Cephalosporins	Cefotaxime	×	✓
	Ceftriaxone	×	✓
	Cefepime	×	✓
	Ceftazidime	×	✓
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin	✓	✓
	Levofloxacin	✓	✓
	Moxifloxacin	✓	×
Macrolides	Erythromycin	✓	×
Penicillins	Penicillin G	✓	×
	Amoxicillin	×	✓
	Ampicillin	✓	✓
	Oxacillin	✓	×
	Piperacillin/tazobactam <sup>A</sup>	×	✓
Other	Clindamycin	✓	×
	Fusidic acid	✓	×
	Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole <sup>A</sup>	✓	✓
	Vancomycin	✓	×
	Carbapenems	×	✓

<sup>A</sup> Antibiotics used in combination due to their synergistic effect.

## Supplementary Table S2

Antibiotic resistance and susceptibility of gram-positive bacteria isolated from leg ulcers in patients admitted to hospital with CLTI over the six-year study period (2017–2022).

Pathogens n (%)	Overall		Oxacillin		Ampicillin		Fusidic acid		Clindamycin		Erythromycin		Trimethoprim / Sulfamethoxazole <sup>A</sup>		Penicillin		Aminoglycoside		Fluoroquinolones		Vancomycin	
	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (n=19; 40%)	16 (85%)	3 (16%)	18 (95%)	1 (5%)	ND		18 (95%)	1 (5%)	17 (89%)	2 (11%)	17 (89%)	2 (11%)	18 (95%)	1 (5%)	ND		19 (100%)	–	19 (100%)	–	19 (100%)	–
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp. ( <i>E. faecalis</i> , <i>E. faecium</i> , <i>E. avium</i> ) (n=17; 36%)	11 (66%)	6 (35%)	ND		15 (88%)	2 (12%)	ND		ND		ND		ND		15 (88%)	2 (12%)	13 (76%)	4 (24%)	17 (100%)	–	16 (94%)	1 (6%)
$\beta$ - hemolytic Streptococci (n=7; 15%)	7 (100%)	–	ND		7 (100%)	–	ND		7 (100%)	–	7 (100%)	–	ND		7 (100%)	–	7 (100%)	–	7 (100%)	–	7 (100%)	–
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> (n=2; 4%)	–	2 (100%)	–	2 (100%)	ND		ND		–	2 (100%)	–	2 (100%)	–	2 (100%)	ND		1 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	2 (100%)	–
$\alpha$ -hemolytic Streptococci (n=1; 2%)	–	1 (100%)	ND		ND		ND		–	1 (100%)	–	1 (100%)	ND		ND		ND		ND		1 (100%)	–
<i>Staphylococcus haemolyticus</i> (n=1; 2%)	1 (100%)	–	1 (100%)	–	ND		ND		1 (100%)	–	1 (100%)	–	1 (100%)	–	ND		1 (100%)	–	1 (100%)	–	1 (100%)	–
Total (n=47)	35 (75%)	12 (26%)	19 (86%)	3 (14%)	22 (92%)	2 (8%)	18 (95%)	1 (5%)	25 (83%)	5 (17%)	25 (83%)	5 (17%)	19 (84%)	3 (16%)	22 (92%)	2 (8%)	41 (89%)	5 (11%)	45 (98%)	1 (2%)	46 (98%)	1 (2%)

CLTI, chronic limb-threatening ischemia; ND, susceptibility testing was not performed; S, susceptible (in blue); R, resistant (in red).

Data within cells on the same row are *n* (%) for the number and proportion of isolated pathogens of a bacterial taxon tested against a particular antibiotic (columns).

<sup>A</sup> Antibiotics used in combination due to their synergistic effect.

## Supplementary Table S3

Antibiotic resistance and susceptibility of gram-negative bacteria isolated from leg ulcers in patients admitted to hospital with CLTI over the six-year study period (2017–2022).

Bacterial taxa	Overall		Carbapenems		Cephalosporins		Piperacillin / Tazobactam <sup>A</sup>		Fluoroquinolones		Aminoglycosides		Ampicillin		Amoxicillin / clavulanate <sup>A</sup>		Trimethoprim / Sulfamethoxazole <sup>A</sup>	
	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (n=27; 15%)	4 (15%)	23 (85%)	26 (96%)	1 (4%)	16 (59%)	11 (41%)	26 (96%)	1 (4%)	8 (30%)	19 (70%)	23 (85%)	4 (15%)	24 (88%)	3 (11%)	25 (93%)	2 (7%)	15 (56%)	12 (44%)
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (n=26; 15%)	24 (92%)	2 (8%)	24 (92%)	2 (8%)	25 (96%)	1 (4%)	26 (100%)	–	25 (96%)	1 (4%)	25 (96%)	1 (4%)	ND		ND		ND	
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i> (n=17; 10%)	8 (47%)	9 (53%)	17 (100%)	–	11 (65%)	6 (35%)	17 (100%)	–	10 (53%)	7 (47%)	15 (87%)	2 (12%)	15 (87%)	2 (12%)	15 (87%)	2 (12%)	8 (47%)	9 (53%)
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i> (n=16; 9%)	8 (50%)	8 (50%)	15 (94%)	1 (6%)	14 (88%)	2 (12%)	13 (81%)	3 (19%)	14 (88%)	2 (12%)	15 (94%)	1 (6%)	ND		10 (63%)	6 (37%)	12 (75%)	4 (25%)
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (n=15; 8%)	5 (33%)	10 (67%)	14 (94%)	1 (7%)	9 (60%)	6 (40%)	13 (87%)	2 (13%)	6 (40%)	9 (60%)	15 (100%)	–	14 (93%)	1 (7%)	11 (73%)	4 (27%)	6 (40%)	9 (60%)
<i>Morganella morganii</i> (n=13; 7%)	2 (15%)	11 (85%)	13 (100%)	–	11 (85%)	2 (15%)	13 (100%)	–	11 (85%)	2 (15%)	13 (100%)	–	11 (85%)	2 (15%)	3 (23%)	10 (77%)	12 (93%)	1 (7%)
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> (n=9; 5%)	6 (67%)	3 (33%)	ND		8 (89%)	1 (11%)	ND		7 (78%)	2 (22%)	ND		ND		ND		9 (100%)	–
<i>Serratia marcescens</i> (n=8; 4%)	2 (25%)	6 (75%)	8 (100%)	–	8 (100%)	–	8 (100%)	–	8 (100%)	–	8 (100%)	–	ND		2 (25%)	6 (75%)	8 (100%)	–
<i>Proteus vulgaris</i> (n=7; 4%)	4 (57%)	3 (43%)	5 (71%)	2 (29%)	6 (86%)	1 (14%)	7 (100%)	–	6 (86%)	1 (14%)	6 (86%)	1 (14%)	6 (86%)	1 (14%)	7 (100%)	–	6 (86%)	1 (14%)
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> (n=6; 3%)	3 (50%)	3 (50%)	6 (100%)	–	6 (100%)	–	6 (100%)	–	5 (83%)	1 (17%)	6 (100%)	–	ND		4 (67%)	2 (33%)	5 (83%)	1 (17%)
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i> (n=6; 3%)	4 (67%)	2 (33%)	6 (100%)	–	5 (83%)	1 (17%)	6 (100%)	–	4 (67%)	2 (33%)	6 (100%)	–	ND		6 (100%)	–	5 (83%)	1 (17%)
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> (n=4; 2%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	4 (100%)	–	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	ND		4 (100%)	–
Nonfermenting gram negative bacilli (n=4; 2%)	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	4 (100%)	–	4 (100%)	–	4 (100%)	–	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	ND		ND		4 (100%)	–
Others (n=20; 11%) <sup>B</sup>	9 (40%)	11 (60%)	18 (90%)	2 (10%)	19 (95%)	1 (5%)	20 (100%)	–	16 (80%)	4 (20%)	18 (90%)	2 (10%)	8 (89%)	1 (11%)	12 (63%)	7 (37%)	19 (100%)	–
Total (n=178)	84 (47%)	94 (53%)	157 (93%)	11 (7%)	146 (82%)	32 (18%)	161 (95%)	8 (5%)	125 (70%)	53 (30%)	155 (92%)	14 (8%)	81 (88%)	11 (12%)	95 (71%)	39 (29%)	113 (75%)	38 (25%)

CLTI, chronic limb-threatening ischemia; ND, susceptibility testing was not performed; S, susceptible (in blue); R, resistant (in red). Data within cells on the same row are n (%) for the number and proportion of isolated pathogens of a bacterial taxon tested against a particular antibiotic (columns). <sup>A</sup> Antibiotics used in combination due to their synergistic effect. <sup>B</sup> This group included bacteria with fewer than 3 isolates, namely *Achromobacter xylosoxidans*, *Acinetobacter johnsonii*, *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Citrobacter koseri*, *Delftia acidovorans*, *Haemophilus parainfluenzae*, *Proteus penneri*, *Providencia rettgeri*, *Providencia stuartii*, and *Pseudomonas putida*.