

Table S1. Antibiotic sensitivity of test bacteria (1-5) measured by disk diffusion assay. Data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation (n=3).

Antibiotics	Inhibition zones (mm)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Amikacin	-	4.1 \pm 0.5	15.6 \pm 0.3	18.5 \pm 0.4	19.0 \pm 0.6
Ampicillin	7.5 \pm 0.2	8.5 \pm 0.8	16.2 \pm 0.3	6.5 \pm 0.5	4.0 \pm 0.3
Amoxicillin/ clavulanic acid	-	14.8 \pm 0.1	17.5 \pm 0.2	10.5 \pm 0.5	9.2 \pm 0.4
Ciprofloxacin	9.8 \pm 0.4	13.2 \pm 0.6	18.4 \pm 0.3	17.0 \pm 0.5	18.6 \pm 0.5
Ceftazidime	-	13.5 \pm 0.4	19.1 \pm 0.4	-	-
Erythromycin	-	-	3.2 \pm 0.3	-	17.5 \pm 0.2
Gentamicin	18.6 \pm 0.7	15.4 \pm 0.3	16.8 \pm 0.4	17.2 \pm 0.7	17.9 \pm 0.4
Imipenem	19.8 \pm 0.6	15.6 \pm 0.7	20.5 \pm 0.2	16.8 \pm 0.4	17.2 \pm 0.5
Levofloxacin	-	-	5.2 \pm 0.7	-	-
Oxacillin	3.8 \pm 0.2	-	-	-	-
Penicillin	6.7 \pm 0.5	-	-	-	-
Piperacillin/ tazobactam	-	12.5 \pm 0.5	17.4 \pm 0.9	-	-
Vankomycin	17.6 \pm 0.8	-	-	-	-

1: *Moraxella catarrhalis*; **2:** *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; **3:** *Streptococcus pneumoniae*; **4:** *Haemophilus influenzae*; **5:** *H. parainfluenzae*

The diameter of the inhibition zones was measured in millimeter at 24 hours using a scale. An organism was interpreted as highly susceptible if the diameter of inhibition zone was more than 19 mm, intermediate if diameter was 15-18 mm and resistant if the diameter was less than 13 mm. The intermediate readings were considered as sensitive in the assessment of the data.