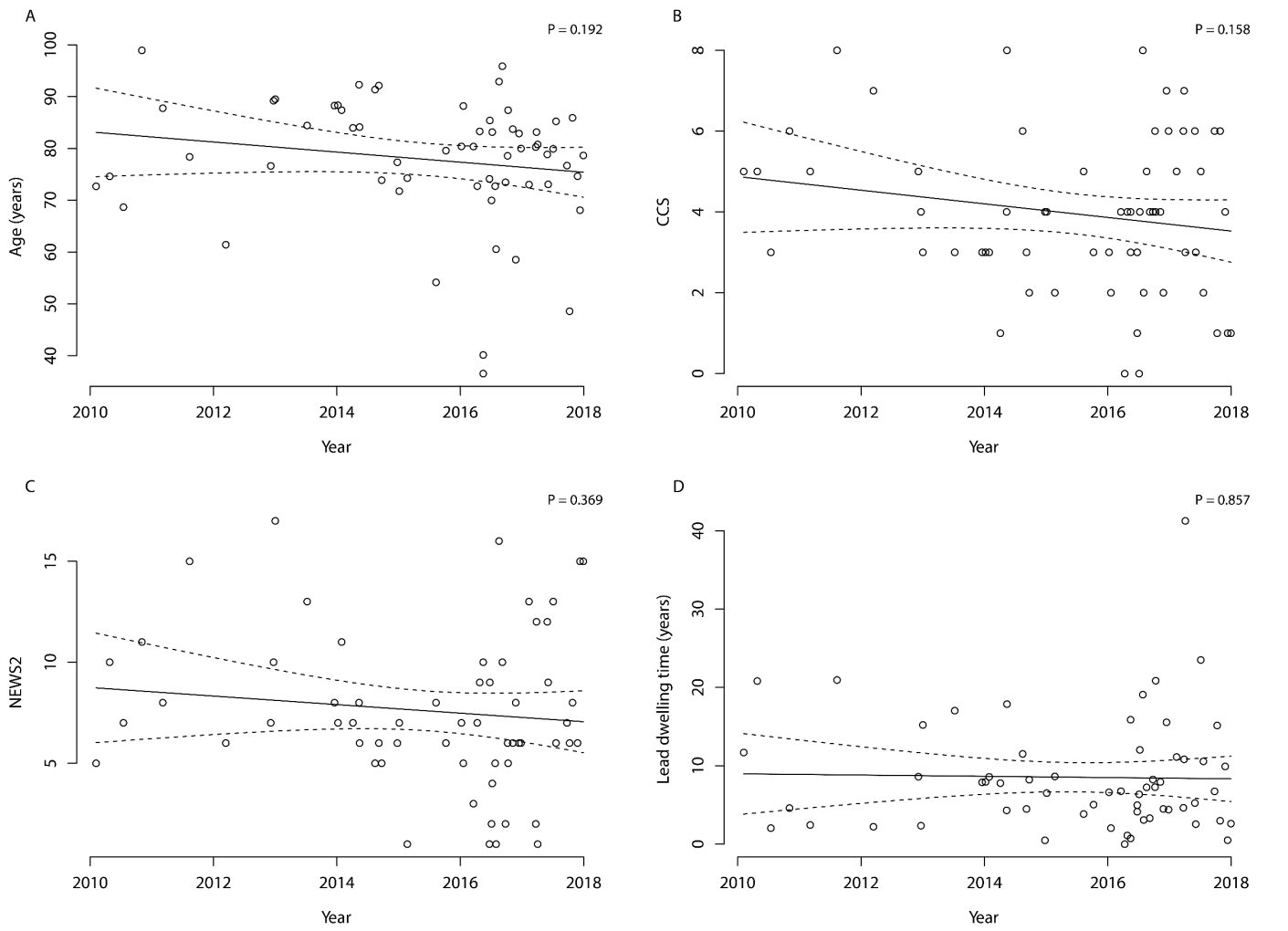


Supplementary Figure 1. Treatment duration of intravenous (dark gray bars) and peroral (light gray bars) antibiotic therapy stratified by discharge and device removal status. Time points for relapse, death, and cardiac implantable electronic device (CIED) removal are indicated. All data have been adjusted to the date of recording a positive *Staphylococcus aureus* blood culture.

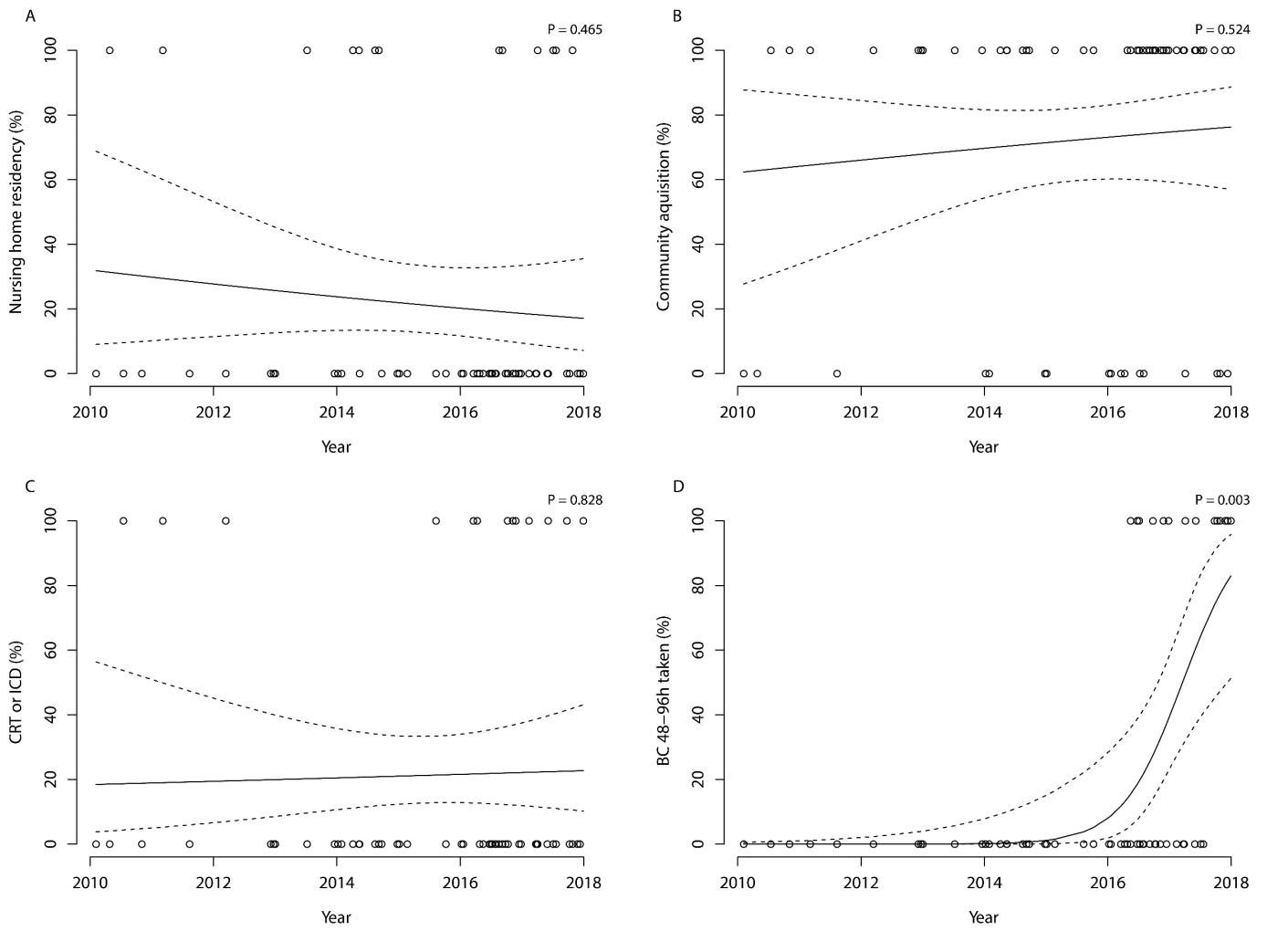
Supplementary material

Supplementary figures 1-3 for the manuscript "*Staphylococcus aureus* Bacteremia and Cardiac Implantable Electronic Devices in a County Hospital Setting: a Population-based Retrospective Cohort Study" submitted to Upsala Journal of Medical Sciences Sep 2020.



Supplementary Figure 2. Trends in background characteristics during the study period.

Mean values of age (A), Charlson Comorbidity Score (CCS) (B), National Early Warning Score version 2 (NEWS2) (C), and lead dwelling time (D) as functions of time of inclusion are illustrated from unadjusted linear regression estimates. Individual measurements indicated as circles. *P*-values by linear regression are shown for the association of each trend with the year of inclusion.



Supplementary Figure 3. Trends in background characteristics and management during the study period. Probabilities of having a nursing home residential status (A); community-acquired *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteremia (B); having a cardiac resynchronization device (CRT) or implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD) inserted over a conventional pacemaker (C); and 48–96 h blood cultures (BC) taken (D) as functions of the year of inclusion are illustrated by unadjusted logistic regression probability estimates. Individual measurements are indicated as circles. *P*-values were calculated by logistic regression for the association of each factor with the year of inclusion.