Risk factors and prognosis of complicated urinary tract infections caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in hospitalized patients: a retrospective multicenter cohort study

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**Purpose:** Complicated urinary tract infections (cUTIs) are among the most frequent health-care-associated infections. In patients with cUTI, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* deserves special attention, since it can affect patients with serious underlying conditions. Our aim was to gain insight into the risk factors and prognosis of *P. aeruginosa* cUTIs in a scenario of increasing multidrug resistance (MDR).

**Methods:** This was a multinational, retrospective, observational study at 20 hospitals in south and southeastern Europe, Turkey, and Israel including consecutive patients with cUTI hospitalized between January 2013 and December 2014. A mixed-effect logistic regression model was performed to assess risk factors for *P. aeruginosa* and MDR *P. aeruginosa* cUTI.

**Results:** Of 1,007 episodes of cUTI, 97 (9.6%) were due to *P. aeruginosa*. Resistance rates of *P. aeruginosa* were: antipseudomonal cephalosporins 35 of 97 (36.1%), aminoglycosides 30 of 97 (30.9%), piperacillin–tazobactam 21 of 97 (21.6%), fluoroquinolones 43 of 97 (44.3%), and carbapenems 28 of 97 (28.8%). The MDR rate was 28 of 97 (28.8%). Independent risk factors for *P. aeruginosa* cUTI were male sex (OR 2.61, 95% CI 1.60–4.27), steroid therapy (OR 2.40, 95% CI 1.10–5.27), bedridden functional status (OR 1.79, 95% CI 0.99–3.25), antibiotic treatment within the previous 30 days (OR 2.34, 95% CI 1.38–3.94), indwelling urinary catheter (OR 2.41, 95% CI 1.43–4.08), and procedures that anatomically modified the urinary tract (OR 2.01, 95% CI 1.04–3.87). Independent risk factors for MDR *P. aeruginosa* cUTI were age (OR 0.96, 95% CI 0.93–0.99) and anatomical urinary tract modification (OR 4.75, 95% CI 1.43–15.8), while 30-day mortality was not significantly different (seven of 97 [7.2%] vs 77 of 910 [8.5%], P=0.6).

**Conclusion:** Patients with *P. aeruginosa* cUTI had characteristically a serious baseline condition and manipulation of the urinary tract, although their mortality was not higher than that of patients with cUTI caused by other etiologies.

**Keywords:** health care-associated infections, complicated urinary tract infections, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, multidrug-resistance

**Introduction**

Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are among the most frequent infections in both the outpatient and inpatient setting. In the last European point-prevalence survey of health care-associated infections in acute-care hospitals from 2011 to 2012, UTIs were estimated to be the third-most common infection after surgical site infections and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* urinary tract infections caused by...
and pneumonia, accounting for 19% of cases.1 Despite the application of specific prevention programs, rates seem to be increasing. In the US, 93,300 UTIs occurred in hospitalized patients in a 1-year period.2 Given the significant incidence of UTI, the impact of the disease on antibiotic consumption is noteworthy.3

Complicated UTIs (cUTIs), those occurring in immunocompromised patients or in patients with structural or functional urinary tract (UT) abnormalities, have been associated with high rates of treatment failure and serious complications, especially relapse and development of antibiotic resistance.4 These patients constitute a reservoir for the spread of multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria.

Other issues to consider are the growth of the elderly population and the increasing complexity of procedures and treatments in patients with cUTI, which entail severe immunosuppression and the insertion of foreign bodies and devices. In this situation, Gram-negative bacteria with high intrinsic resistance, particularly Pseudomonas aeruginosa, take on greater relevance.5,6 These microorganisms are associated with worse prognosis.7 MDR strains of P. aeruginosa, such as ST175 or ST111, have spread worldwide. They now pose a major challenge for clinicians, since few secondary treatment options remain active, and those available have side effects.8,9

Given the importance of cUTI in terms of prevalence and complexity of disease and the significant pathogenic role of P. aeruginosa in this context, it might be of interest to identify patients with cUTI who are at risk of infection by P. aeruginosa. This can help in the selection of empirical treatment in patients with a severe infection. The aim of this study was to gain insight into the risk factors for developing cUTI caused by P. aeruginosa and MDR P. aeruginosa among hospitalized patients and to assess the prognosis associated with these infections.

Methods

Study design

The COMBACTE-MAGNET WP5 RESCUING study was an international, multicenter, retrospective, observational cohort study involving hospitalized patients with cUTI between January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2014.10,11 This study conformed with the STROBE guidelines for reporting observational studies.12

Setting and patients

The study was conducted at 20 hospitals in Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Romania, Spain, and Turkey. At each hospital, all consecutive patients with a diagnosis of cUTI as the primary cause of hospitalization and patients hospitalized for another reason but who developed cUTI during their hospitalization were eligible for enrollment. The selection was done by searching the appropriate ICD-9 CM or ICD-10 CM codes at discharge (detailed in Supplementary materials), and 50–60 patients were included at each hospital until reaching the total estimated sample size of 1,000 patients.13,14

Inclusion criteria, based on the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) guidance on cUTI,15 were patients with UTI and at least one of:

- indwelling urinary catheter, urinary retention (at least 100 mL of residual urine after voiding), neurogenic bladder, obstructive uropathy (eg, nephrolithiasis, fibrosis), renal impairment caused by intrinsic renal disease (estimated glomerular filtration rate $<60$ mL/min), renal transplantation, UT modifications, such as an ileal loop or pouch, and pyelonephritis and normal UT anatomy;
- at least one of the following signs or symptoms: chills or rigors associated with fever or hypothermia (temperature $>38^\circ$C or $<36^\circ$C), flank pain (pyelonephritis) or pelvic pain, dysuria, urinary frequency, or urinary urgency, and costovertebral angle tenderness on physical examination;
- urine culture with at least 10^5 colony-forming units/mL or greater of an uropathogen (no more than two species), or at least one blood culture growing possible uropathogens (no more than two species) with no other evident site of infection.

Exclusion criteria were age under 18 years, diagnosis of prostatitis according to FDA guidance, polymicrobial infections that included Candida spp., polymicrobial infections that included more than two bacterial species, and cUTI with Candida spp. as sole uropathogen.

Data collection

Data from eligible patients were collected from January 2015 until August 2016. For all patients, a standardized set of information was collected retrospectively from their electronic records and the hospital administration and laboratory systems. Data included patients’ demographic characteristics, comorbidities, place of acquisition of infection, signs and symptoms of infection, laboratory and microbiology tests, details of discharge, and outcome of infection, including death if applicable. The follow-up period was up to 2 months after hospital discharge. Patients without visits after discharge and not readmitted but not declared dead were considered “alive”
for outcome purposes. For data collection, a controlled-access web-based electronic case report form was used. For confirmation of data quality, study sites were monitored and audited.

Definitions

Acquisition of cUTI in a medical care facility was considered if it was:

- hospital-acquired: if it started 48 hours or more after hospital admission;
- health care-associated: if it was detected at hospital admission or within the first 48 hours of hospitalization and met any of the following criteria: 1) receiving intravenous therapy, wound care, or specialized nursing care at home in the previous 30 days, 2) attendance at hospital or hemodialysis ward or administration of intravenous chemotherapy in the previous 30 days, 3) hospitalization for 2 or more days in the previous 90 days, 4) residence in a long-term care facility, 5) invasive urinary procedure performed in the previous 30 days, or 6) a long-term indwelling urethral catheter.

The following cUTI categories were used:

- UTI related to indwelling urinary catheterization, including long-term, short-term, or intermittent catheterization
- pyelonephritis, defined as sepsis, flank pain, or tenderness, and no other UT pathology.
- UTI related to anatomical UT modification, including any urinary diversion procedure, nephrostomy, stents, or renal transplants.
- UTI related to obstructive uropathy, including any obstruction intrinsic or extrinsic to the UT, such as lithiasis, tumor, ureteral herniation, and prostate hyperplasia
- UTI related to other events that did not fall under any other category, such as neurogenic bladder.

MDR . P. aeruginosa was defined in accordance with the international expert proposal published by Magiorakos et al: insusceptibility to at least one agent in three or more antimicrobial categories (aminoglycosides, antipseudomonal carbapenems, antipseudomonal cephalosporins, antipseudomonal fluoroquinolones, antipseudomonal penicillins + β-lactamase inhibitors, monobactams, phosphonic acids, and polymyxins). Extensive drug resistance was defined as insusceptibility to at least one agent in all but two or fewer antimicrobial categories. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute or European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing guidelines were followed depending on each hospital protocol.

Steroid therapy was considered as the administration of a dose of ≥10 mg prednisolone or equivalent for 30 days or more prior to the diagnosis of cUTI. P. aeruginosa cUTI was defined as isolation of P. aeruginosa in urine cultures and/or blood cultures in accordance with the aforementioned inclusion and exclusion criteria. Adequate empirical antibiotic treatment was considered the empirical administration of at least one antimicrobial agent to which the P. aeruginosa isolate was susceptible according to microbiological sensitivity tests.

Primary outcome

The primary outcome was the analysis of independent predictive factors of P. aeruginosa cUTI and MDR P. aeruginosa cUTI. Secondary outcomes included comparison of evolution of P. aeruginosa cUTI and cUTI by other etiologies and evaluation of differences in mortality between cUTI caused by P. aeruginosa and MDR P. aeruginosa.

Statistical methods

Nominal categorical variables are presented as number of cases and percentage of the total. Ordinal categorical variables and continuous variables that did not follow a normal distribution are described as medians and interquartile ranges. Continuous variables with normal distribution are described as mean and SD. Normality of continuous variables was graphically tested through Q–Q plots and histograms. The χ² or Fisher’s exact tests were used to compare categorical data and Student’s t-test or Mann–Whitney U test for continuous data, as appropriate.

After univariate analyses, a mixed-effect logistic regression multivariate analysis was estimated to assess association between P. aeruginosa cUTI and patient profiles, accounting for center effect. A mixed-effect logistic regression multivariate analysis was estimated to assess association between MDR P. aeruginosa cUTI and patient profile, accounting for country effect. Country instead of center was used as a cluster in the MDR P. aeruginosa model, due to the low number of events per center. Collinearity between variables was evaluated. Selection of model variables was based on minimization of the Akaike information criterion. The effect of center was assessed using intraclass correlations, which measured the proportion of total variance of the dependent variable explained by center or country effect. The higher the value, the more center or country effect. Results are given as ORs and 95% CIs. All tests were two-tailed, and P<0.05 was considered statistically significant. Data were managed and analyzed using R version 3.5.0 for Windows.
Ethics approval and informed consent
This study was approved by the Comitato Etico Provinciale di Modena and thereafter the local research ethics committee of each site. The processing of patients' personal data was anonymized and complied with local data-protection legislations and with the European Union Data Protection Directive (95/46/EC). The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. As neither individual data were published nor any intervention was performed on patients, patient consent was waived by the ethics committee.

Results
Epidemiological characteristics of cUTI episodes
A total of 1,007 cUTI episodes from 981 patients were included. Differences between episodes of P. aeruginosa cUTI and episodes of cUTI caused by other etiologies are shown in Table 1. Differences between MDR P. aeruginosa cUTI and non-MDR P. aeruginosa cUTI episodes are shown in Supplementary materials.

Microbiological features of P. aeruginosa cUTI and cUTI due to other etiologies
Of all episodes, 97 were P. aeruginosa. Among these, 15 episodes (15.4%) had P. aeruginosa-positive blood cultures. Compared to other etiologies, P. aeruginosa cUTIs were more frequently polymicrobial (39.2% vs 9.7%, P<0.001). Associated microorganisms were mostly Enterococcus spp. (Table 2).

Antibiotic-resistance profile of P. aeruginosa isolates
The resistance profile of the 97 P. aeruginosa isolates is shown in Table 3. Resistance rates to antipseudomonal cephalosporins were 35 of 97 (36.1%), to aminoglycosides 30 of 97 (30.9%), to piperacillin–tazobactam 21 of 97 (21.6%), to fluoroquinolones 43 of 97 (44.3%), and to carbapenems 28 of 97 (28.8%). The rate of MDR P. aeruginosa was 28 of 97 (28.8%) and of extensively drug-resistant P. aeruginosa 12 of 97 (12.3%).

Table 1 Epidemiological characteristics and outcomes of episodes of Pseudomonas aeruginosa cUTI and cUTI due to other etiologies

| Risk factors                              | P. aeruginosa cUTI (n=97) | Other cUTI (n=910) | OR (95% CI) | ICC |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----|
| Male sex, n (%)                           | 69 (71.1)                   | 393 (44.2)         | 3.29 (2.06–5.25) | 0.072 |
| Age (years), mean, SD                     | 66.1, 18.1                  | 65.9, 17.9         | 1.00 (0.99–1.01) | 0.072 |
| Diabetes mellitus, n (%)                  | 27 (27.8)                   | 239 (26.3)         | 1.11 (0.69–1.79) | 0.072 |
| Lymphoma, n (%)                           | 2 (2.1)                     | 11 (1.2)           | 1.76 (0.38–8.21) | 0.072 |
| Solid tumor, n (%)                        | 18 (18.6)                   | 102 (11.2)         | 1.83 (1.04–3.21) | 0.072 |
| Liver disease, n (%)                      | 6 (6.2)                     | 47 (5.2)           | 1.39 (0.56–3.43) | 0.074 |
| Admission: urgent, n (%)                  | 83 (85.6)                   | 722 (84.8)         | 0.92 (0.48–1.74) | 0.074 |
| Admission reason: UTI, n (%)              | 45 (46.4)                   | 606 (66.6)         | 0.46 (0.29–0.73) | 0.038 |
| Admission from medical care facility, n (%)| 21 (21.6)                   | 157 (17.3)         | 1.32 (0.79–2.21) | 0.080 |
| Charlson score, mean, SD                  | 3.18, 2.46                  | 2.65, 2.51         | 1.09 (1.00–1.18) | 0.074 |
| Organ transplantation, n (%)              | 9 (9.3)                     | 60 (6.6)           | 1.85 (0.84–4.08) | 0.082 |
| Immunosuppression, n (%)                  | 11 (11.3)                   | 88 (9.7)           | 1.43 (0.71–2.86) | 0.078 |
| Steroid therapy, n (%)                    | 13 (13.4)                   | 56 (6.2)           | 2.97 (1.46–6.05) | 0.087 |
| Functional capacity: independent (%)      | 44 (45.4)                   | 492 (54.2)         | 0.42 (0.23–0.75) | 0.087 |
| Chronic renal impairment, n (%)           | 18 (18.6)                   | 236 (26)           | 0.66 (0.37–1.15) | 0.068 |
| UTI within 1 year, n (%)                  | 29 (29.9)                   | 234 (25.7)         | 1.38 (0.85–2.24) | 0.080 |
| Antibiotic within 30 days, n (%)          | 32 (33)                     | 171 (18.9)         | 2.30 (1.44–3.68) | 0.072 |
| Acquisition of cUTI at a medical care facility, n (%) | 61 (62.9)       | 390 (42.9)         | 2.17 (1.38–3.41) | 0.055 |
| Urinary retention, n (%)                  | 24 (24.7)                   | 179 (19.7)         | 1.22 (0.72–2.10) | 0.067 |
| Neurogenic bladder                        | 3 (3.1)                     | 44 (4.8)           | 0.64 (0.20–1.21) | 0.077 |
| Obstructive uropathy                      | 20 (20.6)                   | 197 (21.7)         | 0.96 (0.56–1.65) | 0.071 |
| Source of cUTI, n (%)                     |                            |                    |              | 0.038 |

Abbreviations: cUTI, complicated urinary tract infection; ICC, intraclass correlation; UTI, urinary tract infection.
Rates and risk factors for *P. aeruginosa* cUTI and MDR *P. aeruginosa* cUTI

By mixed-effects logistic regression model accounting for center effect, male sex (OR 2.61, 95% CI 1.60–4.27), steroid therapy (OR 2.40, 95% CI 1.10–5.27), a bedridden functional capacity (OR 1.79, 95% CI 0.99–3.25), antibiotic treatment within 30 previous days of cUTI (OR 2.34, 95% CI 1.38–3.94), indwelling urinary catheter (OR 2.41, 95% CI 1.43–4.08), and anatomical UT modification (OR 2.01, 95% CI 1.04–3.87) as sources of infection were identified as independent risk factors for *P. aeruginosa* cUTI (Table 4). Figure 1 shows the differences in *P. aeruginosa* cUTI prevalence in the different participating centers.

Factors independently associated with MDR *P. aeruginosa* cUTI compared to cUTI caused by non-MDR *P. aeruginosa*, accounting for country effect, were age (OR 0.96, 95% CI 0.93–0.99) and modification of the UT as source of cUTI (OR 2.41, 95% CI 1.04–3.87), as shown in Table 5. Figure 2 shows the prevalence of MDR *P. aeruginosa* cUTI in the eight participating countries.

**Outcomes**

For readmission and mortality, a slightly higher 60-day readmission rate was found in *P. aeruginosa* cUTI compared to other etiologies (23/97 vs 144/910, *P*=0.04; Table 6). Thirty-day mortality did not significantly differ between cUTI caused by *P. aeruginosa* or by other etiologies; however, there were differences in mortality between non-MDR *P. aeruginosa* cUTI (six of 60, 10%) and MDR *P. aeruginosa* cUTI (one of 37, 2.7%), but they did not reach statistical significance (*P*=0.17; results not shown).

**Discussion**

In this international, multicenter, retrospective, observational study, we found that factors associated with *P. aeruginosa* were male sex, steroid therapy, low functional capacity, having had antibiotics and manipulation of the cUTI, either insertion of urinary catheter or surgical procedures that anatomically modify the UT. Of these, anatomical UT modification was a risk factor for MDR *P. aeruginosa* cUTI, as was, unexpectedly, young age. Interestingly, although hospital readmission was higher in patients with *P. aeruginosa* cUTI, mortality was not higher than other etiologies.
In our cohort, *P. aeruginosa* cUTIs were more frequently polymicrobial than cUTIs caused by other microorganisms. Interestingly, associated microorganisms in *P. aeruginosa* cUTI were more frequently Gram-positive, especially *Enterococcus* spp., than Gram-negative. The same association has been observed in other studies, and could be explained by an enhanced ability to adhere to urinary catheters through different factors and biofilm formation of *Enterococcus* spp. and *P. aeruginosa*.3,17–20

In regard to the antimicrobial resistance of *P. aeruginosa* isolates, high resistance to fluoroquinolones was documented, as previously observed in the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network report.21 Significantly, 36% of *P. aeruginosa* strains were resistant to antipseudomonal cephalosporins. This tendency was also observed in a recent Turkish study among hospitalized men with *P. aeruginosa* cUTI.22 Piperacillin–tazobactam maintained a better resistance profile than antipseudomonal cephalosporins, maybe because it is less affected by certain AmpC β-lactamase variants and extended spectrum β-lactamases.23,24 Notably, 28.8% of *P. aeruginosa* isolates were resistant to carbapenems, a rate significantly higher than previously reported.22,25 In our study, the MDR rate of *P. aeruginosa* was 28.8%, slightly higher than in previous work; however, considering that our study focused on countries with a high incidence of MDR Gram-negative bacteria and that some of the studies mentioned were performed some years ago, this increase was expected.18,26

Importantly, rates of *P. aeruginosa* cUTI varied significantly among hospitals in the same country and among countries. This reflects the wide heterogeneity of patients and procedures performed in each hospital. Some of the risk factors observed in the present study, such as receiving corticosteroids or antibiotics, have been described by other authors, and reflect the opportunistic and nosocomial nature of infections due to *P. aeruginosa*.27,28 Previous exposure to antibiotics may be related to the effect of eradication of the competitive flora caused by nonantipseudomonal treat-

### Table 5 Predictive factors of multidrug-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*: mixed-effect logistic regression model

| Factor                        | OR     | 95% CI         | P-value |
|-------------------------------|--------|----------------|---------|
| Intercept                     | 5.07   | 0.55–46.64     | 0.151   |
| Male sex                      | 0.73   | 0.23–2.35      | 0.602   |
| Agea                          | 0.96   | 0.93–0.99      | 0.012   |
| Anatomical urinary tract modifb | 4.75   | 1.06–21.26     | 0.041   |
| Obstructive uropathyb         | 2.83   | 0.67–11.85     | 0.155   |
| Other source eventsb          | 0.24   | 0.04–1.45      | 0.121   |

Notes: Random parts: country variance 0.097, intraclass correlation 0.029. Other information: observations 97, Akaike information criterion 113.678. *OR* values represent risk of 1-year age increment; bindwelling urinary catheter taken as reference infection source.

![Figure 1](https://www.dovepress.com/)

**Figure 1** Prevalence with 95% CIs of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* complicated urinary tract-infection episodes by centers (A–R) and countries.
The indication of steroids and antibiotics should be carefully evaluated in every patient, given the high risk of \( P. \) aeruginosa infections.

As mentioned, \( P. \) aeruginosa can adhere to such surfaces as urinary catheters or foreign bodies inserted during urological surgery through production of adhesion factors and biofilm formation. This allows the microorganism to elude the immune system and the activity of antimicrobial agents, and persist in causing frequent relapses of infection. Therefore, the indication for insertion of an indwelling urinary catheter and its duration should also be periodically evaluated.

Interestingly, younger patients were at higher risk of having MDR \( P. \) aeruginosa cUTI than older patients. This was probably related to the fact that young patients are more likely to receive aggressive antimicrobial and surgical treatment than old patients and more frequently admitted to intensive-care units when complications arise, increasing the risk of acquiring a MDR isolate. Procedures that modified the UT represented a strong risk factor for MDR \( P. \) aeruginosa in our cohort.

\( P. \) aeruginosa cUTI was associated with a lower rate of adequate empirical treatment than cUTI by other etiologies. Nevertheless, a previous study in the same cohort showed that inadequate empirical antibiotic treatment was not independently associated with increased mortality. The lack of differences observed in mortality between \( P. \) aeruginosa and other etiologies was probably due to the low frequency of severe sepsis or septic shock and mortality in our cohort. Although many previous studies have observed worse outcomes of UTIs caused by \( P. \) aeruginosa, this was more frequently related to a more serious baseline status due to comorbidities than to the infection itself. For instance, one study of bacteremic UTIs showed that \( P. \) aeruginosa UTIs were associated with higher 30-day mortality than other etiologies, but this result did not remain significant after adjustment for confounding factors. Similar results have been observed in other work. The readmission rate was higher in patients with \( P. \) aeruginosa cUTIs, but this was mostly due to exacerbation of chronic baseline diseases: this observation stresses that these patients had worse baseline status. Interestingly, low mortality associated with MDR \( P. \)
P. aeruginosa cUTI was observed. This was probably due to the small number of patients with MDR strains, but also because these strains have been associated with reduced fitness and virulence.2

Limitations
Our study has some limitations. The first is its retrospective design, which means that some patients’ data collected from medical records may have been missing. Second, the data come from hospitals in south and southeastern Europe, Turkey, and Israel, and may not be generalizable to other regions. The main strengths of this study are its large-scale, multicenter, and international nature and the fact that it addresses a frequent and important medical issue.

Conclusion
Our study reveals that resistance rates of P. aeruginosa cUTI isolates to antipseudomonal cephalosporins and carbapenems are especially worrisome in south and southeastern Europe, Turkey, and Israel. Risk factors for P. aeruginosa cUTI were related to more serious baseline condition and manipulation of the UT, although their mortality was not higher than that of patients with cUTI caused by other etiologies.

Abbreviations
UT, urinary tract; UTIs, urinary tract infections; cUTIs, complicated urinary tract infections; MDR, multidrug-resistance; GNB, Gram-negative bacteria; STROBE, Strengthening the Reporting of Observational studies in Epidemiology; ICD-9 (-10) CM, International Classification of Diseases-9 (-10) Clinical Modification; FDA, Food and Drug Administra-tion; CFU, colony-forming units; eCRF, electronic case report form; XDR, extensively drug-resistance; CLSI, Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute; EUCAST, European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing; IQR, interquartile range; SD, standard deviation; ICC, Intra-class-correlation; OR, odds ratio; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval; EARS-Net, European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network.

Data sharing statement
The data sets used and analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Author contributions
AG, LL, and MP conceived and designed the study. AG, JC, and MP were major contributors in writing the manuscript. ES, LL, IW, CVa, CVu, and IA participated in the design of the study and coordination and helped to draft the manuscript. AGor performed the statistical analysis of data. All authors read and approved the final manuscript. All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and revising the paper, gave final approval of the version to be published and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure
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## Supplementary materials

### Table S1 Univariate analysis of risk factors associated with MDR *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* cUTI compared to non-MDR *P. aeruginosa* cUTI, accounting for country effect

| Variable                                      | MDR *P. aeruginosa* cUTI (n=28) | Non-MDR *P. aeruginosa* cUTI (n=69) | OR (95% CI) | ICC  |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----|
| Male sex, n (%)                               | 21 (75)                         | 48 (69.5)                           | 1.26 (0.44–3.60) | 0.102 |
| Age (years), mean, SD                         | 59.3, 19.12                     | 68.9, 17.06                         | 0.97 (0.95–1.00) | 0.072 |
| Lymphoma, n (%)                               | 1 (3.6)                         | 1 (1.4)                             | 4.61 (0.22–94.67) | 0.121 |
| Solid tumor, n (%)                            | 4 (14.3)                        | 14 (20.3)                           | 0.77 (0.22–2.74) | 0.097 |
| Liver disease, n (%)                          | 3 (10.5)                        | 3 (4.3)                             | 3.58 (0.58–22.03) | 0.124 |
| Admission: urgent, n (%)                     | 4 (14.3)                        | 10 (14.5)                           | 0.77 (0.19–3.09) | 0.101 |
| Admission reason: UTI, n (%)                 | 52 (53.6)                       | 304 (33.4)                          | 0.67 (0.24–1.84) | 0.101 |
| Admission from medical care facility, n (%)  | 10 (26.3)                       | 168 (17.3)                          | 1.70 (0.81–3.57) | 0.071 |
| Charlson score, n (%)                         | 17 (44.7)                       | 293 (30.2)                          | 0.97 (0.79–1.19) | 0.097 |
| Organ transplantation, n (%)                 | 2 (7.1)                         | 4 (5.8)                             | 1.94 (0.39–9.69) | 0.124 |
| Immunosuppression, n (%)                     | 4 (14.3)                        | 7 (10.1)                            | 2.09 (0.48–9.07) | 0.123 |
| Steroid therapy, n (%)                       | 5 (17.9)                        | 8 (11.6)                            | 1.86 (0.51–68.2) | 0.113 |
| Functional capacity: independent, n (%)      | 12 (42.9)                       | 41 (59.4)                           | 1.45 (0.43–4.84) | 0.116 |
| Chronic renal impairment, n (%)              | 6 (21.4)                        | 12 (17.4)                           | 1.50 (0.46–4.86) | 0.112 |
| UTI within 1 year, n (%)                     | 9 (32.1)                        | 20 (29)                             | 1.54 (0.51–4.61) | 0.121 |
| Antibiotic within 30 days, n (%)             | 9 (32.1)                        | 23 (33.3)                           | 1.06 (0.39–2.89) | 0.105 |
| Acquisition of cUTI at a medical care facility, n (%) | 20 (71.4) | 41 (59.4) | 1.91 (0.67–5.44) | 0.118 |
| Urinary retention, n (%)                     | 5 (17.9)                        | 19 (27.5)                           | 0.79 (0.23–2.76) | 0.090 |
| Neurogenic bladder                            | 1 (3.6)                         | 2 (2.9)                             | 1.14 (0.08–15.86) | 0.112 |
| Obstructive uropathy                          | 5 (17.9)                        | 7 (10.1)                            | 1.14 (0.48–4.40) | 0.102 |
| Source of cUTI, n (%)                         |                                 |                                    |              | 0.102 |

| Source of cUTI, n (%) | Indwelling urinary catheter | Pyelonephritis (normal urinary tract) | Anatomical urinary tract modification | Others | Severity of infection: severe sepsis/septic shock, n (%) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------|
|                       | 15 (53.6)                   | –                                  | 6 (21.4)                             | 2 (7.1) | 4 (15.4)                                                 |
|                       | 42 (60.9)                   | –                                  | 4 (5.8)                              | 12 (17.4) | 14 (22.2)                                               |

**Abbreviations:** MDR, multidrug resistance; cUTI, complicated urinary tract infection; ICC, intra-class-correlation; SD, standard deviation; UTI, urinary tract infection.

### Variable definitions

- **Sepsis** was defined as a diagnosis of systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS - at least two of the following: temperature > 38.3 or <36, respiratory rate > 20 min or paCO2 <32 mmHg (4.3 kPa)) in the presence of an infection.
- **Severe sepsis** was defined as sepsis together with evidence of organ dysfunction.
- **Septic shock** was defined as sepsis associated with hypotension (systolic blood pressure <90 mmHg or reduction of > 40 mmHg from baseline) or lactic acidosis (lactate > 4 mmol/L) despite adequate fluid resuscitation.
- **Liver disease** was defined as chronic liver failure, usually occurring in the context of cirrhosis. Mild liver disease could be classified as cirrhosis without portal hypertension, or chronic hepatitis. Moderate or severe liver disease as cirrhosis with portal hypertension.
- **Chronic renal impairment** was defined as an eGFR of 60 ml/min/1.73² (measured by the Cockroft-Gault equation) or less, or a creatinine of > 2.5mg/dL. Patients with renal replacement therapy were included. Patients with a functioning kidney transplant were not included (were recorded under transplantation).
Table S2 ICD9 data

| ICD-9 CM codes | Disease                                                                 |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 590.1          | Acute pyelonephritis                                                   |
| 590.10         | Acute pyelonephritis without lesion of renal medullary necrosis        |
| 590.11         | Acute pyelonephritis with lesion of renal medullary necrosis           |
| 590.2          | Renal perinephric abscess                                             |
| 590.8          | Other pyelonephritis or pyonephrosis not specified as acute or chronic |
| 590.80         | Pyelonephritis, unspecified                                           |
| 590.9          | Infection of kidney, unspecified                                      |
| 595.0          | Acute cystitis                                                        |
| 595.89         | Other specified types of cystitis                                     |
| 595.9          | Cystitis, unspecified                                                 |
| 599.0          | Urinary tract infection, site not specified (urosepsis could be included here) |

Notes: ICD9 CM code database http://icd9data.com/2015/volume1/580-629/default.htm.
Abbreviation: ICD-9 CM, International Classification of Diseases-9 Clinical Modification.

Table S3 ICD data

| ICD-10 CM codes | Disease                                                                 |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N10             | Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis, including acute infectious interstitial nephritis, acute pyelitis, and acute pyelonephritis |
| N12             | Tubulointerstitial nephritis, not specified as acute or chronic including interstitial nephritis NOS, pyelitis NOS, and pyelonephritis NOS |
| N13.6           | Pyonephrosis, including obstructive uropathy with infection            |
| N15.1           | Renal and perinephric abscess                                          |
| N15.9           | Renal tubulointerstitial disease, unspecified including infection of kidney NOS |
| N30.0           | Acute cystitis                                                        |
| N30.8           | Other cystitis, including abscess of bladder                           |
| N30.9           | Cystitis, unspecified                                                 |
| N39.0           | Urinary tract infection, site not specified                            |

Notes: ICD10 CM code database http://apps.who.int/classifications/icd10/browse/2015/en.
Abbreviations: ICD-10 CM, International Classification of Diseases-10 Clinical Modification; NOS, not otherwise specified.