**Supplementary Result I**

Using the univariate analysis, the following variables were positively associated with 30-day mortality in the overall cohort: the elderly, male patients, nursing-home residents, inappropriate EAT, bacteremic pneumonia, polymicrobial bacteremia, causative microorganisms of *K. pneumoniae*, *S. aureus*, or *Pseudomonas* species, fatal comorbidities (McCabe classification), and underlying hemato-oncology, neurological diseases, or liver cirrhosis. Otherwise, bacteremia caused by urinary tract infections, biliary tract infections, or liver abscesses, and *E. coli* bacteremia were factors against 30-day mortality.

**Supplementary Result II**

Focusing on patients with complicated bacteremia, the following variables were positively associated with 30-day mortality using the univariate analysis: the elderly, inappropriate EAT, delayed SC, polymicrobial bacteremia, *S. aureus* bacteremia, bacteremic pneumonia, bacteremia caused by skin and soft-tissue infections, fatal comorbidities (McCabe classification), and comorbidities of cardiovascular diseases, chronic kidney diseases, hemato-oncology, or neurological diseases. Otherwise, bacteremia caused by biliary tract infections or liver abscesses and *E. coli* bacteremia were factors against 30-day mortality.