# Supplemental Figure 1: Separation of wild-type and non-wild-type populations

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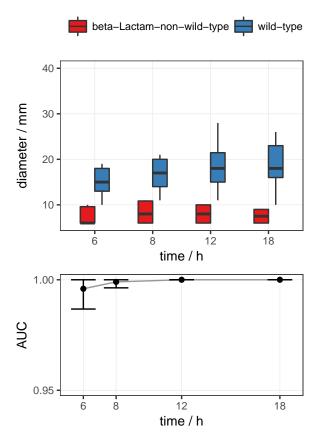
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|------|-------------|----|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----|

## 1 Ampicillin

#### 1.1 Ampicillin, E. faecalis

|                                     |              | r        | readability / % |           |            |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| phenotype                           | $\mathbf{n}$ | 6 h      | 8 h             | 12 h      | 18 h       |  |  |  |  |  |
| beta-Lactam-non-wild-type wild-type | 4<br>133     | 75<br>92 | 100<br>97       | 100<br>99 | 100<br>100 |  |  |  |  |  |

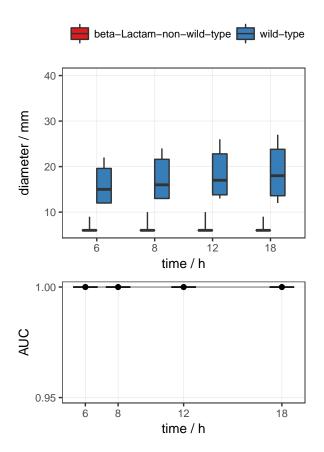


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 1.2 Ampicillin, E. faecium

Sample sizes and readabilities for different phenotypes.

|                           |              | r   | eadabi | lity / % | o o  |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----|--------|----------|------|
| phenotype                 | $\mathbf{n}$ | 6 h | 8 h    | 12 h     | 18 h |
| beta-Lactam-non-wild-type | 210          | 100 | 100    | 100      | 100  |
| wild-type                 | 17           | 100 | 100    | 100      | 100  |

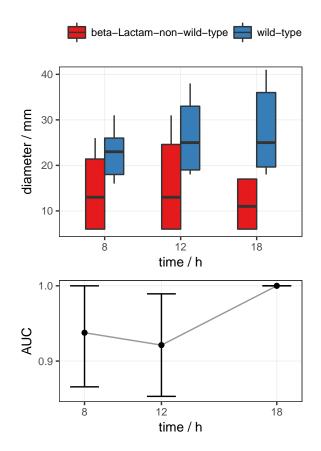


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 2 Piperacillin/Tazobactam

#### 2.1 Piperacillin/Tazobactam, P. aeruginosa

|                           |              | read | ability | / %  |
|---------------------------|--------------|------|---------|------|
| phenotype                 | $\mathbf{n}$ | 8 h  | 12 h    | 18 h |
| beta-Lactam-non-wild-type | 41           | 66   | 93      | 100  |
| wild-type                 | 254          | 69   | 93      | 100  |

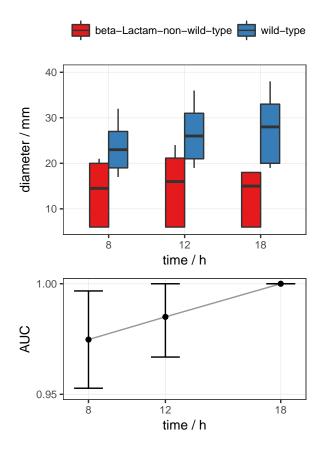


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 3 Cefepime

#### 3.1 Cefepime, P. aeruginosa

|                                     |              | read     | ability  | / %        |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|
| phenotype                           | $\mathbf{n}$ | 8 h      | 12 h     | 18 h       |
| beta-Lactam-non-wild-type wild-type | 41<br>254    | 54<br>71 | 93<br>94 | 100<br>100 |

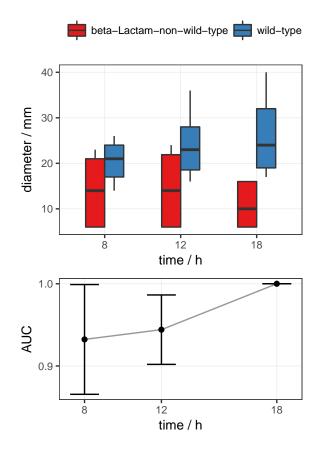


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 4 Ceftazidime

#### 4.1 Ceftazidime, P. aeruginosa

|                           |              | read | lability | / %  |
|---------------------------|--------------|------|----------|------|
| phenotype                 | $\mathbf{n}$ | 8 h  | 12 h     | 18 h |
| beta-Lactam-non-wild-type | 47           | 66   | 91       | 100  |
| wild-type                 | 248          | 69   | 94       | 100  |

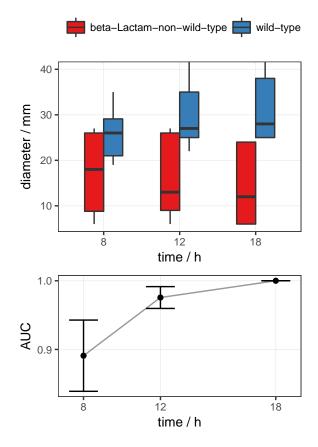


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 5 Imipenem

#### 5.1 Imipenem, P. aeruginosa

|                                     |            | readability / % |          |            |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|----------|------------|--|--|
| phenotype                           | n          | 8 h             | 12 h     | 18 h       |  |  |
| beta-Lactam-non-wild-type wild-type | 103<br>192 | 57<br>73        | 92<br>94 | 100<br>100 |  |  |

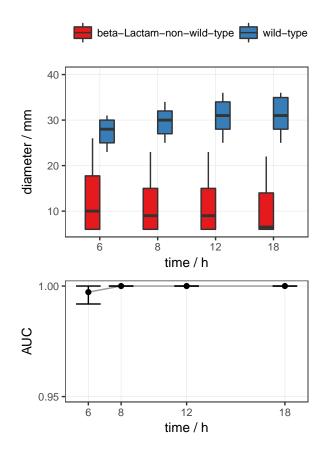


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

#### 5.2 Imipenem, A. baumanii

Sample sizes and readabilities for different phenotypes.

|                           |              | readability / % |     |      |      |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----|------|------|--|--|--|--|
| phenotype                 | $\mathbf{n}$ | 6 h             | 8 h | 12 h | 18 h |  |  |  |  |
| beta-Lactam-non-wild-type | 36           | 100             | 100 | 100  | 100  |  |  |  |  |
| wild-type                 | 122          | 99              | 100 | 100  | 100  |  |  |  |  |

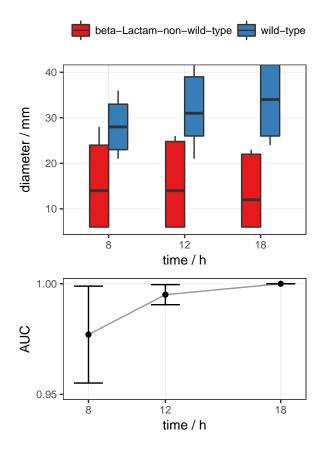


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 6 Meropenem

#### 6.1 Meropenem, P. aeruginosa

|                           |              | read | lability | / %  |
|---------------------------|--------------|------|----------|------|
| phenotype                 | $\mathbf{n}$ | 8 h  | 12 h     | 18 h |
| beta-Lactam-non-wild-type | 72           | 62   | 90       | 100  |
| wild-type                 | 223          | 71   | 94       | 100  |

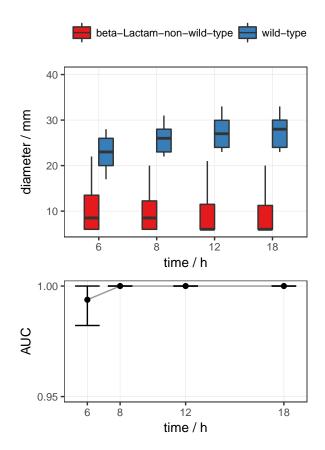


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

#### 6.2 Meropenem, A. baumanii

Sample sizes and readabilities for different phenotypes.

|                                     |              | readability / % |            |            |            |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|--|--|--|--|
| phenotype                           | $\mathbf{n}$ | 6 h             | 8 h        | 12 h       | 18 h       |  |  |  |  |
| beta-Lactam-non-wild-type wild-type | 36<br>122    | 100<br>99       | 100<br>100 | 100<br>100 | 100<br>100 |  |  |  |  |

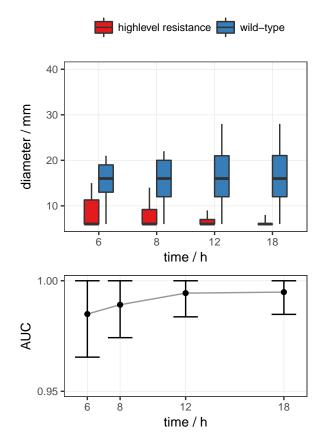


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

#### 7 Gentamicin

#### 7.1 Gentamicin, E. faecalis

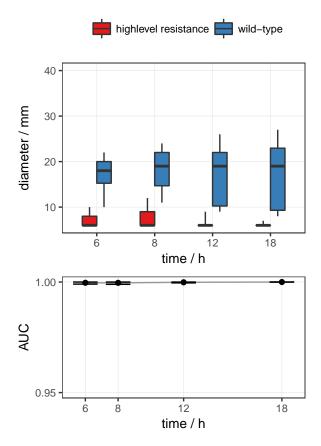
|                                |              | r        | eadabi    | lity / %  | 6          |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| phenotype                      | $\mathbf{n}$ | 6 h      | 8 h       | 12 h      | 18 h       |
| highlevel resistance wild-type | 37<br>100    | 95<br>92 | 100<br>96 | 100<br>99 | 100<br>100 |



(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 7.2 Gentamicin, E. faecium

|                      |              | readability / % |     |      |      |  |  |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----|------|------|--|--|
| phenotype            | $\mathbf{n}$ | 6 h             | 8 h | 12 h | 18 h |  |  |
| highlevel resistance | 125          | 82              | 100 | 100  | 100  |  |  |
| wild-type            | 102          | 84              | 97  | 100  | 100  |  |  |

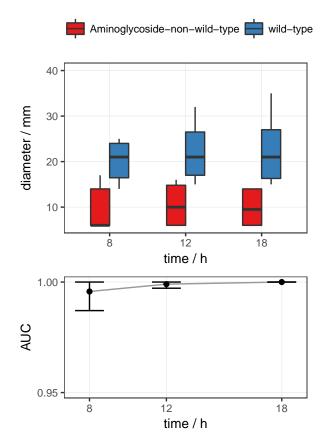


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 7.3 Gentamicin, P. aeruginosa

Sample sizes and readabilities for different phenotypes.

|                              |     | read | / %  |      |
|------------------------------|-----|------|------|------|
| phenotype                    | n   | 8 h  | 12 h | 18 h |
| Aminoglycoside-non-wild-type | 28  | 57   | 89   | 100  |
| wild-type                    | 267 | 71   | 94   | 100  |

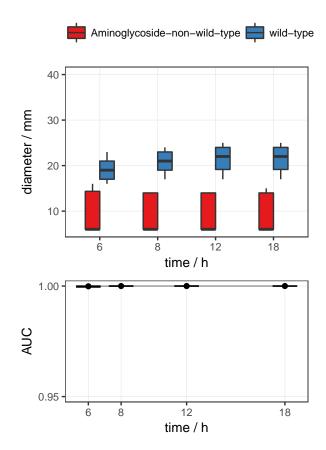


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 7.4 Gentamicin, A. baumanii

Sample sizes and readabilities for different phenotypes.

|                              |              | r   | eadabi | lity / % | o o  |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----|--------|----------|------|
| phenotype                    | $\mathbf{n}$ | 6 h | 8 h    | 12 h     | 18 h |
| Aminoglycoside-non-wild-type | 34           | 100 | 100    | 100      | 100  |
| wild-type                    | 124          | 99  | 100    | 100      | 100  |



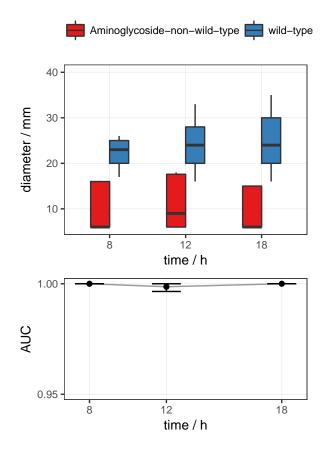
(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 8 Tobramycin

#### 8.1 Tobramycin, P. aeruginosa

Sample sizes and readabilities for different phenotypes.

|  |           | readability / $\%$ |          |            |  |
|--|-----------|--------------------|----------|------------|--|
| phenotype                              | n         | 8 h                | 12 h     | 18 h       |  |
| Aminoglycoside-non-wild-type wild-type | 27<br>268 | 74<br>69           | 93<br>94 | 100<br>100 |  |

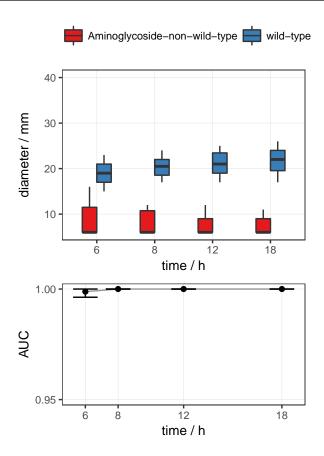


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

#### 8.2 Tobramycin, A. baumanii

Sample sizes and readabilities for different phenotypes.

|  |              | readability / % |            |            |            |
|--|--------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| phenotype                              | $\mathbf{n}$ | 6 h             | 8 h        | 12 h       | 18 h       |
| Aminoglycoside-non-wild-type wild-type | 26<br>132    | 100<br>99       | 100<br>100 | 100<br>100 | 100<br>100 |

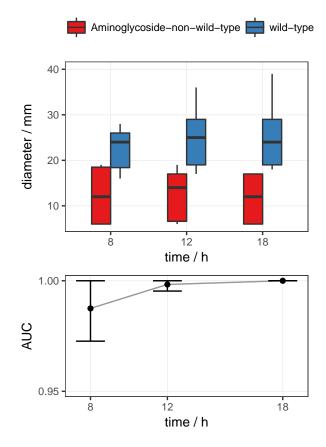


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 9 Amikacin

#### 9.1 Amikacin, P. aeruginosa

|                              |     | readability / % |      |      |  |
|------------------------------|-----|-----------------|------|------|--|
| phenotype                    | n   | 8 h             | 12 h | 18 h |  |
| Aminoglycoside-non-wild-type | 30  | 37              | 83   | 100  |  |
| wild-type                    | 265 | 71              | 95   | 100  |  |

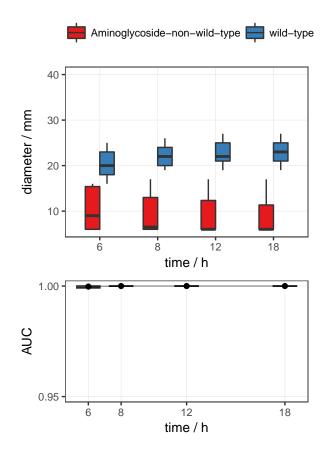


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

#### 9.2 Amikacin, A. baumanii

Sample sizes and readabilities for different phenotypes.

|                              |              | r   | eadabi | lity / % | 6    |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----|--------|----------|------|
| phenotype                    | $\mathbf{n}$ | 6 h | 8 h    | 12 h     | 18 h |
| Aminoglycoside-non-wild-type | 34           | 97  | 100    | 100      | 100  |
| wild-type                    | 124          | 99  | 100    | 100      | 100  |



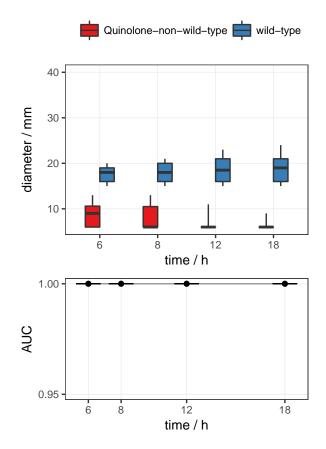
(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 10 Norfloxacin

#### 10.1 Norfloxacin, E. faecalis

Sample sizes and readabilities for different phenotypes.

|                         |              | r   | lity / % | 6    |      |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----|----------|------|------|
| phenotype               | $\mathbf{n}$ | 6 h | 8 h      | 12 h | 18 h |
| Quinolone-non-wild-type | 51           | 96  | 100      | 100  | 100  |
| wild-type               | 86           | 92  | 97       | 100  | 100  |

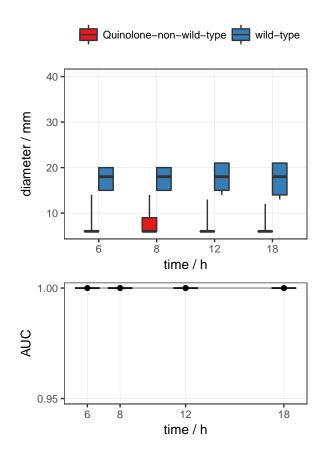


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 10.2 Norfloxacin, E. faecium

Sample sizes and readabilities for different phenotypes.

|                         |              | readability / % |     |      |      |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----|------|------|
| phenotype               | $\mathbf{n}$ | 6 h             | 8 h | 12 h | 18 h |
| Quinolone-non-wild-type | 196          | 93              | 99  | 100  | 100  |
| wild-type               | 31           | 97              | 100 | 100  | 100  |

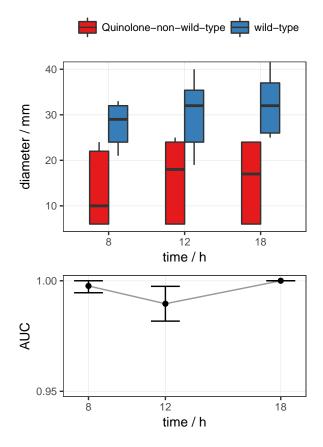


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 11 Ciprofloxacin

## 11.1 Ciprofloxacin, P. aeruginosa

|                         | read         | ability | / %  |      |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------|------|------|
| phenotype               | $\mathbf{n}$ | 8 h     | 12 h | 18 h |
| Quinolone-non-wild-type | 93           | 48      | 89   | 100  |
| wild-type               | 202          | 80      | 96   | 100  |

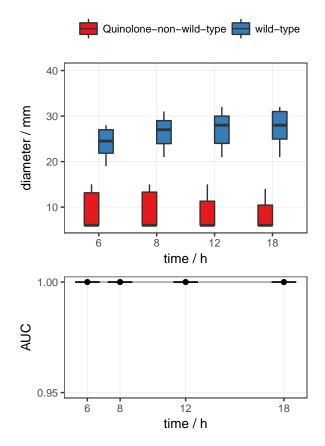


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

#### 11.2 Ciprofloxacin, A. baumanii

Sample sizes and readabilities for different phenotypes.

|                         |     | readability / % |     |      |      |
|-------------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------|------|
| phenotype               | n   | 6 h             | 8 h | 12 h | 18 h |
| Quinolone-non-wild-type | 38  | 100             | 100 | 100  | 100  |
| wild-type               | 120 | 98              | 100 | 100  | 100  |



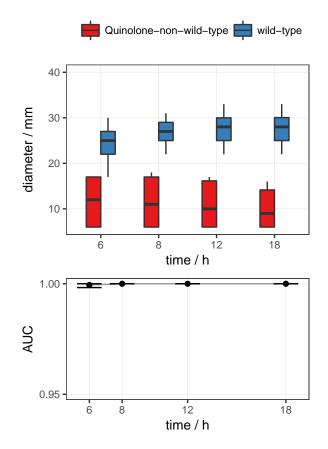
(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 12 Levofloxacin

#### 12.1 Levofloxacin, A. baumanii

Sample sizes and readabilities for different phenotypes.

|                                   |           | readability / % |            |            |            |  |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| phenotype                         | n         | 6 h             | 8 h        | 12 h       | 18 h       |  |
| Quinolone-non-wild-type wild-type | 38<br>120 | 100<br>99       | 100<br>100 | 100<br>100 | 100<br>100 |  |



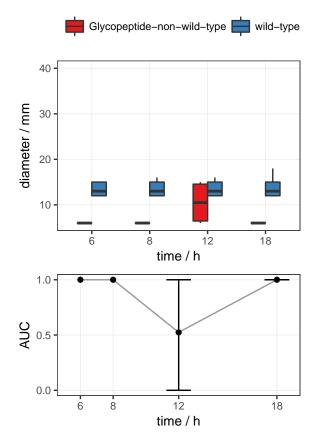
(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 13 Vancomycin

## 13.1 Vancomycin, E. faecalis

Sample sizes and readabilities for different phenotypes.

|                            |              | readability / % |     |      |      |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----|------|------|
| phenotype                  | $\mathbf{n}$ | 6 h             | 8 h | 12 h | 18 h |
| Glycopeptide-non-wild-type | 2            | 50              | 50  | 100  | 100  |
| wild-type                  | 135          | 93              | 98  | 99   | 100  |

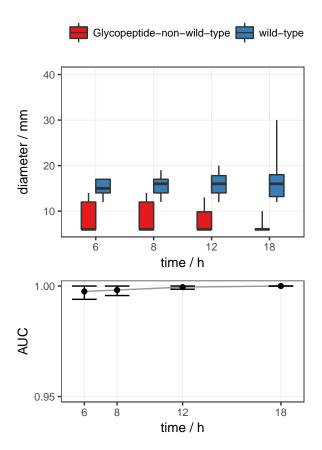


(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.

## 13.2 Vancomycin, E. faecium

Sample sizes and readabilities for different phenotypes.

|                            |              | readability / % |     |      |      |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----|------|------|
| phenotype                  | $\mathbf{n}$ | 6 h             | 8 h | 12 h | 18 h |
| Glycopeptide-non-wild-type | 62           | 89              | 100 | 100  | 100  |
| wild-type                  | 165          | 90              | 98  | 100  | 100  |



(Top) Boxes represent diameter ranges from the 5th to the 95th percentile, whiskers represent the full range of diameters, and bold lines indicate median diameter values. (Bottom) The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) quantifies how well a phenotype is separated from the wild type. An AUC of 1 indicates perfect separation while an AUC of 0.5 corresponds to complete overlap of the two populations. Error bars display 95% confidence intervals.