

Supplement 3: Percentage of Content Experts Identifying a Specific Topic as “Very” or “Extremely Important.”

Topics are organized by domain. Topics which met the threshold for consensus ( $\geq 80\%$ ) are bolded. The number of topics which met the threshold for consensus in each domain is listed next to each domain name, as well as the percentage of topics in that domain which met the threshold for consensus.

Specific Topics by Domain	Percentage of Content Experts Identifying as “Very” or “Extremely Important”
<b>General Principles of Antimicrobial Stewardship (2/4, 50%)</b>	
<b>Interpretation of an antibiotic susceptibility report</b>	100%
<b>Interpretation of a hospital antibiogram</b>	92%
Components of an antimicrobial stewardship program	31%
Interpretation of primary scientific literature related to antibiotic use	23%
<b>Antimicrobial Spectrum of Activity (8/17, 47%)</b>	
<b>Cephalosporins</b>	100%
<b>Macrolides</b>	100%
<b>Penicillins</b>	100%
<b>Vancomycin</b>	100%
<b>Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole</b>	96%
<b>Traditional beta-lactam/beta-lactamase combinations</b>	92%
<b>Clindamycin</b>	92%
<b>Metronidazole</b>	85%
Carbapenems	73%
Linezolid	65%
Tetracyclines	69%
Daptomycin	58%
Aminoglycosides	54%
Antivirals	31%
Antifungals	19%
Antiparasitics	12%
Novel beta-lactam/beta-lactamase combinations	12%
<b>Antimicrobial Toxicities (6/14, 43%)</b>	
<b>Beta-lactams</b>	100%
<b>Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole</b>	100%

<b>Vancomycin</b>	100%
<b>Beta-lactamase inhibitors</b>	96%
<b>Clindamycin</b>	88%
<b>Linezolid</b>	81%
Tetracyclines	77%
Metronidazole	77%
Macrolides	73%
Aminoglycosides	62%
Daptomycin	58%
Antivirals	35%
Antifungals	31%
Antiparasitics	15%
<b>Managing Antimicrobial Allergies (1/6, 17%)</b>	
<b>Alternate antibiotic therapies for patients with allergies to first-line therapy</b>	85%
Cross-reactivity in beta-lactam allergies	65%
Allergy delabeling	62%
Categories of allergies (e.g., type I, II, III, or IV hypersensitivity reactions)	54%
Epidemiology of antibiotic allergies	46%
Antibiotic desensitization	27%
<b>Antimicrobial Resistance (1/18, 6%)</b>	
<b>Resistance in <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i></b>	85%
Traditional beta-lactamases	77%
Resistance in streptococci	73%
Penicillin-binding protein (PBP) mutations	69%
Extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs)	54%
Resistance in <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	54%
ampC beta-lactamases	46%
Resistance in enterococci	42%
Carbapenemases	23%
Mechanisms by which bacteria transmit/acquire resistance	23%
Non-carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CRE)	19%
Resistance in <i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	19%
Ribosomal mutations (e.g., erm)	19%
Porin mutations	15%
Resistance among fungi	8%
Resistance among viruses	8%
Resistance in <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	8%

Specific resistance genes	4%
<b>Antimicrobial Prophylaxis (2/11, 18%)</b>	
<b>Post-exposure prophylaxis after animal or human bites</b>	92%
<b>Post-exposure prophylaxis after needlestick injuries or unprotected sexual intercourse</b>	81%
Opportunistic infection prophylaxis in patients with asplenia	77%
Prophylaxis in patients with vesicoureteral reflux	54%
Prophylaxis following open fractures	50%
Opportunistic infection prophylaxis after hematopoietic stem cell transplant	31%
Opportunistic infection prophylaxis after solid organ transplant	31%
Surgical prophylaxis related to abdominal procedures	23%
Surgical prophylaxis related to orthopedic procedures	23%
Prophylaxis in patients with cystic fibrosis or other pulmonary conditions	15%
Surgical prophylaxis related to neurosurgical procedures	15%
<b>Diagnostics (2/14, 14%)</b>	
<b>Interpretation of urinalysis and urine cultures</b>	96%
<b>Distinguishing colonization from infection</b>	92%
General principles of diagnostic stewardship	77%
Imaging modalities used to diagnose infections	77%
Multiplex PCR panels (e.g., respiratory pathogen panel, meningococcal panel, pneumonia panel)	77%
Inflammatory markers (e.g., CRP, ESR, procalcitonin)	73%
Methods by which blood cultures are processed	69%
Rapid strep testing and throat cultures	69%
Rapid molecular diagnostics performed on blood cultures (e.g., Verigene)	58%
Methods by which cultures other than blood cultures are processed (e.g., urine, wound, etc.)	54%
Commonly used serologic assays	50%
Methods by which antimicrobial susceptibility testing is performed	38%
Assays for fungal disease (e.g., galactomannan, beta-D-glucan, fungal cultures, fungal PCRs)	19%
Next generation technologies (e.g., cell-free DNA assays, broad-ranged PCR testing, metagenomic sequencing)	15%
<b>Empiric Antibiotic Therapy (11/13, 85%)</b>	
<b>Fever in a neonate/infant</b>	100%

<b>Respiratory tract infections</b>	100%
<b>Skin and soft tissue infections</b>	100%
<b>Toxic shock syndrome</b>	100%
<b>Urinary tract infections</b>	100%
<b>Central nervous system infections</b>	96%
<b>Head and neck infections</b>	96%
<b>Sexually transmitted infections</b>	96%
<b>Bone and joint infections</b>	88%
<b>Suspected vector-borne infections</b>	88%
<b>Gastrointestinal/ abdominal infections</b>	85%
Fever and neutropenia	62%
Fever in patients with sickle cell disease	62%
<b>Duration (5/8, 63%)</b>	
<b>Respiratory tract infections</b>	92%
<b>Skin and soft tissue infections</b>	92%
<b>Urinary tract infections</b>	92%
<b>Sexually transmitted infections</b>	88%
<b>Head and neck infections</b>	85%
Bone and joint infections	73%
CNS infections	69%
Gastrointestinal/abdominal infections	62%