**Supplement Table S3.** Comparison of diagnosis and treatment of PCP and clinical outcomes according to initiation time of anti-PCP treatment

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristics | Early empiric treatment (n = 31) | Definitive treatment (n = 20) | P value |
| Microbiological diagnosisBronchoalveolar lavage fluidLung biopsy specimen\* | 24 (77.4)7 (22.6) | 15 (75.0)5 (25.0) | 0.450 |
| Time to anti–PCP treatment, hours | 34.2 (18.4 – 66.7) | 91.7 (54.0 – 111.0) | < 0.001 |
| Other pathogens identified from respiratory specimensCytomegalovirusVirus other than cytomegalovirus†BacteriaMRSA*Acinetobacter**Pseudomonas* | 9 (29.0)6 (19.4)3 (9.7)4 (12.9)2 (6.5) | 6 (30.0)1 (5.0)2 (10.0)0 (0.0)0 (0.0) | 1.0000.2231.0000.2540.674 |
| Initial treatment regimenTrimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole | 31 (100.0) | 20 (100.0) | NA |
| Adjunctive corticosteroid treatment | 30 (96.8) | 20 (100.0) | 1.000 |
| Failure to initial treatment | 15 (48.4) | 7 (35.0) | 0.514 |

Data are presented as number (percentage) or as median (interquartile range).

PCP, *Pneumocystis* pneumonia; MRSA, methicillin–resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*.

\*7 patients had positive results for the presence of *P.jirovecii* in both BAL fluid and biopsy specimens.

†Viruses other than cytomegalovirus include rhinovirus (n=3), coronavirus (n=2), and rhinovirus (n=2).