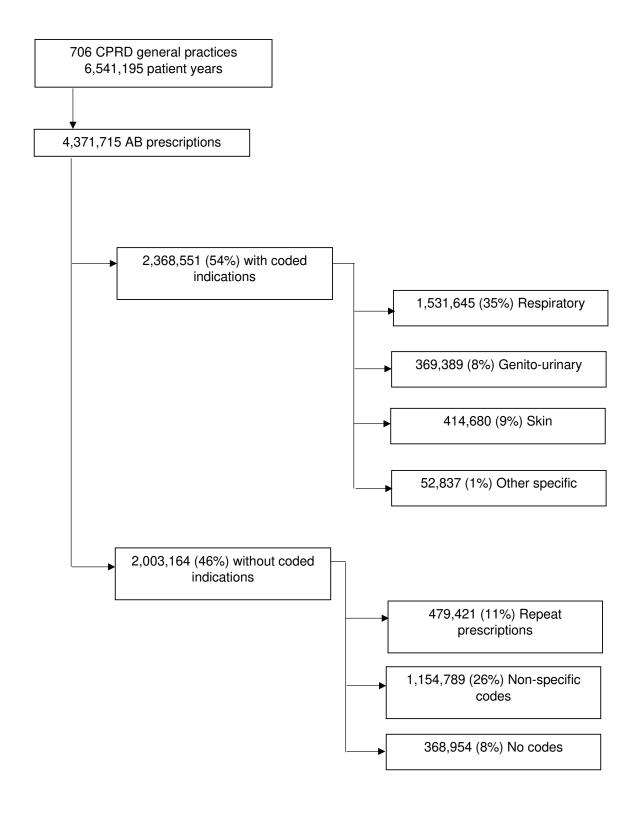
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Supplementary Table 1: Outline of statistical models employed for analysis. (Please see text for further explanation).

| Model 1 | Antibiotic_count ~ 	year+year²+year³+age_group+gender+comorbidity+deprivation+region+offset=log(person-years)+random_intercept(family_practice), model=Poisson | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Model 2 | Serious_bacterial_infection_count ~ Family_Practice_AB_Prescribing_Estimate+Family_Practice_Consultations_Coded_Estimate+year+year²+year³+gender+ age_group+deprivation+region+offset=log(person-years)+random_intercept(family_practice), model=Poisson | | | | | |

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Figure 1: Flowchart showing classification of antibiotic prescriptions 2002 to 2017. Figures are frequencies (percent of total number of antibiotic prescriptions).



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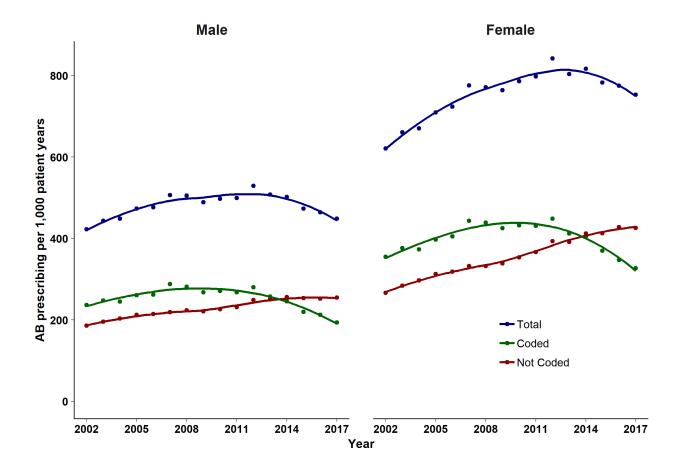
Supplementary Table 2: Characteristics of sample and antibiotic prescriptions by time period. Figures are frequencies (column percent).

| | 2002 to 2006 | 2007 to 2012 | 2013 to 2017 |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Number of general practices | 652 | 672 | 589 |
| Number of patients contributing person time ^a | 548,558 | 576,985 | 439,627 |
| Number of person years | 2,253,436 | 2,768,176 | 1,519,582 |
| Age 0 to 4 | 275,539 | 313,806 | 104,688 |
| Age 5 to 14 | 371,352 | 611,610 | 393,224 |
| Age 85+ | 169,709 | 216,966 | 111,606 |
| Comorbidity present ^a | 835,565 | 1,147,828 | 686,777 |
| Number of antibiotic prescriptions | 1,422,009 | 1,941,102 | 1,008,604 |
| Acute AB prescriptions | 1,289,615 (91) | 1,739,666 (90) | 863,013 (86) |
| for RTI | 534,535 (38) | 705,262 (36) | 291,848 (29) |
| for GUTI | 115,928 (8) | 166,336 (9) | 87,125 (9) |
| for skin infection | 137,936 (10) | 184,420 (10) | 92,324 (9) |
| Other specific codes recorded | 18,277 (1) | 24,849 (1) | 9,711 (1) |
| Non-specific codes recorded | 290,472 (20) | 537,110 (28) | 327,207 (32) |
| No codes recorded | 192,467 (14) | 121,689 (6) | 54,798 (5) |
| Repeat AB prescriptions | 132,394 (9) | 201,436 (10) | 145,591 (15) |

^a figures were rounded to nearest whole number; ^bbased on seasonal-influenza risk status

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Supplementary Figure 2: Age-standardised antibiotic prescribing rates per 1,000 patient years for males and females from 2002 to 2017.



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Supplementary Table 3: Distribution of serious bacterial infection events 2002 to 2017 by age-group and gender. Figures are frequencies.

| | CNS infection | CVS infection | Kidney infection | Lung abscess / empyema | Mastoiditis | Osteomyelitis | Peritonsillar abscess | AB resistant infections | Sepsis | Septic arthritis |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| All | 576 | 1,697 | 30,827 | 2,932 | 1,970 | 4,921 | 11,338 | 42,185 | 39,059 | 4,254 |
| Male | 352 | 1,144 | 4,997 | 1,903 | 814 | 3,055 | 6,021 | 18,312 | 18,999 | 2,496 |
| Female | 224 | 553 | 25,830 | 1,029 | 1,156 | 1,866 | 5,317 | 23,873 | 20,060 | 1,758 |
| Age-group (years 0 to 4 | s) | 20 | 198 | 138 | 178 | 138 | 73 | 576 | 469 | 147 |
| 5 to 9 | 17 | 18 | 386 | 106 | 153 | 118 | 232 | 409 | 334 | 104 |
| 10 to 14 | 17 | 17 | 474 | 60 | 111 | 167 | 465 | 308 | 244 | 93 |
| 15 to 24 | 47 | 42 | 6,140 | 106 | 167 | 152 | 3,428 | 1,528 | 970 | 129 |
| 25 to 34 | 38 | 92 | 5,523 | 149 | 203 | 160 | 2,621 | 2,444 | 1,474 | 243 |
| 35 to 44 | 65 | 146 | 5,176 | 294 | 280 | 392 | 2,483 | 3,089 | 2,164 | 392 |
| 45 to 54 | 115 | 189 | 4,519 | 438 | 270 | 635 | 1,079 | 4,001 | 3,345 | 555 |
| 55 to 64 | 105 | 274 | 3,725 | 561 | 255 | 865 | 553 | 5,045 | 5,385 | 678 |
| 65 to 74 | 90 | 407 | 2,562 | 525 | 210 | 937 | 285 | 8,252 | 7,817 | 775 |
| 75 to 84 | 58 | 365 | 1,548 | 423 | 109 | 924 | 94 | 9,469 | 9,646 | 727 |
| 85+ | 13 | 127 | 576 | 132 | 34 | 433 | 24 | 7,064 | 7,211 | 411 |

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Supplementary Table 4: Age- and sex-standardised incidence rates per 1,000 patient-years for serious bacterial infections by quartile of antibiotic prescribing.

| | General practice | antibiotic prescribing ^a | General practice medical coding ^a | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Group | Lowest fourth of general practices | Highest fourth of general practices | Lowest fourth of general practices | Highest fourth of general practices | |
| All | 1.86 (1.83 to 1.88) | 2.23 (2.20 to 2.25) | 1.94 (1.91 to 1.96) | 2.39 (2.37 to 2.42) | |
| CNS Infection | 0.008 (0.007 to 0.010) | 0.009 (0.008 to 0.011) | 0.008 (0.007 to 0.009) | 0.010 (0.009 to 0.012) | |
| CVS infection | 0.024 (0.021 to 0.027) | 0.026 (0.023 to 0.028) | 0.026 (0.024 to 0.029) | 0.027 (0.025 to 0.030) | |
| Kidney Infection | 0.40 (0.39 to 0.41) | 0.49 (0.48 to 0.50) | 0.37 (0.37 to 0.38) | 0.55 (0.53 to 0.56) | |
| Lung abscess / empyema | 0.042 (0.039 to 0.045) | 0.045 (0.042 to 0.049) | 0.044 (0.041 to 0.047) | 0.049 (0.046 to 0.053) | |
| Mastoiditis | 0.025 (0.022 to 0.027) | 0.033 (0.030 to 0.036) | 0.021 (0.019 to 0.023) | 0.036 (0.033 to 0.039) | |
| Osteomyelitis | 0.071 (0.067 to 0.075) | 0.073 (0.069 to 0.077) | 0.071 (0.067 to 0.075) | 0.081 (0.077 to 0.086) | |
| Peritonsillar abscess | 0.16 (0.15 to 0.17) | 0.16 (0.16 to 0.17) | 0.14 (0.14 to 0.15) | 0.17 (0.17 to 0.18) | |
| Resistant infections & C. difficile | 0.50 (0.49 to 0.51) | 0.68 (0.67 to 0.69) | 0.63 (0.62 to 0.64) | 0.73 (0.72 to 0.74) | |
| Sepsis | 0.57 (0.56 to 0.58) | 0.65 (0.63 to 0.66) | 0.56 (0.55 to 0.57) | 0.67 (0.66 to 0.68) | |
| Septic arthritis | 0.064 (0.059 to 0.068) | 0.064 (0.060 to 0.068) | 0.057 (0.053 to 0.061) | 0.068 (0.064 to 0.072) | |

^aquartiles were estimated from a hierarchical regression model adjusting for age-group, gender, comorbidity, region, deprivation and year

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Supplementary Figure 3: Forest plot showing the adjusted rate ratio for each type of serious bacterial infection for 20% higher total AB prescribing (red) or repeat AB prescribing (grey). Estimates were adjusted for each variable shown and gender, age-group, comorbidity, deprivation fifth, region, year (including quadratic and cubic terms).

