**Table S1.** Danish version of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD)-10 codes for infections

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subgroups of infections** | **Diagnoses** | **ICD10-codes** |
| **Infections of the respiratory system**  | Infections in the ear | H60.0–H60.9 H65.0–H67.9  |
| Nasopharyngitis  | A36.1 J00.0–J00.9  |
| Sinuitisa  | J01.0–J01.9 J32.0–J32.9  |
| Pharyngitisa  | J02.0–J02.9  |
| Tonsillitisa  | A36.0 J03.0–J03.9 J35.0  |
| Laryngitis and tracheitis  | A36.2 J04.0–J05.9 J37.0–J37.9  |
| Acute upper respiratory infections of multiple and unspecified sites  | A36.8–A36.9 J06.0–J06.9  |
| Abscessus peritonsillaris  | J36.0–J36.9  |
| Influenza  | J10.0–J11.9  |
| Pneumonia  | A48.1 B01.2 J12.0–J18.9  |
| Other acute lower respiratory infections  | A37.0–A37.9 A42.0 J20.0–J22.9  |
| **Infections of the gastrointestinal system**  | Intestinal infectious diseases   | A00.0–A09.9 A42.1  |
| Hepatitis  | B15.0–B19.9  |
| Gastritis and duodenitis  | K29.0–K29.9  |
| Appendicitis  | K35.0–K37.9  |
| **Infections of the urinary tract**  | Nephritis  | N08.0 N10.0–N10.9  |
| Cystitis | N30.0  |
| **Sexually transmitted infections** | Syphilis  | A50.0–A53.9  |
| Gonorrhea  | A54.0–A54.9  |
| Chlamydia  | A55.0–A56.9  |
| Anogenital herpes  | A60.0–A60.9  |
| HIV/AIDS  | B20.0–B24.9  |
| Anogenital warts  | A58.0–A58.9 A63.0  |
| Other sexually transmitted infections  | A57.0–A57.9 A59.0–A59.9 A63.8–A64.9 B86.9  |
| **Infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue** | Erysipelas  | A46.9  |
| Viral warts  | B07.9 |
| Dermatophytosis and other superficial mycoses  | B35.0–B36.9  |
| Cellulitis and abscess  | L02.0–L03.9  |
| Acute lymphadenitis  | L04.0–L04.9  |
| Pilonidal cyst  | L05.0–L05.9  |
| Other local infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue  | A36.3 L00.0–L01.0 L08.0–L08.9 L30.3  |
| **Infections during pregnancy and puerperium**  | Infections of genitourinary tract during pregnancy  | O03.0 O03.5 O23.0–O23.9  |
| Sepsis during pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium  | O85.0–O85.9  |
| Other infections arising during pregnancy and puerperium  | O75.3 O86.0–O86.9 O91.0 O98.1–O98.9 |
| **Other infections** | Certain bacterial diseases  | A20.0– A29.9 A32.0–A35.9 A38.0–A41.9 A42.2–A44.9 A48.0 A48.2–A49.9  |
| Spirochaetal disease  | A65.0–A69.9  |
| Rickettsiosis  | A75.0–A79.9  |
| Viral infections  | A80.0–A99.9 B00.0–B02.9 B05.0–B06.9 B08.1–B09.9 B25.0–B34.9  |
| Mycoses  | B37.0–B49.9  |
| Protozoal diseases, helminthiases, pediculosis, acariasis and other infestations  | B50.0–B83.9  |
| Unspecified infectious diseases  | B99.9  |
| Infections of endocrine organs  | E32.1 |
| Infections of the nervous system  | G00.0–G02.9 G04.0–G05.9  |
| Infections of the eye  | H00.0; H01.0 H03.0–H03.1 H06.1 H10.5–H10.8  |
| Infections of the circulatory system  | I00.0–I01.9 I30.1 I33.0–I33.9 I40.0  |
| Infections of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue  | M00.0–M01.9 M60.0 M86.0–M86.9  |

**Table S2.** Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical(ATC) classification system codesfor included systemic antimicrobials with information on standard treatment length

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of antimicrobials** | **Subgroup** | **ATC code** | **Standard treatment lengtha** |
| **Antibacterials** | Tetracyclines | J01A | 7–10 days |
|  | Beta-lactam antibacterials, penicillins | J01C | 7 days |
|  | Other beta-lactam antibacterials | J01D | 7–10 days |
|  | Sulfonamides and trimethoprim | J01E | 3–6 days |
|  | Macrolides, lincosamides and streptogramins | J01F | 5 days |
|  | Aminoglycoside antibacterials | J01G | 28 days  |
|  | Quinolon antibacterials | J01M | 7 days |
|  | Other antibacterials | J01X | 7 days |
| **Antifungals** | Antimycotica  | J02A | 1 day |
| **Antimycobacterials** | Agents against tuberculosis  | J04A | 7 days |
| **Antivirals** | Direct acting antivirals  | J05A | 5–7 days |
| **Antiprotozoals** | Agents against amoebiasis and other protozoal diseases  | P01A | 7–10 days |
| **Anthelmintics** | Antinematodal agents | P02C | 3–30 days |

a The maximum standard treatment length was used in analyses of antimicrobials with varying treatment length.