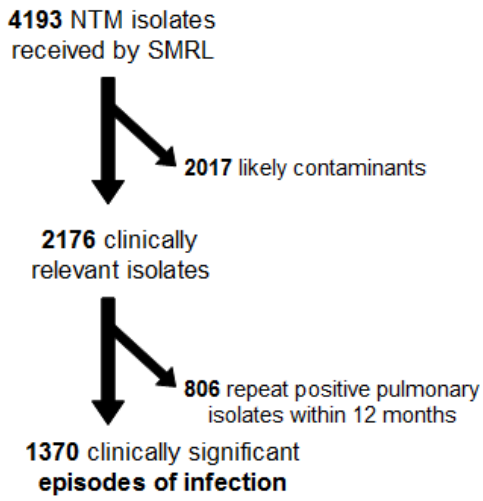


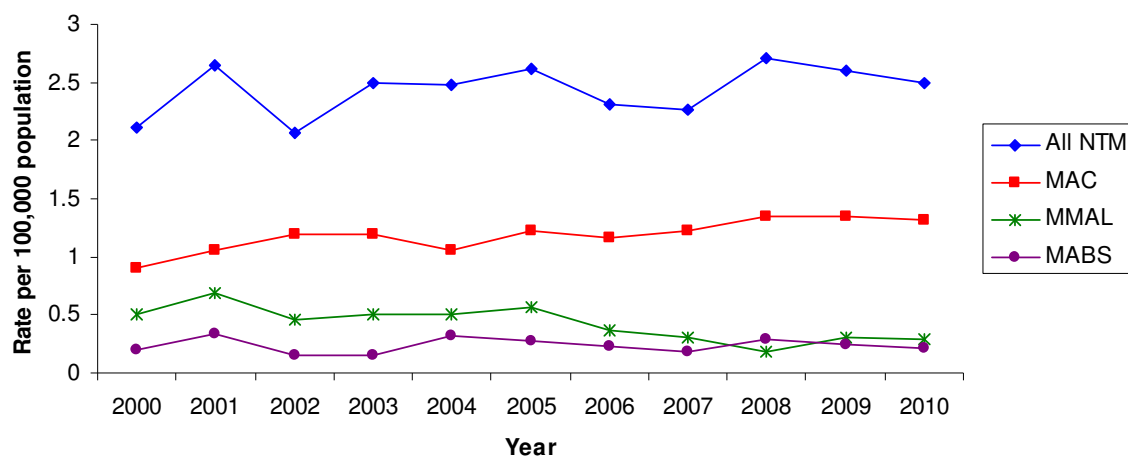
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**SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES**

**Supplementary figure 1:** Flowchart of analysis of NTM isolates.



Supplementary figure 2: Non-tuberculous Mycobacteria episodes of infection between 2000-2010.



ATS microbiological criteria were applied to all NTM isolates received by the SMRL to exclude those unlikely to represent clinical disease. Following this, the rates of clinically significant NTM episodes of infection were calculated per 100,000 population. The rate of all NTM episodes varied year by year, and no clear trend was visible over the eleven year period.

NTM: non-tuberculous Mycobacteria. MAC: *M. avium* complex. MMAL: *M. malmoense*. MABS: *M. abscessus*.

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60**Supplementary figure 3: Site of isolation of non-tuberculous Mycobacteria.**

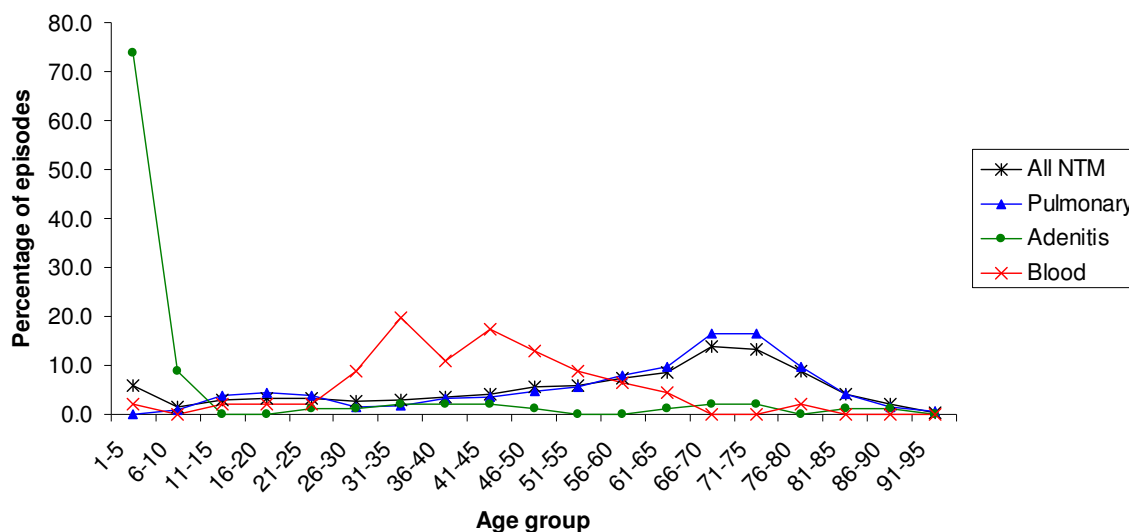
<b>Body site</b>	<b>% all episodes (n)</b>
Pulmonary	68.1 (933)
Renal	8.7 (119)
Adenitis	6.7 (92)
Cutaneous	3.9 (53)
Blood	3.4 (46)
Abdominal	1.8 (25)
Bone & joint	1.8 (24)
Nervous system	0.5 (7)
Genital	0.1 (1)
Not specified	5.1 (70)

**Supplementary figure 4:** Contribution (%) of episodes of infection from clinically important sites to total number of episodes of infection for the main NTM species identified.

Species	Contribution (%) of episodes from clinically important sites to total number of episodes for the main species identified					
	Number of episodes	Pulmonary	Adenitis	Cutaneous	Blood	Other sites
		% episodes (n)	% episodes (n)	% episodes (n)	% episodes (n)	% episodes (n)
<i>M. avium</i> complex	659	<b>63.4</b> (418)	<b>10.5</b> (69)	<b>1.7</b> (11)	<b>4.7</b> (31)	<b>19.7</b> (130)
<i>M. malmoense</i>	242	<b>83.5</b> (202)	<b>8.7</b> (21)	<b>2.1</b> (5)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>5.8</b> (14)
<i>M. abscessus</i>	134	<b>95.5</b> (128)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>4.5</b> (6)
<i>M. kansasii</i>	60	<b>60.0</b> (36)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>1.7</b> (1)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>38.3</b> (23)
<i>M. chelonae</i>	57	<b>42.1</b> (24)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>26.3</b> (15)	<b>12.3</b> (7)	<b>19.3</b> (11)
<i>M. xenopi</i>	49	<b>85.7</b> (42)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>14.3</b> (7)
<i>M. fortuitum</i>	24	<b>54.2</b> (13)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>4.2</b> (1)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>41.7</b> (10)
<i>M. simiae</i>	21	<b>81.0</b> (17)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>4.8</b> (1)	<b>4.8</b> (1)	<b>9.5</b> (2)
<i>M. marinum</i>	21	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>81.0</b> (17)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>19.0</b> (4)
<i>M. celatum</i>	15	<b>93.3</b> (14)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>6.7</b> (1)
<i>M. mucogenicum</i>	11	<b>18.2</b> (2)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>45.5</b> (5)	<b>36.4</b> (4)
<i>M. peregrinum</i>	11	<b>27.3</b> (3)	<b>9.1</b> (1)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>63.6</b> (7)
<i>M. szulgai</i>	10	<b>90.0</b> (9)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>0.0</b> (0)	<b>10</b> (1)

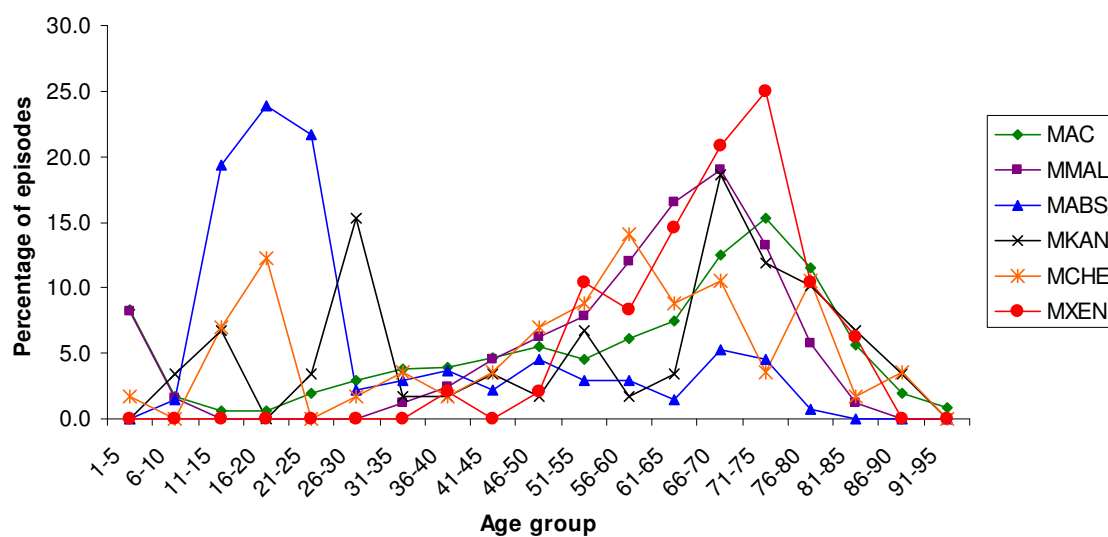
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**Supplementary figure 5: Age, body site and species of NTM episodes of infection.**



**(A) Age and body site of episodes**

The majority of episodes of NTM adenitis come from children under the age of five, whereas pulmonary episodes tend to come from older patients. In adenitis episodes of infection in children under 5 years old (n=64), 52% occurred in females (n=33). In pulmonary episodes from patients aged 60 and above (n=560), 56% occurred in males (n=311).



**(B) Age and non-tuberculous Mycobacteria species from episodes**

*M. abscessus* episodes of infection are more prevalent from younger patients (peak between 11 and 25 years old) whereas all other species are primarily identified from older patients (over the age of 50). NTM: non-tuberculous Mycobacteria. MAC: *M. avium* complex. MMAL: *M. malmoense*. MABS: *M. abscessus*.

**Supplementary figure 6.** Non-tuberculous Mycobacteria isolates from patients with cystic fibrosis (n=129).

<b>Species</b>	<b>% all isolates (n)</b>
<i>M. abscessus</i>	<b>68.2 (88)</b>
<i>M. avium</i> complex	<b>18.6 (24)</b>
<i>M. chelonae</i>	<b>5.4 (7)</b>
<i>M. kansasii</i>	<b>4.7 (6)</b>
<i>M. simiae</i>	<b>2.3 (3)</b>
<i>M. malmoense</i>	<b>0.8 (1)</b>