

Figure 1: Patient selection process.

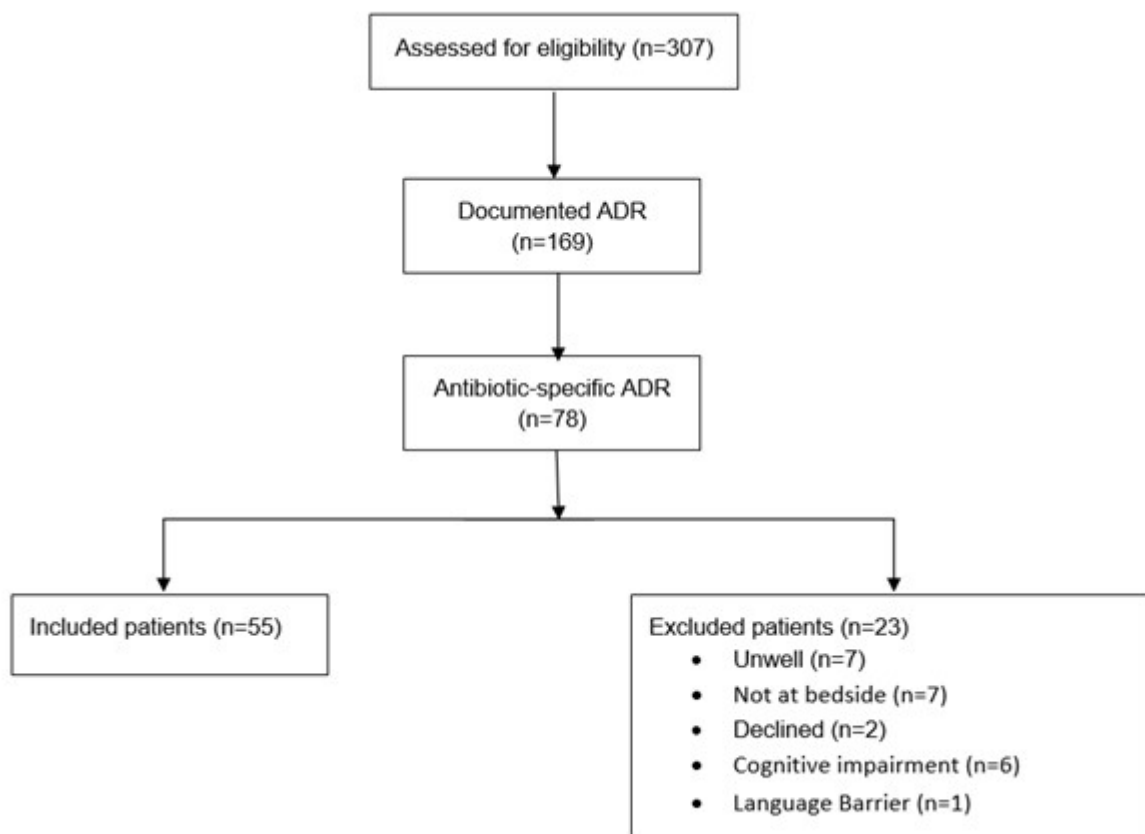


Table 1: Comparative demographics between patients with any adverse drug reaction label and both interviewed and non-interviewed patients with antibiotic-allergy labels.

| Demographics | Any ADR label (n=169) | Antibiotic specific allergy interviewed (n=55) | P-value |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------|
| Median age, years (IQR) | 76 (64–86) | 77 (63–88) | 0.22 |
| Female | 100 (60%) | 35 (64%) | 0.89 |
| Ethnicity | | | |
| NZ European | 117 (69%) | 38 (69%) | 0.97 |
| Other European | 31 (18%) | 11 (20%) | |
| Pacific Islands | 9 (5%) | 2 (4%) | |
| Māori | 6 (4%) | 2 (4%) | |
| Asian | 6 (4%) | 2 (4%) | |

Table 2: Austin Health Tool dermatological phenotypes in patients with beta-lactam adverse drug reactions.

| Clinical manifestations | | Number (%) of patients (n=27) |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Childhood exanthem ^{&} | | 1 (4) |
| Immediate diffuse rash [%] | | 1 (4) |
| Diffuse rash or localised rash with no other symptoms [#] | Within the last 10 years | 2 (8) |
| | Over 10 years ago | 12 (48) |
| Rash and mucosal ulceration | | 1 (4) |
| Pustular, blistering or desquamating rash | | 2 (8) |
| Angioedema | | 8 (32) |

[&] Details of rash timing with antibiotic course unknown, with no severe features or hospitalisation.

[%] Immediate considered to be within 2 hours of first dose.

[#] Onset after first 24 hours of beginning the antibiotic course.