

Table S23: Definition of source of infection

Source of infection	Definition
Oropharyngeal infection	Clinically diagnosed mucositis, oral ulcers, or pharyngitis
Skin and soft tissue infection	Cellulitis, abscess, or wound infection
Upper respiratory tract infection	Sinusitis or rhinitis without evidence of pneumonia
Lower respiratory tract infection	Pneumonia confirmed by imaging or clinical signs
Gastrointestinal tract infection	Infectious diarrhea or typhlitis based on clinical and or imaging findings
Urinary tract infection	Positive urine culture with corresponding clinical symptoms
Sepsis of unknown origin	Persistent fever and/or bacteremia without a clearly identifiable primary infection site
Disseminated infection	Infection involving 2 non-contiguous organ systems or bloodstream infection with metastatic foci.