Group 1 (Intra-abdominal sepsis), n = 10	5	Group 2 (Extra-abdominal sepsis), 1	า = 34	Group 3 (Non-sepsis), n = 174	
Diagnosis	o. of infants	bi Diagnosis	No. of infants	Diagnosis	o. of infants
Focal intestinal perforation:		Septicemia:		Esophagus:	
Stomach	1	Coagulase negative staphylococcus	4	Esophageal atresia with tracheo-esophagea	6
Jejunum	1	Staphylococcus aureus	7	fistula	
Ileum	21	Enterococcus species	1		
Sigmoid colon	1	Escherichia coli	2	Stomach:	
		Klebsiella pneumoniae	7	Aerophagia	2
Enterocolitis:		Enterobacter species	7	Non-specific gastritis [†]	17
Non-specific enterocolitis [*]	4	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	1	Pyloric stenosis	1
Hirschsprung disease associated colitis	5	Serratia species	1		
Necrotizing enterocolitis	55	Bacillus species	1	Duodenum:	
		Candida parapsilosis	1	Duodenal atresia	б
Peritonitis:				Duodenal stenosis	1
Intestinal atresia with peritonitis/perforation	1 6	Urinary tract infection:		Duodenal web	1
Intestional malrotation with volvulus and	2	Enterococcus species	1		
intestinal necrosis		Escherichia coli	7	Jejunum:	
Anastomotic leak with peritonitis	2	Klebsiella pneumoniae	1	Jejunal atresia	1
Long line extravasation with peritonitis	1	Candida albicans	7	Jejunal stenosis	С
Stomach necrosis	2				
		Pneumonia:		lleum:	
Others:		Group B Streptococcus	ω	Ileal atresia	5
Liver abscess with Staph epidermidis septic	temia 1			Intestinal atresia - multiple sites	2
		Meningitis:		Ileal stricture	1
		Coagulase negative staphyloccocus	1	Ileostomy bleeding	1
		Group B Streptococcus	1	Intestinal duplication cyst	7
		No organism identified	5	Intestinal malrotation	9
				Meconium plug, ileus	2

Supplemental file 4: Table A. Clinical diagnoses of study infants

		m	1		8	6			1	9	7	51	1	26	7	7	4	1
Colon:		Hirschsprung disease	Total colonic aganglionosis with small bowel involvement	Anal:	Anal fissure	Imperforate anus	Otherne.	Uners.	Coccygeal teratoma	Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	Gastroschisis	Gastrointestinal dysmotility of prematurity	Inguinal hernia	Non-specific abdominal distenstion [#]	Omphalocele	Paralytic ileus secondary to hypokalemia	Swallowed maternal blood	Severe anemia
ŝ	1	1																
<i>Others</i> : Clinical sepsis - no organism identified		Facial cellulitis																

<u>Note</u>: In Group 1:*Non-specific enterocolitis cases were those infants who passed a significant amount of mucus and fresh blood per rectum, but with no radiologic evidence of NEC, and did not require surgery. In Group 3: *Non-specific gastritis was presumably stress-related; *Non-specific abdominal distension cases were those infants with generalized dilated bowel segments but without clinical or radiologic features of NEC or bowel inflammation