

Table 1: Characteristics of pediatric patients and DSA-*Shigella* isolates

Patient	Year of isolation	State of residence	Age	Sex	Additional antimicrobial resistance*	Azithromycin MIC ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$)	Macrolide resistance mechanism(s)	Antimicrobial treatment	Duration of illness (days)
1	2005	Michigan	8 years	Male	AMP, FIS, STR	>64	<i>mphA</i>	SXT	Unknown
2	2005	Virginia	1 year	Female	AMC, AMP, CHL, FIS, STR, SXT, TET	128	<i>mphA</i>	SXT	2
3	2006	South Dakota	7 months	Male	FIS, STR, SXT	256	<i>mphA</i>	Unknown	Unknown
4	2011	Ohio	2 years	Male	AMC, AMP, STR, SXT	256	<i>mphA</i>	AZM	Unknown
5	2011	Ohio	6 years	Male	AMC, AMP, CHL, FIS, STR, SXT, TET	256	<i>mphA</i>	AMC	Unknown
6	2012	Indiana	8 years	Male	AMP, STR, SXT	>256	<i>mphA</i>	AZM, CFM	9
7	2012	New York	1 year	Male	CIP, FIS, NAL, SXT	>256	<i>mphA, ermB</i>	Unknown	15

* Antimicrobial resistance determined by NARMS. AMP: ampicillin; AMC: amoxicillin-clavulanic acid; CFM: cefixime; CHL: chloramphenicol; CIP: ciprofloxacin; FIS: sulfamethoxazole/sulfisoxazole; NAL: nalidixic acid; STR: streptomycin; SXT: trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole; TET: tetracycline