	High-risk (n=11) N (%)	Non-high-risk (n=8) N (%)	P value	Total (n=19) N (%)
Underlying Diagnosis				
AML	7 (63.6)	-	-	7 (36.8)
HSCT	3 (27.3)	-	-	3 (15.8)
ALL	1 (9.1)	8 (100)	-	9 (47.4)
Relapsed ALL	0 (0)	-	-	0 (0)
Infant ALL	0 (0)	-	-	0 (0)
Demographics				
Male	2 (18.2)	5 (62.5)	0.0739	7 (36.8)
Median age in years (IQR)	4.8 (1.7 - 12.9)	7.3 (4.3 - 9.3)	0.5353	6.7 (2.3 – 10.7)
Clinical Data and Treatment				
Neutropaenia	10 (90.9)	7 (87.5)	1.00	17 (89.5)
Shock present	1 (9.1)	0 (0)	1.00	1 (5.3)
Empiric vancomycin given	9 (81.8)	1 (12.5)	0.0055	10 (52.6)
Vancomycin added once BC positive	1 (9.1)	6 (75)	0.0063	7 (36.8)
ICU admission	1 (9.1)	0 (0)	1.00	1 (5.3)
Death	1 (9.1)	0 (0)	1.00	1 (5.3)
VGS-BSI related death	0 (0)	0 (0)	1.00	0 (0)
Microbiological data				
Penicillin-resistant isolate	2 (18.2)	2 (25)	-	4 (21.1)
Reduced penicillin-susceptible isolate	5 (45.5)	2 (25)	-	7 (36.8)
Non-penicillin susceptible isolate	7 (63.6)	4 (50)	0.6577	11 (57.9)
Penicillin-susceptible isolate	4 (36.4)	4 (50)	0.6577	8 (42.1)
Isolate susceptible to recommended empiric antibiotics	11 (100)	4 (50)	-	15 (78.9)

TABLE 1 Comparison of diagnosis, demographics, clinical data and treatment, microbiological data between high-risk and non-high-risk patients with VGS-BSI

Abbreviations: AML, acute myeloid leukaemia; HSCT, haematopoietic stem cell transplant; ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; IQR, interquartile range; BC, blood culture; ICU, intensive care unit; VGS-BSI, viridans group streptococci-bloodstream infection.