

1 **Supplementary data**

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3 **Table S1- Comorbidity categories used in the study**

| Category in source data | Study comorbidity category | Count in overall population |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Diagnosis Asthma | Asthma | 66041 |
| Diagnosis COPD² | COPD | 18018 |
| Diagnosis Cystic Fibrosis | Respiratory- other ¹ | 69 |
| Diagnosis Diabetes | Diabetes | 40803 |
| Diagnosis Hypertension | Hypertension | 107696 |
| Diagnosis Ischemic Heart Disease | Ischemic Heart Disease | 27511 |
| Diagnosis Transplant | Immunosuppression | 479 |
| Diagnosis Lung Disease | Respiratory- other ¹ | 97401 |
| Diagnosis Severe Lung Disease | Respiratory- other ¹ | 10098 |
| Indication Transplant | Immunosuppression | 1562 |
| Indication Immuno | Immunosuppression | 770 |
| Indication Respiratory | Respiratory- other ¹ | 6103 |
| Asthma Prescriptions: HS ICS³, ICS LABA⁴, LABA⁵, Montel, Prednisone | Asthma | 30477 |
| COPD Prescription: ICS, LABA⁴, LAMA⁶, Roflumilast | COPD | 66517 |
| Immuno Cortisol 5 or 20 Prescription | Immunosuppression | 4365 |
| Transplant DMARD Prescription | Immunosuppression | 1562 |
| Azithromycin Prescription | Respiratory- other ¹ | 1109 |
| Immuno DMARD⁷ Prescription | Immunosuppression | 4247 |

4 ¹only if patient was not found to also have asthma, COPD, or cystic fibrosis, ²Chronic obstructive
 5 pulmonary disease, ³High strength inhaled corticosteroid, ⁴Inhaled corticosteroid long-acting
 6 bronchodilator, ⁵Long-acting bronchodilator, ⁶Long-acting muscarinic antagonist, ⁷Disease modifying anti-
 7 rheumatic drugs

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14**Table S2- Demographics of episodes with antibiotic prescriptions +/- 28 days by COVID-19 wave**

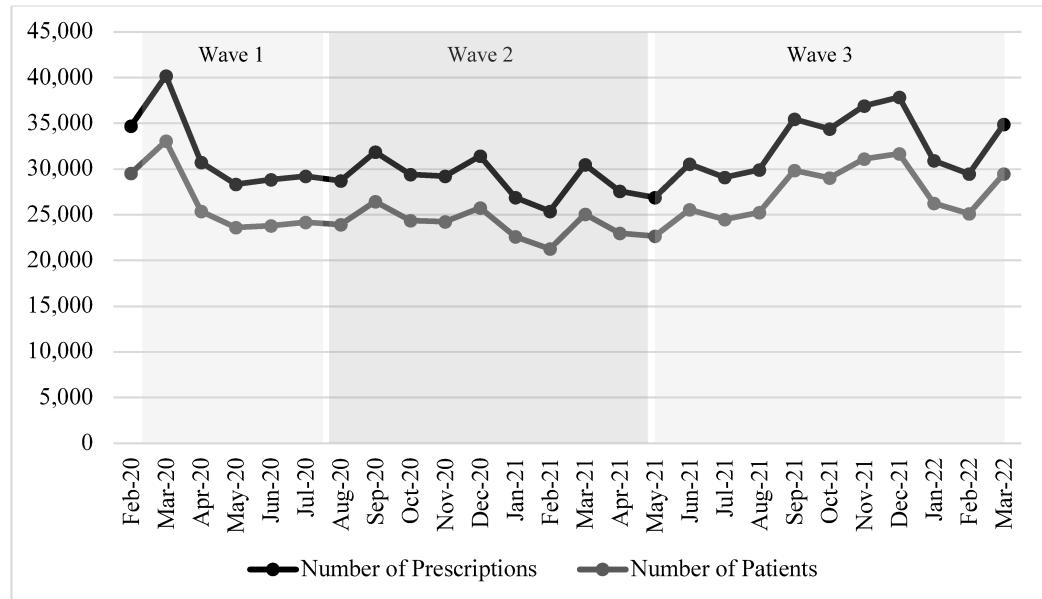
| | | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | |
|--|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Total Episodes | Total Episodes with an Antibiotic (%) | Total Episodes | Total Episodes with an Antibiotic (%) | Total Episodes | Total Episodes with an Antibiotic (%) |
| Total | | 2432 | 496 (20.4%) | 4330 | 765 (17.7%) | 9478 | 1134 (12.0%) |
| Age group | <25 | 81 | 6 (7.4%) | 386 | 24 (6.2%) | 2185 | 154 (7.0%) |
| | 25-44 | 537 | 66 (12.3%) | 940 | 110 (11.7%) | 2481 | 230 (9.3%) |
| | 45-64 | 850 | 121 (14.2%) | 1224 | 162 (13.2%) | 2320 | 256 (11.0%) |
| | 65-74 | 229 | 44 (19.2%) | 428 | 80 (18.7%) | 774 | 126 (16.3%) |
| | 75+ | 735 | 259 (35.2%) | 1352 | 389 (28.8%) | 1718 | 368 (21.4%) |
| Sex | Male | 898 | 198 (22.0%) | 1550 | 277 (17.9%) | 4141 | 389 (9.4%) |
| | Female | 1534 | 298 (19.4%) | 2780 | 488 (17.6%) | 5327 | 745 (14.0%) |
| Any high-risk comorbidity | No | 1454 | 229 (15.7%) | 2405 | 309 (12.8%) | 6249 | 552 (8.8%) |
| | Yes | 978 | 267 (27.3%) | 1925 | 456 (23.7%) | 3229 | 582 (18.0%) |
| Hospital admission +/-28 days | No | 1771 | 317 (17.9%) | 3145 | 470 (14.9%) | 8131 | 830 (10.2%) |
| | Yes | 661 | 179 (27.1%) | 1185 | 295 (24.9%) | 1347 | 304 (22.6%) |
| Health board of residence | A | 780 | 147 (18.8%) | 1667 | 289 (17.3%) | 4496 | 517 (11.5%) |
| | B | 1652 | 349 (21.1%) | 2663 | 476 (17.9%) | 4982 | 617 (12.4%) |
| Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintile | 1 | 426 | 74 (17.4%) | 888 | 147 (16.6%) | 1936 | 262 (13.5%) |
| | 2 | 374 | 59 (15.8%) | 878 | 144 (16.4%) | 1612 | 160 (9.9%) |
| | 3 | 447 | 88 (19.7%) | 747 | 147 (19.7%) | 1655 | 216 (13.1%) |
| | 4 | 650 | 162 (24.9%) | 936 | 166 (17.7%) | 2018 | 239 (11.8%) |
| | 5 | 318 | 50 (15.7%) | 601 | 115 (19.1%) | 1422 | 163 (11.5%) |
| | Missing Data | 217 | 63 (39.0%) | 279 | 46 (16.5%) | 835 | 94 (11.3%) |

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17**Table S3- Proportion of common antibiotics prescribed in COVID-19 episodes by wave**

| Name | Proportion of all antibiotic prescriptions per wave | | |
|----------------|---|--------|--------|
| | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 |
| Amoxicillin | 29.1% | 26.6% | 26.3% |
| Doxycycline | 17.8% | 13.9% | 16.4% |
| Nitrofurantoin | 11.8% | 13.9% | 9.7% |
| Trimethoprim | 8.8% | 10.3% | 10.3% |
| Flucloxacillin | 7.2% | 7.5% | 7.7% |
| Co-amoxiclav | 5.3% | 5.6% | 5.1% |
| Clarithromycin | 4.1% | 4.0% | 2.6% |
| Azithromycin | 3.1% | 1.3% | 2.0% |
| Ciprofloxacin | 1.2% | 0.8% | 1.3% |

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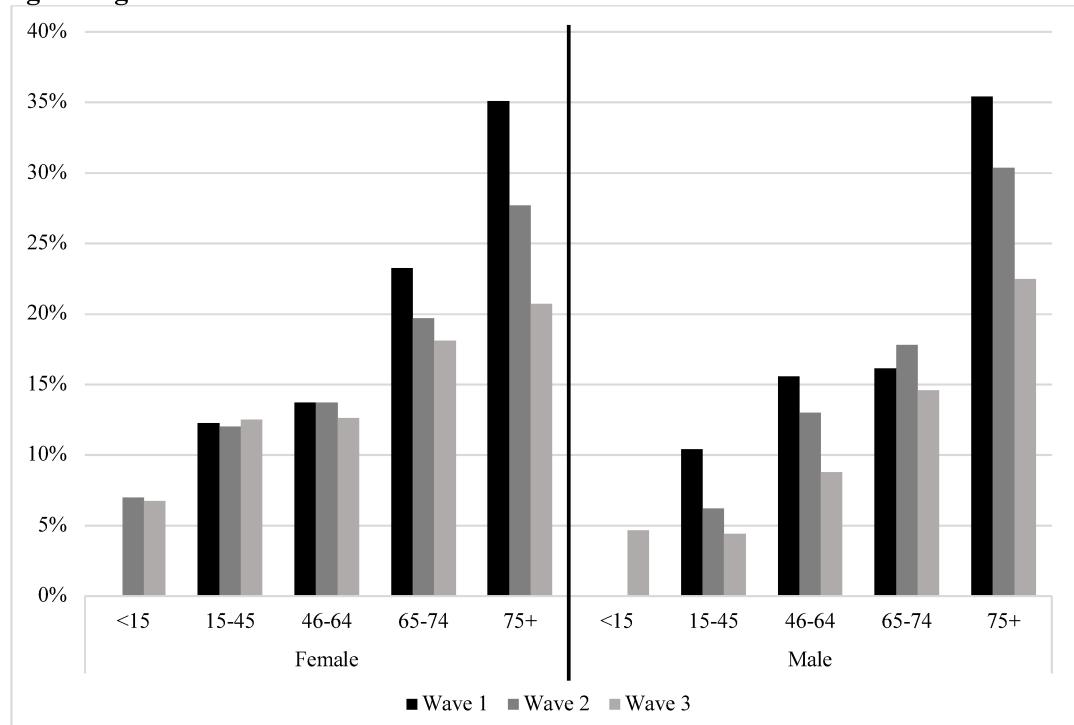
20 **Figure S1- Overall community antibiotic prescribing in study health boards, February
21 2020-March 2022**



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24 **Figure S2- Proportion of COVID-19 episodes with antibiotic prescriptions per wave by
25 age and gender**

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Table S4- Deaths following COVID-19 episodes by pandemic wave

| | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total patients with a COVID-19 episode | 2430 | 4324 | 9434 |
| Deaths within 28 days of positive test (% of all episodes) | 334 (13.7%) | 499 (11.5%) | 267 (2.8%) |
| Deaths with COVID-19 as underlying cause (% of deaths within 28 days) | 304 (91.0%) | 414 (83.0%) | 166 (62.2%) |

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Table S5: Associations between demographic and healthcare factors and the odds of a community antibiotic prescription within 14 days for COVID-19 episodes, from binary logistic regression (sensitivity analysis)

| Variable | Category | Frequency | Univariate OR (95% CI) | p-value | Multivariate OR (95% CI) | p-value |
|--|--------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| Age group | <25 | 2652 | REF | - | - | - |
| | 25-44 | 3958 | 1.79 (1.42, 2.29) | <0.001 | 1.46 (1.15, 1.91) | 0.003 |
| | 45-64 | 4394 | 2.28 (1.82, 2.88) | <0.001 | 1.74 (1.37, 2.24) | <0.001 |
| | 65-74 | 1431 | 3.61 (2.80, 4.68) | <0.001 | 2.39 (1.81, 3.18) | <0.001 |
| | 75+ | 3805 | 6.05 (4.89, 7.56) | <0.001 | 3.59 (2.82, 4.62) | <0.001 |
| Sex | Male | 6599 | REF | - | - | - |
| | Female | 9641 | 1.23 (1.11, 1.38) | <0.001 | 1.26 (1.13, 1.42) | <0.001 |
| Any high-risk comorbidity | No | 10108 | REF | - | - | - |
| | Yes | 6132 | 2.38 (2.14, 2.64) | <0.001 | 1.50 (1.33, 1.70) | <0.001 |
| Hospital admission +/-28 days | No | 13047 | REF | - | - | - |
| | Yes | 3193 | 2.06 (1.84, 2.30) | <0.001 | 1.35 (1.18, 1.53) | <0.001 |
| Health board of residence | A | 6943 | REF | - | - | - |
| | B | 9297 | 1.16 (1.04, 1.29) | 0.007 | 1.16 (1.03, 1.31) | 0.01 |
| Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintile | 1 (most deprived) | 3251 | REF | - | - | - |
| | 2 | 2864 | 0.84 (0.71, 1.00) | 0.06 | 0.82 (0.69, 0.99) | 0.03 |
| | 3 | 2849 | 1.10 (0.94, 1.30) | 0.24 | 1.01 (0.85, 1.19) | 0.92 |
| | 4 | 3604 | 1.04 (0.89, 1.22) | 0.62 | 0.83 (0.70, 0.98) | 0.02 |
| | 5 (least deprived) | 2341 | 0.94 (0.79, 1.13) | 0.54 | 0.84 (0.70, 1.01) | 0.07 |
| COVID wave | 1 | 2432 | REF | - | - | - |
| | 2 | 4330 | 0.76 (0.65, 0.88) | <0.001 | 0.75 (0.64, 0.88) | <0.001 |
| | 3 | 9478 | 0.49 (0.43, 0.56) | <0.001 | 0.63 (0.54, 0.73) | <0.001 |

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39**Table S6: Interactions between wave and demographic characteristics on the odds of antibiotic prescription within 28 days of a positive COVID-19 test**

| Variable | Wave 2* | | Wave 3* | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| | OR for interaction term (95% CI) | p-value | OR for interaction term (95% CI) | p-value |
| Age | 0.92 (0.83, 1.03) | 0.14 | 0.84 (0.76, 0.93) | <0.001 |
| Sex | 1.15 (0.89, 1.49) | 0.30 | 1.84 (1.45, 2.35) | <0.001 |
| Any high-risk comorbidity | 1.05 (0.81, 1.35) | 0.72 | 1.13 (0.89, 1.43) | 0.31 |
| Hospital admission +/-28 days | 1.11 (0.85, 1.45) | 0.45 | 1.51 (1.17, 1.95) | 0.002 |
| Health board of residence | 0.90 (0.69, 1.18) | 0.44 | 0.94 (0.73, 1.21) | 0.64 |
| Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintile | 0.98 (0.88, 1.08) | 0.62 | 0.91 (0.83, 1.00) | 0.04 |

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*With wave 1 as the comparator

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44**Table S7: Associations between demographic and healthcare factors and the odds of a community antibiotic prescription within 28 days for COVID-19 episodes, by wave from univariate binary logistic regression**

| Variable | Category | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| | | Univariate OR (95% CI) | p-value | Univariate OR (95% CI) | p-value | Univariate OR (95% CI) | p-value |
| Age group | <25 | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 25-44 | 1.75 (0.79, 4.64) | 0.21 | 2.00 (1.29, 3.23) | 0.003 | 1.35 (1.09, 1.67) | 0.006 |
| | 45-64 | 2.07 (0.96, 5.44) | 0.09 | 2.30 (1.50, 3.67) | <0.001 | 1.64 (1.33, 2.02) | <0.001 |
| | 65-74 | 2.97 (1.30, 8.04) | 0.02 | 3.47 (2.18, 5.71) | <0.001 | 2.56 (1.99, 2.30) | <0.001 |
| | 75+ | 6.80 (3.17, 17.71) | <0.001 | 6.09 (4.05, 9.60) | <0.001 | 3.60 (2.95, 4.40) | <0.001 |
| Sex | Male | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Female | 0.85 (0.70, 1.04) | 0.12 | 0.98 (0.83, 1.15) | 0.79 | 1.57 (1.38, 1.79) | <0.001 |
| Any high-risk comorbidity | No | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Yes | 2.01 (1.66, 2.45) | <0.001 | 2.11 (1.80, 2.47) | <0.001 | 2.27 (2.00, 2.57) | <0.001 |
| Hospital admission +/-28 days | No | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Yes | 1.70 (1.38, 2.1) | <0.001 | 1.89 (1.60, 2.22) | <0.001 | 2.56 (2.21, 2.97) | <0.001 |
| Health board of residence | A | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | B | 1.15 (0.93, 1.43) | 0.19 | 1.04 (0.88, 1.22) | 0.65 | 1.09 (0.96, 1.23) | 0.18 |
| Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintile | 1 (most deprived) | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 2 | 0.89 (0.61, 1.29) | 0.55 | 0.99 (0.77, 1.27) | 0.94 | 0.70 (0.57, 0.87) | <0.001 |
| | 3 | 1.17 (0.83, 1.64) | 0.38 | 1.24 (0.96, 1.59) | 0.10 | 0.96 (0.79, 1.16) | 0.67 |
| | 4 | 1.58 (1.17, 2.16) | 0.004 | 1.09 (0.85, 1.39) | 0.50 | 0.86 (0.71, 1.04) | 0.11 |
| | 5 | 0.89 (0.60, 1.31) | 0.55 | 1.19 (0.91, 1.56) | 0.20 | 0.83 (0.67, 1.02) | 0.07 |

45 **Table S8: Associations between demographic and healthcare factors and the odds of a
 46 community antibiotic prescription within 28 days for COVID-19 episodes, by wave
 47 from multivariate binary logistic regression**

| Variable | Category | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | | Multivariate OR (95% CI) | p-value | Multivariate OR (95% CI) | p-value | Multivariate OR (95% CI) | p-value |
| Age group | <25 | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 25-44 | 2.30 (0.90, 7.78) | 0.12 | 1.76 (1.10, 2.92) | 0.02 | 1.27 (1.01, 1.60) | 0.04 |
| | 45-64 | 2.70 (1.08, 9.04) | 0.06 | 2.11 (1.35, 3.45) | 0.002 | 1.38 (1.10, 1.74) | 0.005 |
| | 65-74 | 3.52 (1.33, 12.20) | 0.02 | 2.51 (1.52, 4.29) | <0.001 | 1.79 (1.35, 2.37) | <0.001 |
| | 75+ | 6.70 (2.67, 22.49) | <0.001 | 4.62 (2.96, 7.56) | <0.001 | 2.25 (1.78, 2.88) | <0.001 |
| Sex | Male | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Female | 1.04 (0.83, 1.32) | 0.72 | 1.14 (0.95, 1.36) | 0.15 | 1.59 (1.38, 1.83) | <0.001 |
| Any high-risk comorbidity | No | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Yes | 1.42 (1.13, 1.79) | 0.003 | 1.31 (1.09, 1.58) | 0.004 | 1.60 (1.38, 1.87) | <0.001 |
| Hospital admission +/-28 days | No | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Yes | 1.28 (0.99, 1.65) | 0.05 | 1.39 (1.15, 1.67) | <0.001 | 1.93 (1.64, 2.27) | <0.001 |
| Health board of residence | A | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | B | 1.61 (1.25, 2.09) | <0.001 | 1.14 (0.96, 1.36) | 0.14 | 1.03 (0.90, 1.18) | 0.68 |
| Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintile | 1 (most deprived) | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 2 | 1.01 (0.68, 1.48) | 0.97 | 0.93 (0.72, 1.20) | 0.57 | 0.69 (0.55, 0.85) | <0.001 |
| | 3 | 1.15 (0.81, 1.64) | 0.44 | 1.08 (0.83, 1.41) | 0.54 | 0.91 (0.75, 1.11) | 0.37 |
| | 4 | 1.28 (0.92, 1.77) | 0.14 | 0.88 (0.68, 1.13) | 0.32 | 0.75 (0.62, 0.91) | 0.004 |
| | 5 | 0.85 (0.56, 1.27) | 0.43 | 0.99 (0.74, 1.30) | 0.92 | 0.77 (0.62, 0.96) | 0.02 |

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50 **Table S9: Associations between demographic and healthcare factors and the odds of a
 51 community antibiotic prescription within 14 days for COVID-19 episodes, by wave
 52 from univariate binary logistic regression (sensitivity analysis)**

| Variable | Category | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | |
|-----------|----------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | | Univariate OR (95% CI) | p-value | Univariate OR (95% CI) | p-value | Univariate OR (95% CI) | p-value |
| Age group | <25 | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 25-44 | 2.15 (0.76, 9.03) | 0.21 | 2.59 (1.44, 5.06) | 0.003 | 1.54 (1.17, 2.04) | 0.002 |
| | 45-64 | 3.04 (1.11, 12.58) | 0.06 | 2.53 (1.43, 4.92) | 0.003 | 2.03 (1.56, 2.66) | <0.001 |
| | 65-74 | 4.53 (1.57, 19.21) | 0.01 | 4.69 (2.56, 9.31) | <0.001 | 3.08 (2.25, 4.23) | <0.001 |
| | 75+ | 9.13 (3.36, 37.53) | <0.001 | 7.81 (4.53, 14.89) | <0.001 | 4.14 (3.43, 5.73) | <0.001 |
| Sex | Male | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Female | 0.84 (0.67, 1.05) | 0.13 | 1.04 (0.86, 1.27) | 0.69 | 1.51 (1.29, 1.77) | <0.001 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| Any high-risk comorbidity | No | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Yes | 2.00 (1.59, 2.51) | <0.001 | 2.18 (1.80, 2.64) | <0.001 | 2.53 (2.18, 2.95) | <0.001 |
| Hospital admission +/-28 days | No | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Yes | 1.59 (1.25, 2.01) | <0.001 | 1.58 (1.30, 1.92) | <0.001 | 2.41 (2.02, 2.87) | <0.001 |
| Health board of residence | A | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | B | 1.26 (0.98, 1.62) | 0.07 | 1.02 (0.84, 1.23) | 0.87 | 1.06 (0.91, 1.23) | 0.48 |
| Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintile | 1 (most deprived) | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 2 | 0.92 (0.60, 1.40) | 0.69 | 1.01 (0.75, 1.37) | 0.93 | 0.70 (0.54, 0.90) | 0.006 |
| | 3 | 1.17 (0.80, 1.73) | 0.42 | 1.28 (0.95, 1.72) | 0.11 | 0.97 (0.77, 1.22) | 0.80 |
| | 4 | 1.51 (1.07, 2.16) | 0.02 | 1.03 (0.77, 1.39) | 0.83 | 0.82 (0.65, 1.03) | 0.08 |
| | 5 | 0.99 (0.64, 1.53) | 0.97 | 1.20 (0.87, 1.65) | 0.27 | 0.81 (0.63, 1.04) | 0.11 |

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55 **Table S10: Associations between demographic and healthcare factors and the odds of a
56 community antibiotic prescription within 14 days for COVID-19 episodes, by wave
57 from multivariate binary logistic regression (sensitivity analysis)**

| Variable | Category | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| | | Multivariate OR (95% CI) | p-value | Multivariate OR (95% CI) | p-value | Multivariate OR (95% CI) | p-value |
| Age group | <25 | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 25-44 | 2.00 (0.70, 8.48) | 0.26 | 1.99 (1.09, 3.94) | 0.03 | 1.39 (1.04, 1.87) | 0.03 |
| | 45-64 | 2.77 (0.99, 11.51) | 0.09 | 2.20 (1.23, 4.29) | 0.01 | 1.65 (1.24, 2.21) | <0.001 |
| | 65-74 | 3.92 (1.32, 16.88) | 0.03 | 3.64 (1.94, 7.36) | <0.001 | 2.02 (1.42, 2.86) | <0.001 |
| | 75+ | 6.58 (2.35, 27.51) | 0.002 | 5.87 (3.32, 11.39) | <0.001 | 2.57 (1.91, 3.49) | <0.001 |
| Sex | Male | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Female | 1.03 (0.79, 1.33) | 0.84 | 1.17 (0.95, 1.45) | 0.14 | 1.48 (1.25, 1.75) | <0.001 |
| Any high-risk comorbidity | No | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Yes | 1.35 (1.04, 1.75) | 0.02 | 1.35 (1.08, 1.69) | 0.009 | 1.75 (1.46, 2.10) | <0.001 |
| Hospital admission +/-28 days | No | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Yes | 1.13 (0.85, 1.50) | 0.40 | 1.07 (0.86, 1.34) | 0.53 | 1.78 (1.46, 2.15) | <0.001 |
| Health board of residence | A | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | B | 1.94 (1.44, 2.63) | <0.001 | 1.14 (0.93, 1.41) | 0.20 | 1.00 (0.85, 1.18) | 0.99 |
| Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintile | 1 (most deprived) | REF | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 2 | 1.06 (0.68, 1.64) | 0.79 | 0.94 (0.69, 1.28) | 0.69 | 0.68 (0.53, 0.88) | 0.004 |
| | 3 | 1.15 (0.77, 1.72) | 0.48 | 1.10 (0.81, 1.50) | 0.55 | 0.92 (0.72, 1.16) | 0.48 |
| | 4 | 1.17 (0.81, 1.69) | 0.41 | 0.81 (0.60, 1.10) | 0.18 | 0.71 (0.56, 0.90) | 0.004 |
| | 5 | 0.96 (0.61, 1.50) | 0.86 | 0.95 (0.68, 1.33) | 0.79 | 0.75 (0.58, 0.98) | 0.03 |

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