**Table S1.** Published case reports of infections caused by lactobacilli since 2019 with indication of age of the patient, underlying conditions, species identity of the etiological agent and identification method.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of****infection** | **Age, sex** | **Risk factors** | **Underlying conditions** | **Aethiological agent** | **Reference** |
| **2019** |
| Bacteremia | Neonate | preterm birthtreatment with *L. reuteri* probiotic |  | *Limosilactobacillus reuteri* | [20] |
|  | 46 male | none | diabetes mellitus | unidentified lactobacilli | [21] |
|  | 62 male | treatment with Nivolumab | lung cancer | *L. acidophilus* | [22] |
|  | 46 female | urinary tract infection (UTI), polysubstance abuse | diabetes mellitus | *L. acidophilus*\* | [23] |
|  | Neonate female | preterm birthperipherally inserted central catheter (PICC) and administration of Dicoflor® |  | *L. rhamnosus*\* | [24] |
|  | 2 neonates, males  | PICC, use of Dicoflor® in the same room |  | *L. rhamnosus\** | [24] |
| Endocarditis | 39 male | bioprostetic aortic valve;intravenous drug abuse |  | unidentified lactobacilli | [14] |
|  | 65 male | bioprostetic aortic valve;dental extraction |  | *L. paracasei*\* | [15] |
|  | 75 female | bioprostetic aortic valve | Birt-Hogg-Dube syndrome | *L. paracasei* | [16] |
|  | 75 female | septic shock from acute cholecistitis;prostetic aortic valve | Birt-Hogg-Dube Syndrome | *L. paracasei* | [17] |
|  | 74 male | bioprostetic aortic valve;probiotic consumption |  | unidentified lactobacilli | [18] |
|  | 72 male | prosthetic valve | diabetes mellitus; stage II chronic kidney disease; coronary artery disease | unidentified lactobacilli | [19] |
| Meningo-encephalitis | 63 male |  |  | *L. plantarum* | [46] |
| Septic shock | 54 male | consumption of probiotic yogurt | promyelocytic leukemia in second complete remission | *L. rhamnosus* GG† | [47] |
| UTI | 49 male |  | none | *L. delbrueckii* subsp. *delbruekii* | [48] |
| Perinephric abscess | 52 male |  | diabetes mellitus,obesity,mild hydronephrosis | unidentified lactobacilli | [49] |
| **2020** |
| Bacteremia | 75 male | dental scaling;immunosuppression for renal transplantation | diabetes mellitus | *L. rhamnosus*‡ | [35] |
| Endocarditis | 42 male | bioprosthetic aortic valve;history of IV drug use | diabetes mellitus | *L. acidophilus* | [25] |
|  | 48 male | bioprosthetic valve |  | *L. plantarum* | [26] |
|  | 57 male | teeth scaling one year earlier,heart surgery in 2003 |  | *L. rhamnosus*\* | [27] |
|  | 50 male | gingival laceration, probiotic use | possible undiagnosed structural heart disease | *L. rhamnosus*\* | [28] |
|  | 60 male | dental caries |  | *L. acidophilus* | [29] |
|  | 45 male | consumption of probiotic yogurt | gastroesophageal reflux | *L. paracasei*† | [30] |
|  | 57 female | asymptomatic ureteric obstruction by calculi | diabetes mellitus, hypertension | *L. jensenii* | [31] |
|  | 60 male | none | diabetes mellitus,Erdheim-Chester disease on chemotherapy | *L. rhamnosus* | [32] |
|  | 40 male | past use of illicit drugs;smoking;poor dentation and caries | diabetes mellitus | *L. rhamnosus* | [33] |
|  | 83 male | prosthetic valve;recent upper endoscopy | pancytopenia;cirrhosis;Crohn’s disease | Unidentified lactobacilli | [34] |
| Interstitial pneumonia | 68 female | *L. paraplantarum* probiotic supplementation | pancreatic cancer;diabetes mellitus | No cultures were carried out | [50] |
| Lung abscess | 14 male | possible aspiration of lactobacilli from yogurt | cerebral palsy, epilepsy and asthma treated with corticosteroids | *L. rhamnosus* | [51] |
| Renal and perinephric abscesses | 26 female | interventions to treat nephrolithiasis |  | *L. jensenii*\* (association with *Prevotella bivia*) | [52] |
| Prosthetic joint infection | 82 female | hip arthroplasy | nephrectomy 16 years earlier, asthma, hypertension, dyslipidemia and hypothyroidism | *L. paracasei* | [53] |
| **2021** |
| Bacteremia | 35 male | consumption of self made yogurt | Crohn's disease,HIV-infection | unidentified lactobacilli | [42] |
|  | 72 female | consumption of Nukazuke, a type of fermented vegetable preparation | mild hypertension,colon adenocarcinoma | *L. plantarum*\*‡ | [43] |
|  | Neonate male | treatment with a probiotic | aortic coarctation | *L. rhamnosus* GG (ATCC 53103) | [44] |
|  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Neonate female | pre-term birth,CVC,treatment with a probiotic | none | L. rhamnosus GG (ATCC 53103)+ | 45. Chiang et al. (2021) |

 | pre-term birth,CVC,treatment with a probiotic |  | *L. rhamnosus* GG (ATCC 53103)+ | [45] |
| Endocarditis | 47 male |  | cardiac disease | *L. paracasei* LP10266+ | [36] |
|  | 81 male | transcatether aortic valve implantation |  | *L. rhamnosus*\*‡ | [37] |
|  | 83 female |  |  | *L. rhamnosus*\*‡ | [37] |
|  | 55 female |  | bicuspid aortic valve | *L. jensenii* | [38] |
|  | 47 male |  |  | unidentified lactobacilli | [39] |
|  | 40 male | mitral valve repair | none | *L. jensenii*\*+ | [40] |
|  | 71 male | recent coronary artery stent placement | hypertension; obstructive sleep apnoea | *L. rhamnosus* | [41] |
| Masticator abscess | 23 female | wisdom tooth extraction, | diabetes mellitus | unidentified lactobacilli | [54] |
| Prostatic abscess | 57 male |  | diabetes mellitushypertensionacute renal disfunction | *L. jensenii*‡ | [55] |
| Liver abscesses | 59 male | multiple abdominal surgeries with modified biodigestive anatomy | diabetes mellitus | *L. gasseri*\* | [56] |
| Pancreatic necrosis and retroperitoneal abscess | 88 female |  | diabetes mellitus, hypertension | *L. paracasei* | [57] |
| Cavernosal abscess | 63 male |  | diabetes mellitus | *L. gasseri*\**L. paragasseri*‡ | [58] |

\*identified by MALDI TOF mass spectrometry and/or standarzized colorimetric methods;

†identified by PCR;

‡identified by 16S rRNA gene sequencing;

+identified by genome sequencing.