Supplementary Table 1. Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) Status of All Participants

Characteristics	*n* (%)
UTI status	
Normal	162 (46.82)
Confirmed UTI	179 (51.73)
Possible UTI	5 (1.45)
UTI status (binary classification)	
Normal	162 (46.82)
UTI (confirmed + possible)	184 (53.18)

No statistically significant association was found between confirmed UTI status and G6PD diagnosis (x^2 = 0.23; P = .629).

Supplementary Table 2. Comparison of G6PD Deficiency According to the Expanded Definition of UTI

G6PD	İYE Status *n* (%)		X^2	*P*
	Normal	UTI (definite + probable)		
G6PD deficiency present	8 (4.94)	8 (4.35)	0.07	.794
G6PD deficiency absent	154 (95.06)	176 (95.65)		

G6PD	İYE Status *n* (%)		X^2	*P*
	UTI (Definite)	UTI (Probable)		
G6PD deficiency present	8 (4.47)	0 (0)	0.23	.629
G6PD deficiency absent	171 (95.53)	5 (100)		

X^2, chi-square test.

Supplementary Table 3. ROC Analysis of Total Bilirubin and Hemoglobin for Discriminating G6PD Variants

Variable	AUC	AUC %95 GA (bootstrap)	Youden cut-off	Sensitivity	Specificity	PPV	NPV
Total bilirubin	0.608	0.463–0.743	12.7	0.5625	0.6687	0.0763	0.9692
Hemoglobin	0.669	0.516–0.817	13.8	0.6875	0.6292	0.0827	0.9764
Combined model (hemoglobin + total bilirubin), 5-fold cross-validation	0.594	0.416–0.750	0.4883*	0.6875	0.6170	0.0803	0.9760

**For the combined model, the cut-off corresponds to the optimal Youden threshold derived from the predicted probabilities. Abbreviations: AUC, area under the receiver operating characteristic curve; CI, confidence interval; PPV, positive predictive value; NPV, negative predictive value.*

Supplementary Table 4. Multivariable Logistic Regression Analysis of Factors Associated with the Presence of G6PD Variants

Variable	OR	95% CI		*P*
		Lower	Upper	
Total bilirubin	1.044	0.917	1.188	.518
Hemoglobin	1.288	1.058	1.567	.0117

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

**In the binary model, the cut-off is the Youden threshold value calculated based on probability (predicted probability).*