Average mid-infrared absorption spectra and their second derivative of lymphocytes and controls, GSBI, GSVI plotted in the 900-1800 cm^{-1} region for the FPOP in Figure 1Sa and Figure 1Sb respectively.

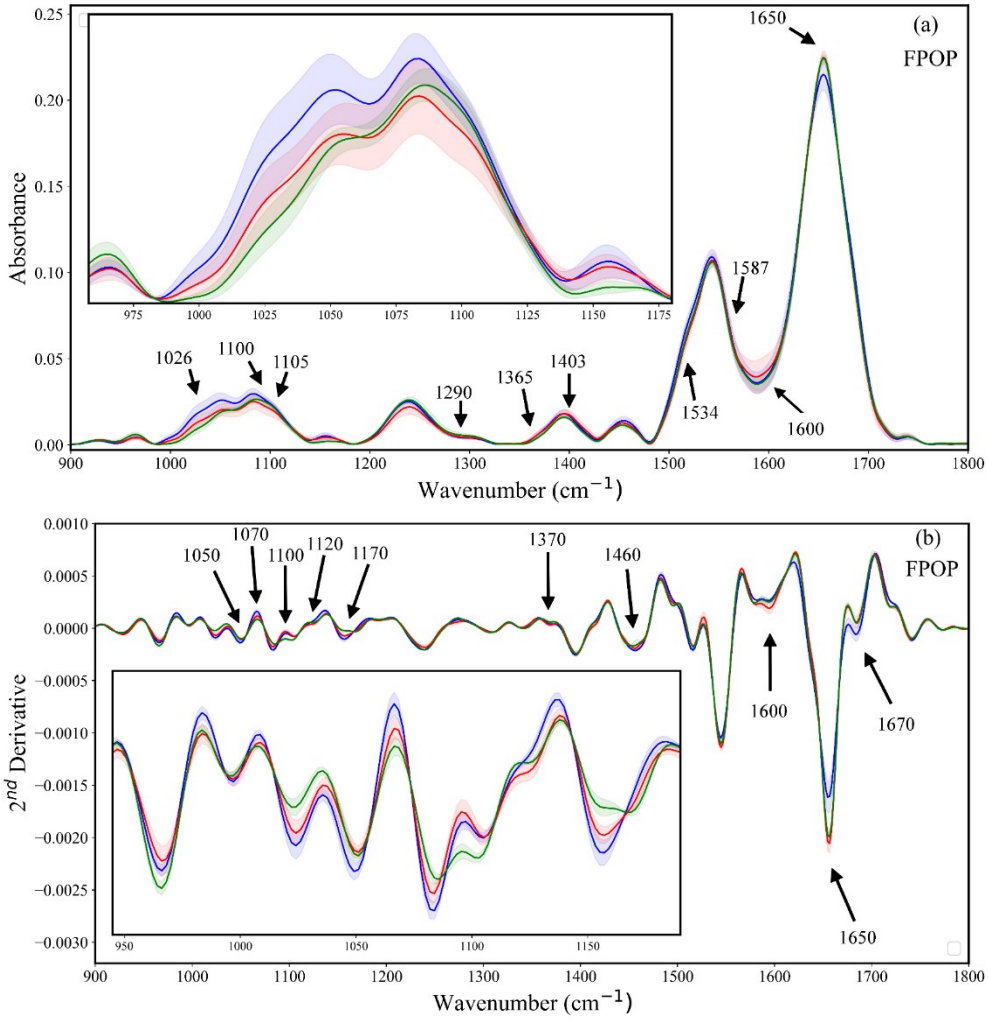

Figure 1S: (a) Average IR absorption spectra and (b) average second derivative IR absorption spectra of GSBI, GSVI and controls are plotted in the 900-1800 cm^{-1} wavenumber region for FPOP. The highlighted areas represent the standard deviation. The depicted wavenumbers in (a) and (b) are those displayed in Table 2 and have the highest Chi-square scores for the differentiation between controls – infections and bacterial – viral infections respectively.

The average infrared absorption spectra CBI-PB, CBI-PV, GSBI and GSVI are plotted in the 980-1330 cm^{-1} region in Figure 2S for (a) NOPP and (b) FPOP. Similarly, Figure 3S was generated for GSBI, GSVI, CVI-PB and CVI-PV.

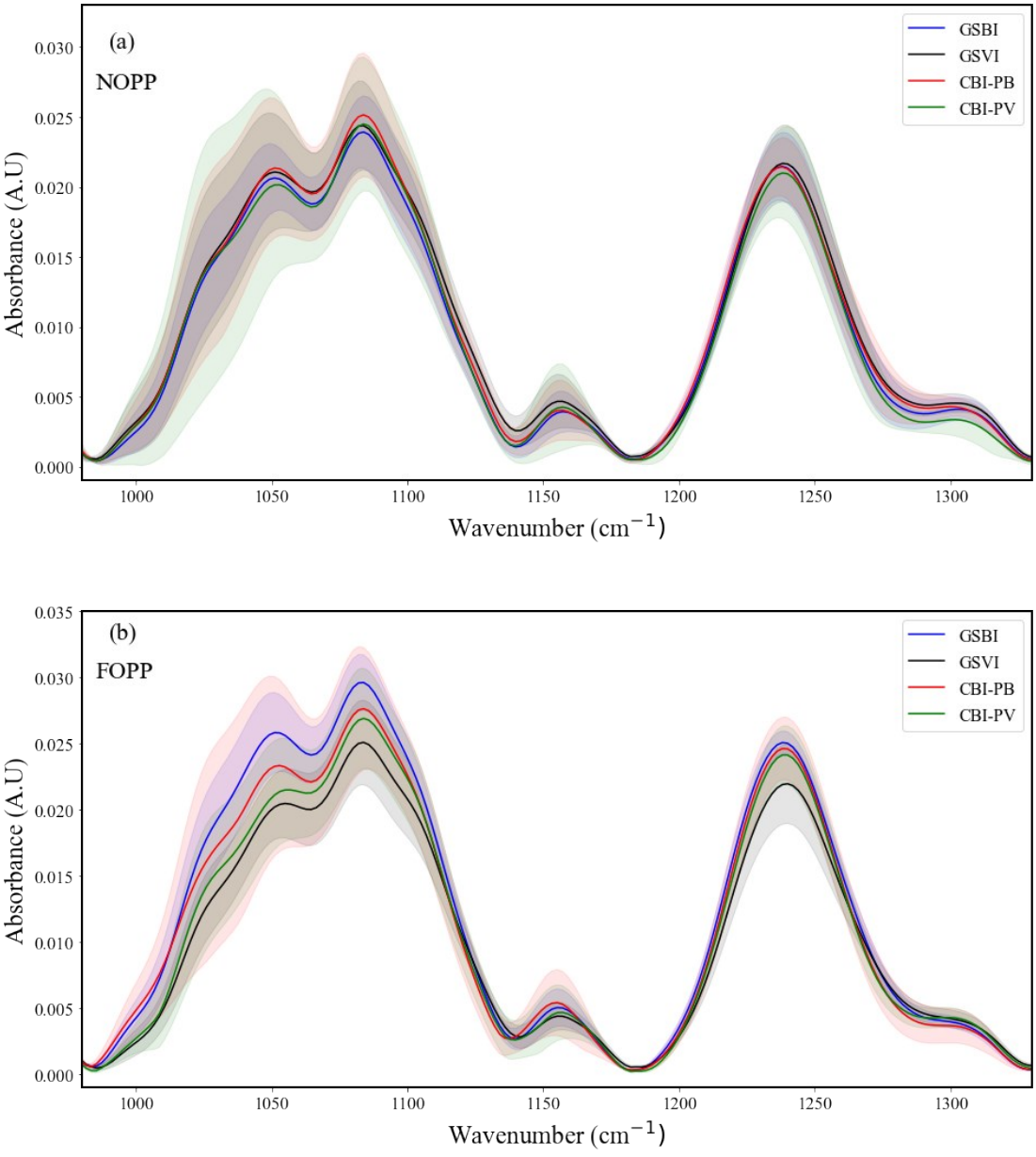

Figure 2S: Average IR absorption spectra of GSBI, GSVI, CBI-PB and CBI-PB are plotted in the 980-1350 cm^{-1} wavenumber region for (a) NOPP and (b) FPOP. The highlighted areas represent the standard deviation.

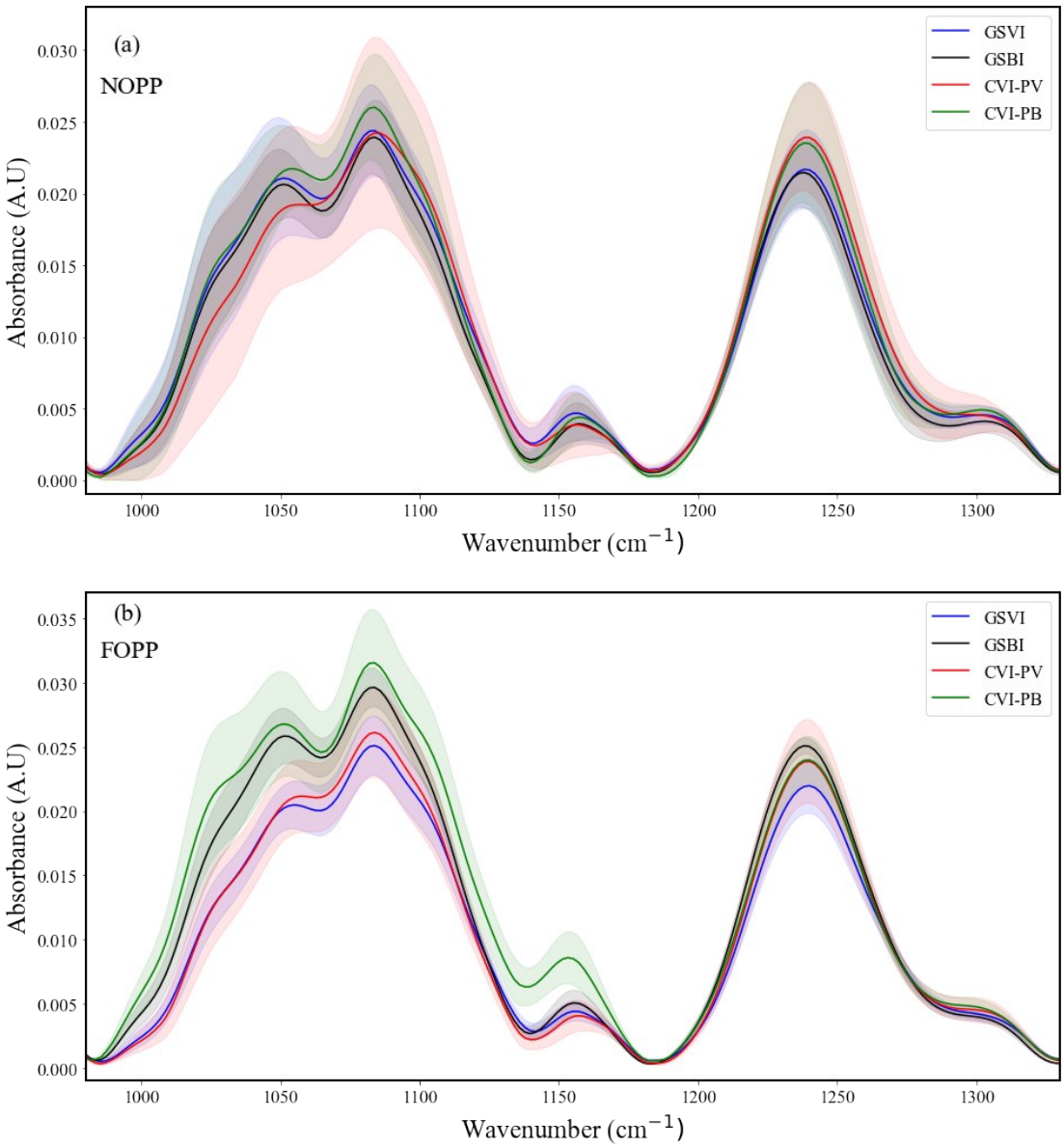

Figure 3S: Average IR absorption spectra of GSVI, GSBI, CBI-PV and CBIPB plotted in the 980-1350 cm^{-1} wavenumber region for (a) NOPP and (b) FPOP. The highlighted areas represent the standard deviation.

As can be seen from Figures 2Sb and 3Sb the predicted categories for the CBI-PB is much closer to the GSBI than CBI-PV, while the CVI-PV is much closer to the GSVI than CVI-PB specifically .