



Fig. S1. Histopathological features of the skin lesions and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings of the discitis and the epidural abscess. (A) Splitting of the epidermis is seen below the stratum corneum in the flaccid bullae. (B) The histopathology of the necrotic lesion on the right calf reveals bacterial colonies in the upper epidermis (*arrows in inset*) and necrosis from the epidermis to the dermis (*inset*). Neutrophilic infiltration and extravasation of erythrocytes are seen from the epidermis to the adipose tissue. (C) Short tau inversion recovery MRI shows discitis at L3/L4. (D) T2-weighted MRI shows the spread of inflammation to the dorsal side of L4 and the psoas major muscle (A: $\times 200$, B: $\times 100$ and insert $\times 400$).