Supplementary Figure 1 Impact of bacterial infection on in-hospital overall survival according to the values of MELD score

a p <0.05, b p <0.01, c p <0.001

Abbreviation: ACLF, acute-on-chronic liver failure; BI, bacterial infection; MELD, model for end stage liver disease

Supplementary Table 1. BI, ACLF and overall in-hospital survival according to the presence or absence of concomitant alcoholic liver disease

Characteristic	DC with Isolated HBV (N=1091)	DC with HBV and alcoholic liver disease (N=142)	P value
Prevalence of BI, n (%)	308 (28.2)	40 (28.2)	1.00
ACLF at admission, n (%)	240 (22)	29 (20.4)	0.75
ACLF during hospitalization, n (%)	108 (9.9)	20 (14.1)	0.16
Overall In-hospital survival, n (%)	156 (14.3)	17 (12)	0.53

Abbreviation: DC, decompensated cirrhosis; BI, bacterial infection; ACLF, acute-on-chronic liver failure;

Supplementary Table 2 Characteristics of Bacterial infection according to the presence or absence of concomitant alcoholic liver disease

Characteristic	DC with Isolated HBV and BI (N=308)	DC with HBV and alcoholic liver disease and BI (N=40)	P value
Source of acquisition			
Community-acquired	60 (21.4)	7 (17.5)	0.71
Healthcare-associated	114 (37)	16 (40)	0.85
Nosocomial infection	140 (45.5)	18 (45)	1.00
Single site			
Pneumonia	107 (34.7)	16 (40)	0.51
Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis	59 (19.2)	9 (22.5)	0.62
Urinary tract infection	27 (8.8)	2 (5)	0.42
Spontaneous bacteremia	13 (4.2)	2 (5)	0.82
Skin or soft tissue infection	9 (2.9)	0	0.27
Others	17 (5.5)	0	0.13
Multi sites	26 (8.4)	3 (7.5)	0.84
Unknown site	50 (16.2)	8 (20)	0.55

Abbreviation: DC, decompensated cirrhosis; BI, bacterial infection