

Supplementary Table 1. Comparison of the baseline demographics of the two cohorts

Variable	Edmonton cohort (n=225)	Barcelona cohort (n=146)	P value	Total group (n=371)
	% (n) or mean \pm SD	% (n) or mean \pm SD		% (n) or mean \pm SD
Demographics and pre-AVH meds and vitals				
Male gender	72.9% (164)	76.0% (111)	0.55	74.1% (275)
Age (years)	54.7 \pm 11.9	58.3 \pm 13.0	0.006	56.1 \pm 12.4
On oral PPI therapy	31.6% (71)	47.9% (70)	0.002	38% (141)
On non-selective beta blockers	10.2% (23)	57.9% (84)	0.001	28.8% (107)
On outpatient antibiotic prophylaxis	5.3% (12)	17.8% (26)	0.001	10.2% (38)
Inpatient at the time of the bleed	12% (27)	7% (10)	0.11	10% (37)
Liver disease etiology and severity				
Alcohol related	44.9% (101)	37.0% (54)	0.16	41.8% (155)
HCC	6.8% (15)	13.7% (20)	0.03	9.4% (35)
Ascites on day of bleed	72.0% (162)	31.5% (46)	0.001	56.1% (208)
Past history variceal bleeding	61% (137)	44.5% (65)	0.002	54.4% (202)
Past history of hepatic encephalopathy	29% (65)	16% (23)	0.004	24% (88)
MELD	17.0 \pm 7.2	14.8 \pm 5.0	0.001	16.2 \pm 6.5
CP score	9.4 \pm 2.1	7.6 \pm 1.7	0.001	8.7 \pm 2.1
Labs				
Sodium (mmol/L)	136.7 \pm 6.0	137.1 \pm 5.5	0.47	136.7 \pm 5.8
Peripheral blood leukocytes ($\times 10^9$ cells/L)	10.3 \pm 6.4	6.9 \pm 3.5	0.001	9.0 \pm 5.7
INR	1.6 \pm 0.5	1.5 \pm 0.5	0.36	1.6 \pm 0.5
Hemoglobin (mmol/L)	87.8 \pm 22.4	91.8 \pm 24.0	0.11	89.4 \pm 23.1
Creatinine (μ mol/L)	105.0 \pm 69.1	100.4 \pm 64.1	0.52	103.2 \pm 67.1
Bilirubin (μ mol/L)	83.3 \pm 125.9	35.1 \pm 45.3	0.001	64.1 \pm 104.4
Albumin (g/L)	26.5 \pm 7.5	28.7 \pm 5.2	0.002	27.4 \pm 6.7
AVH treatment and outcomes				
Failure to control bleeding or re-bleeding within 5 days	16.9% (38)	13.7% (20)	0.47	15.6% (58)
Rebleeding within 6 weeks	24.0% (54)	20.5% (30)	0.45	22.6% (84)
TIPS done for	9% (20)	26% (38)	0.001	15.6% (58)

bleeding				
Early TIPS	0% (0)	15.1% (22)	0.001	5.9% (22)
Intubated for the bleed	28% (64)	24% (35)	0.34	27% (99)
6 week mortality	17.3% (39)	11.0% (16)	0.10	14.8% (55)

PPI, proton pump inhibitor ; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma ; MELD, model for end stage liver disease ; CP, Child Pugh score ; AVH, acute variceal hemorrhage

Supplementary Table 2. Type and microbiology of infections divided by the type of antibiotic prophylaxis provided (FQ versus Ceph3 + Other)

	FQ prophylaxis (n=191)	Ceph3 or other^s prophylaxis (n=180)
Prevalence	18 (9%)	33 (18%)
Type of infection		
• Respiratory	56% (10/18)	52% (17/33)
• UTI	17% (3/18)	18% (6/33)
• S. bacteremia	17% (3/18)	15% (5/33)
• SBP	5% (1/18)	15% (5/33)
• Line infx	5% (1/18)	0% (0/33)
Culture positive infections		
	72% (13/18)	76% (25/33)
Gram-negative organisms		
<i>Escherichia coli</i>		5* (1 QR, 2 CR)
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	5** (0 QR, 5 CR)	3 (1 QR, 3 CR)
<i>Citrobacter spp</i>	1 (0 QR, 1 CR)	1 (0 QR, 1 CR)
Gram-positive organisms		
<i>Enterococcus spp</i> (all Vancomycin sensitive)	4 (4 QR, 4 CR)	7 (7 QR, 7 CR)
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	1 (1 QR, 1 CR)	
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>		1 (0 QR, 0 CR)
<i>viridans group Streptococcus</i>		2 (1 QR, 0 CR)
<i>Methicillin-susceptible Staphylococcus aureus</i>	1 (1 QR, 0 CR)	3 (3 QR, 0 CR)
<i>Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus</i>		1 (1 QR, 1 CR)
<i>Staphylococcus ludunensis</i>	1 (1 QR, 0 CR)	
<i>Staphylococcus hominis</i>		1 (1 QR, 1 CR)
<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>		1 (1 QR, 0 CR)
Totals	7/13 QR (54%) 11/13 CR (85%)	16/25 QR (64%) 15/25 CR (60%)

FQ, fluoroquinolone ; Ceph3, third-generation cephalosporin ; CR, third-generation cephalosporin resistant; QR, quinolone resistant.

§Antibiotics in the Other category were Piperacillin-Tazobactam (7/13), Cloxacillin (1/13), Ampicillin/Flagyl (2/13), Clindamycin (3/13)

*1 infection was Mixed Gram-neg and Gram-pos with MSSA

**1 infection was 2 organisms, *Pseudomonas* and *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*