

Supplementary Methods 1. Definition of bacterial infections

Bacterial infections were diagnosed according to the following criteria.

- Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis: polymorphonuclear cell count in ascitic fluid equal to or more than $250/\text{mm}^3$
- Urinary tract infections: patient had at least one of the following signs or symptoms (fever $\geq 38^\circ\text{C}$, urinary frequency, dysuria, urgency, or suprapubic tenderness) and a positive urine culture or at least two of the following signs or symptoms (fever $\geq 38^\circ\text{C}$, urgency, frequency, dysuria, or suprapubic tenderness) and more than 10 leukocytes/ μL in urine
- Pneumonia: radiologic evidence of a new pulmonary infiltrate, or progression of a previous one, consolidation or cavitation, plus at least one of the following criteria (fever $\geq 38^\circ\text{C}$, leucocyte count of $>12,000/\text{mm}^3$ or $<4,000/\text{mm}^3$)

- in addition to at least one of the following symptoms: (new onset of purulent sputum or change in character of sputum, new onset of cough, dyspnea or tachypnea >20 breaths per minute, rales or bronchial breath sounds or worsening of gas exchange) and/or organisms cultured from blood, pleural fluid or a specimen obtained by trans-tracheal, aspirate, bronchoalveolar lavage, or biopsy
- Spontaneous bacteremia: patient had at least one of the following signs or symptoms: fever ($\geq 38^\circ\text{C}$), chills or hypotension and a positive blood culture (at least two positive blood cultures for common skin contaminant) in the absence of a known source of infection
- Other infections were diagnosed according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Criteria