

Table S1 Simple and multiple linear regression analyses of factors associated with serum albumin level

Variable	B (95% CI)	β	P-value	B (95% CI)	β	P-value
Age	−0.005 (−0.011 to −0.001)	−0.104	0.128			
Male	0.009 (−0.138–0.155)	0.008	0.908			
Nonviral etiology	0.013 (−0.135–0.161)	0.012	0.861			
Platelet count	0.017 (0.005–0.029)	0.189	0.006			
INR	−1.361 (−1.832 to −0.890)	−0.365	<0.001	−0.292 (−1.540 to −0.636)	−0.292	<0.001
Total bilirubin	−0.237 (−3.506 to −0.104)	−0.234	0.001			
CRP	−0.152 (−0.289 to −0.015)	−0.149	0.030			
IL6	−0.010 (−0.014 to −0.005)	−0.286	<0.001	−0.008 (−0.012 to −0.004)	−0.246	<0.001
PCT	−0.223 (−0.615 to −0.168)	−0.077	0.261			
SAA	−0.006 (−0.011–0.000)	−0.144	0.036	−0.005 (−0.010–0.000)	−0.128	0.036
BTR	0.068 (0.040–0.096)	0.309	<0.001	0.053 (0.027–0.080)	0.244	<0.001

B and β indicate nonstandardized and standardized regression coefficients, respectively.

CI, confidence interval; CRP, C-reactive protein; HR, hazard ratio; IL6, interleukin 6; INR, international normalized ratio; PCT, procalcitonin; SAA, serum amyloid A.

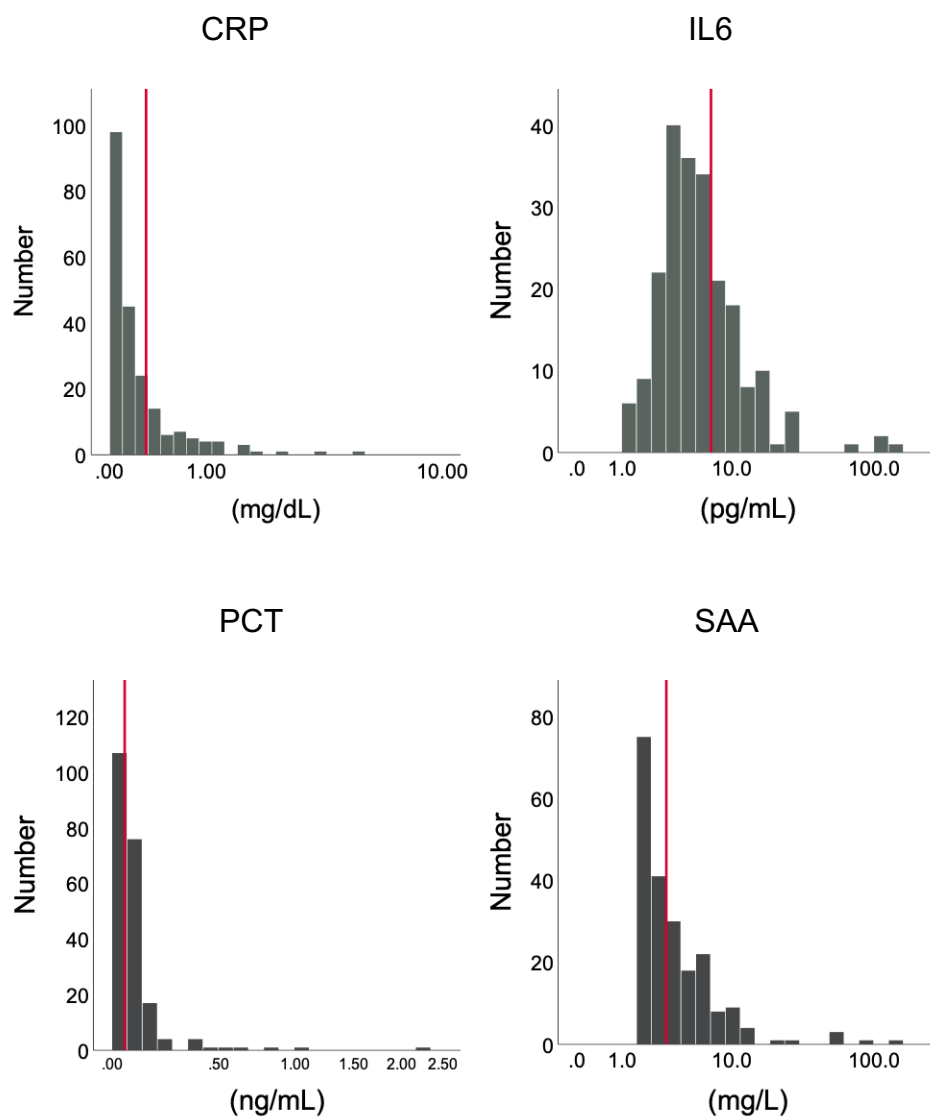


Figure S1 Distribution of CRP, IL6, PCT, and SAA in the study cohort. Red line indicates the values of upper limit of normal range. CRP, C-reactive protein; IL6, interleukin 6; PCT, procalcitonin; SAA, serum amyloid A.

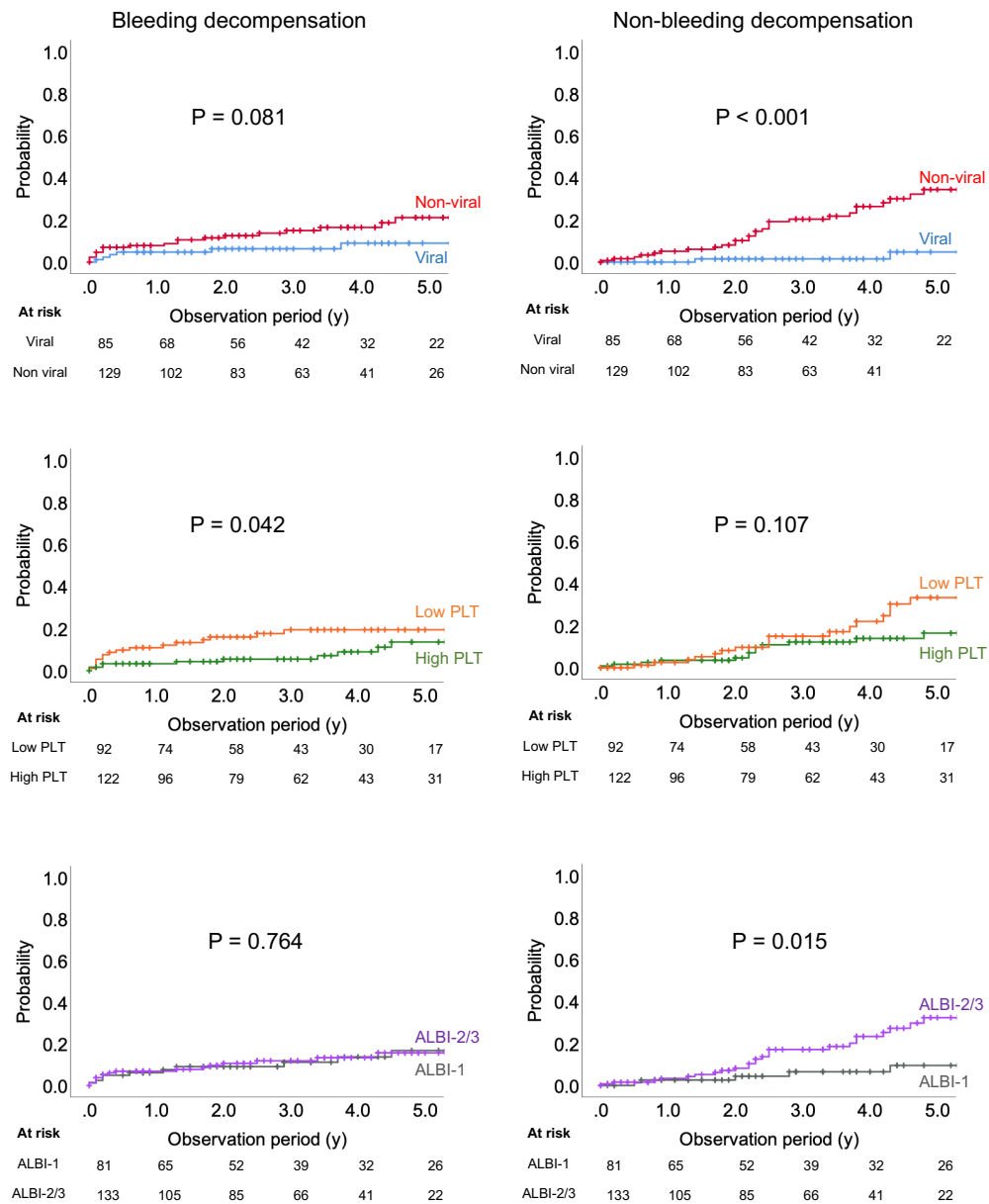


Figure S2 Kaplan–Meier curves comparing the probability of first bleeding or non-bleeding decompensation. The patients are stratified by etiology, platelet count (high PLT, $\geq 11.0 \times 10^4/\mu\text{L}$; low PLT, $< 11.0 \times 10^4/\mu\text{L}$), and ALBI grade (ALBI-1, grade 1; ALBI-2/3, grade 2 or 3). Log-rank test is used for statistical analysis. ALBI, albumin–bilirubin; PLT, platelet.