Supplementary Table 1. Data dictionary

Variable name	Description
Demographics / Comorbidities / Cirrhosis etiology	
Age	Patient's age on admission
Male sex	Patient's biological sex
Income level	Income level according to World Bank Classification: LO, UMI, or HI income.
Alcohol etiology	Alcoholic etiology of cirrhosis
HBV history	History of HBV
HCV history	History of HCV
PBC history	History of primary biliary cirrhosis
PSC history	History of primary sclerosing cholangitis
Autoimmune hepatitis	History of autoimmune hepatitis
Cryptogenic cirrhosis	Cryptogenic cirrhosis etiology
Drug-related etiology	Drug-related cirrhosis etiology
Other etiology	Other cirrhosis etiology
Diabetes	History of diabetes
Hypertension	History of hypertension
Hyperlipidemia	History of hyperlipidemia
Prior variceal bleed	History of variceal bleed
Prior hepatic encephalopathy	History of hepatic encephalopathy (any grade)
Prior AKI	History of acute kidney injury
Prior ascites	History of ascites
Prior hyponatremia	History of hyponatremia
Prior liver TX list	Had the patient been listed for transplant in the past?
Prior hospitalization (6 mo)	Has the patient been hospitalized in the past 6 months?
Prior infection (6 mo)	Has the patient had an infection in the past 6 months?
Admission medications	
Beta-blocker	Beta-blocker usage on admission
Statin	Statin usage on admission
Diuretic	Diuretic usage on admission
HBV antivirals	Antiviral usage on admission
Lactulose	Lactulose usage on admission
Rifaximin	Rifaximin usage on admission
PPI	PPI usage on admission
SBP prophylaxis	SBP prophylaxis usage on admission
Daptomycin	Did the patient receive daptomycin during admission at any time?
Reasons for admission and other conditions	
Infection on admission	Any infection type on admission. Includes respiratory tract, fungal, SBP, secondary bacterial peritonitis, spontaneous bacteremia, bacterial enterocolitis, intra-abdominal infection, procedure-related infection
Reason for admission- liver related/other	Any other non-specific liver-related admission type
Nonliver admission	Admission for a non-liver-related reason
Admission labs	
MELD-Na	MELD-Na value on admit
Albumin	Albumin value on admit (g/dL)

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Supplementary Table 1. Continued

Variable name	Description
Hemoglobin	Hemoglobin value on admit (mg/dL)
White blood cell count	WBC count on admit (10^9/L)
INR	INR value on admit
Sodium	Sodium value on admit (mmol/L)
Bilirubin	Total bilirubin value on admit (mg/dL)
Creatinine	Creatinine value on admit (mg/dL)
Albumin	Albumin value on admit (g/dL)
CPT	Child-Pugh Score on admit
Outcomes	
Length of stay	Hospital length of stay
ICU transfer	Was patient transferred to ICU during admission?
Nosocomial infection	Hospital-acquired infection? (48 hr)
Second infection	Second infection in-hospital (non-nosocomial)
Inpatient death	Did the patient die in-hospital?
Inpatient LT	Did the patient receive liver transplant in-hospital?
30-Day death	Did the patient die up to 30-days after discharge (includes in-hospital)
30-Day LT	Did the patient receive liver transplant up to 30-days after discharge (includes in-hospital)
30-Day readmission	Was the patient readmitted within 30-days of initial discharge?
Drug-resistant organism	Presence of any DRO at the time of admission infection, second infection, or nosocomial infection

HBV, hepatitis B virus; HCV: hepatitis C virus; HI: high income; ICU, intensive care unit; INR, international normalized ratio; LO, low; MELD-Na, Model for end-stage liver disease; PPI, proton pump inihibitor; SBP, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis; UMI, upper-middle income.