**Supplementary Table 4. Multivariate Cox regression of the prognosis of ACLF patients**

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|  | **Multivariate** | |
| **OR (95% CI)** | ***p*-value** |
| Age | 1.03 (1.01-1.04) | <0.001 |
| Sex | Not significant | 0.740 |
| Etiology  HBV  Alcohol  HBV+alcohol  Others | Ref  0.66 (0.46-0.94)  1.12 (0.72-1.74)  0.83 (0.57-1.22) | 0.023  0.612  0.337 |
| WGO type  A  B  C | Not significant  Not significant | 0.060  0.428 |
| Insult  Not identified  Hepatic  Extrahepatic  Both | Not significant  Not significant  Not significant | 0.305  0.761  0.800 |
| Bacterial infection | Not significant | 0.769 |
| Ascites | Not significant | 0.683 |
| AVB | Not significant | 0.350 |
| EHOF risk stratification  Low risk  Middle risk  High risk | Ref  2.26 (1.71-3.00)  5.31 (3.75-7.50) | <0.001  <0.001 |
| ALT | Not significant | 0.172 |
| AST | Not significant | 0.259 |
| Alb | Not significant | 0.757 |
| TBil | 1.002 (1.001-1.003) | <0.001 |
| Hb | Not significant | 0.194 |
| WBC | Not significant | 0.733 |

ACLF, acute-on-chronic liver failure; Alb, albumin; ALT, Alanine aminotransferase; AST, Aspartate aminotransferase; AVB, acute-variceal bleeding; EHOF, extrahepatic organ failure; HBV, hepatitis B virus; Hb, hemoglobin; MELD, model for end-stage liver disease; TBil, total bilirubin; WBC, white blood cell; WGO, World Gastroenterology Organization.