**Supplementary Table 10. Comparison of the types of empirical antibiotic regimen between China and global**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Antibiotic class used, n (%)** | **China (n = 1438)** | **Global (n = 1302)****§** | ***P* value** |
| **Classic β-lactams plus** **β-lactamase inhibitors †** | 79 (5.5) | 365 (18.0) | <0.05 |
| **Specific β-lactamase inhibitors ‡** | 570 (39.6) | 288 (14.2) | <0.05 |
| **Third-generation cephalosporins** | 283 (19.7) | 523 (25.7) | <0.05 |
| **Quinolones** | 155 (10.8) | 180 (8.9) | <0.05 |
| **Carbapenems** | 253 (17.6) | 204 (10.0) | <0.05 |
| **Glycopeptides** | 9 (0.6) | 166 (8.2) | <0.05 |
| **Linezolid** | 2 (0.1) | 25 (1.2) | <0.05 |
| **Others** | 64 (4.5) | 281 (13.8) | <0.05 |

Data were presented as number (percent). Statistical analysis was performed by Chi-Squared test or Fisher exact test.

† Amoxicillin–clavulanic acid or ampicillin–sulbactam

‡ Piperacillin-tazobactam and cefoperazone-sulbactam

§ Data were extracted from a global study [Piano S, Singh V, Caraceni P, Maiwall R, Alessandria C, Fernandez J, et al. Epidemiology and Effects of Bacterial Infections in Patients With Cirrhosis Worldwide. Gastroenterology 2019;156(5):1368-1380.e1310.].