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irrespective of liver disease severity**

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Review

Bacterial infections change natural history of cirrhosis irrespective of liver disease severity

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Abbreviations: OLT orthotopic liver transplant; MELD Model of End-stage Liver Disease; OR odds ratio; ITU intensive care; INR international normalized ratio; HIV human immunodeficiency virus; UKELD United Kingdom Model for End-stage Liver Disease; HBV hepatitis B virus; HCV hepatitis C virus; SBP Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis; SE spontaneous empyema; UTI urinary tract infection; CFU colony forming unit; MRSA

methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus; CA community acquired; HCA Health-care associated; SD standard deviation; NASH non-alcoholic steato-hepatitis; TIPSS transjugular portosystemic shunt; HCC hepatocellular carcinoma; ESBL Extended Spectrum β -Lactamase; CPS Child-Pugh score; MDRB Multidrug Resistant Bacteria

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What is already known:

- Bacterial infections are common in patients with cirrhosis
- Bacterial infections worsen the prognosis of hospitalized patients with cirrhosis
- The role of infections in changing the natural history of patients with cirrhosis has been hypothesized

What is new here:

- Patients with cirrhosis who become infected have a greater risk of death even if they survive the acute episode of infection, independently of the severity of their underlying liver disease
- A single episode of infection was independently associated with survival over and above the scores used in transplant centers and degree of liver disease severity
- Infection most likely represents a distinct prognostic stage of cirrhosis, which affects survival irrespective of disease severity

Abstract

Background/aims: We assessed the prognostic significance of infections in relation to current prognostic scores and explored if infection could be considered per se a distinct clinical stage in the natural history of cirrhosis.

Methods: We included consecutive patients with cirrhosis admitted to a tertiary referral liver unit for at least 48 hours over a 2-year period. Diagnosis of infection was based on positive cultures or strict established criteria. We used competing risk analysis and propensity score matching for data analysis.

Results: 501 patients (63% male, 48% alcoholic liver disease, median MELD=17) underwent 781 admissions over the study period. Portal hypertensive bleeding and complicated ascites were the commonest reasons of admission. The incidence of proven bacterial infection was 25.6% (60% community acquired and 40% nosocomial). Survival rates at 3, 6, 12 and 30 months were 83%, 77%, 71%, 62% in patients without diagnosis of infection, versus 50%, 46%, 41% and 34% in patients with diagnosis of infection. Overall survival was independently associated with MELD score (HR 1.099), ITU stay (HR 1.967) and bacterial infection (HR 2.226). Bacterial infection was an independent predictor of survival even when patients who died within the first 30 days were excluded from the analysis in Cox regression (HR 2.013) and competing risk Cox models in all patients (HR 1.46) and propensity risk score-matched infected and non-infected patients (HR 1.67).

Conclusions: Infection most likely represents a distinct prognostic stage of cirrhosis, which affects survival irrespective of disease severity, even after recovery from the infective episode.

It is well established that bacterial infections are common in patients with cirrhosis and carry a poor prognosis (1). More worryingly, the prevalence of infections by multi-resistant bacteria is also increasing (2). Recently, the role of infections in changing the natural history of patients with cirrhosis has been hypothesized, and the occurrence of infection in patients with cirrhosis has been proposed as a separate clinical stage, based on a meta-analysis of 178 studies (3).

Among patients with cirrhosis on the transplant waiting list, prioritization is based on predictive scores based primarily on liver disease severity. The relative shortage of organ donors renders allocation algorithms of organs essential, and the optimal strategy based on scoring systems or waiting time is still under debate.

The Model for End Stage Liver Disease (MELD) score incorporates serum creatinine, serum total bilirubin and INR and is widely used to predict the short-term mortality in patients with cirrhosis (4). Many studies have shown its capability to correctly rank potential liver recipients according to their severity of liver disease and mortality risk, however, potential limitations of this score have been reported (5, 6). Despite their widespread application, the prognostic accuracy of all these models is far from being satisfactory and a large number of patients still die while on the transplant waiting list, and sometimes with MELD scores below the threshold of transplantation.

D'Amico recently proposed a sub-classification of cirrhosis based on clinical stages with distinct one-year mortality that ranges from 1-57% depending on the stage (7). This classification is simple and reproducible, defined by clinical criteria that occur in the natural history of cirrhosis such as presence of varices, ascites and variceal bleeding and have a different prognosis. Infection was proposed as a further stage in this classification (3).

The aim of this study was twofold, firstly to confirm the prognostic importance of documented bacterial infections in patients with cirrhosis and secondly to assess the prognostic

significance of infection in relation to current prognostic scores and ascertain if infection could be considered per se a distinct clinical stage in the natural history of cirrhosis in a well-defined cohort of consecutive hospitalized patients.

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METHODS:

We evaluated retrospectively all patients with cirrhosis consecutively admitted to the Hepatology ward of a tertiary referral liver center over a 2-year period, from 1st January 2007 to 31st December 2008. Inclusion criteria were diagnosis of cirrhosis based on history, clinical, histological, biochemical and imaging features. We excluded patients with a hospital stay of less than 48 hours, patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection or concomitant myeloproliferative disease, patients with HCC outside the Milan criteria and those with previous liver transplantation (OLT). We followed-up patients until OLT or death and the latest follow-up data were collected in 31/10/2009 using the national health system-integrated hospital register.

The following variables were collected from hospital and laboratory based information systems: sex, age and etiology of cirrhosis; severity of liver disease, components of Model of End-stage Liver Disease (MELD) and United Kingdom Model for End-stage Liver Disease (UKELD). We evaluated blood test results on admission and during hospitalization. Bacterial cultures of blood, urine, peritoneal and pleural fluid were performed whenever infection was suspected based on clinical and/or laboratory signs, and all positive cultures were recorded. Patients with ascites or pleural effusion had a diagnostic tap performed for cell count and cultures when appropriate. According to the aetiology of cirrhosis, the patients were classified into three groups: viral hepatitis (HBV and HCV), alcohol and all other aetiologies.

According to international criteria, diagnosis of infection was based on the following: Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis or spontaneous empyema (SBP and SE) were defined as a neutrophil cell count in ascitic and pleural fluid $\geq 250/\text{mm}^3$ respectively, or positive culture (8). A clean-catch midstream urine specimen for culture and chemical analysis was collected, when urinary tract infection (UTI) was suspected, and UTI was diagnosed as follow: a) urine leukocyte count ≥ 10 cells/ mm^3 and positive urine culture, b) fever, pyuria (≥ 10

leukocytes/mm³) and $\geq 100,000$ CFU/ml, or c) uncountable leukocytes without positive culture (9). In patients with documented or suspected pneumonia, bronchial secretions were collected as appropriate; in case of negative cultures, pneumonia was diagnosed if there was radiological evidence of pulmonary infiltration combined with at least two of the following criteria: fever $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ or hypothermia $<35.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, dyspnea, cough and purulent sputum, pleural chest pain, or signs of consolidation on physical examination. Other body fluids, like bile, and swabs were cultured when an infection was clinically suspected and infections were diagnosed according to clinical, radiological, and microbiologic data following standard criteria (10). Screening swabs for MRSA were not evaluated unless a clinically relevant (bloodstream or wound) MRSA infection was diagnosed. Infections were considered community acquired (CA) when diagnosed at admission or developed within 48 hours after hospitalization and nosocomial when the diagnosis was made thereafter (11). Health-care associated (HCA) infections were not defined, as this study was planned before this classification was routinely used in Hepatology practice (12, 13).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

Categorical variables are presented as number and percentage, while quantitative variables are summarized by mean and standard deviation (SD) if the distribution is normal or median and interquartile range if not.

The end point was death. The follow-up periods began with first admission and ended with death or liver transplantation, censoring the remaining patients at the last follow-up contact at the hospital or with their general practitioner. The latter were contacted for such information. In the first instance, Cox regression analysis was performed and patients who were transplanted were censored as alive at the time of transplantation. We also used competing risk Cox regression analysis, with death and liver transplantation considered as

competing risks. In order to minimize the probability of selection bias, we repeated the analysis in a cohort of infected and non-infected propensity score matched patients.

Mortality rate/100 person/year was calculated and survival was described with the Kaplan-Meier method. Uni- and multivariate Cox regression and competing risk Cox regression models were fitted to identify the most important predictors of outcome. Variables with $p < 0.1$ at univariate analysis were checked for collinearity and entered in the multivariate model, using a stepwise forward approach. Each patient was considered once in the analysis irrespective of the number of hospital admissions. Among patients with more than one hospital admissions, the date of first admission was analyzed for patients without infection, whereas for patients with infection we considered the admission with the first diagnosis of infection. **In order to address immortal time bias, additional analyses were performed by classifying the infection event as a categorical time-dependent covariate in Cox survival models (14).**

We carried out a propensity analysis using logistic regression to create a score for the infected and non-infected patients. This model included MELD, hepatocellular carcinoma, patients transplanted, reasons of admission (acute decompensation or infection versus others) as well as the interaction term with $p \leq 0.10$ (MELD \times reasons of admission). We used nearest-neighbour matching method with no replacement to match patients in the non-infected group with those in the infected group, with a calliper width of 0.2 of the standard deviation of the logit of the propensity score. After matching appropriate non-parametric paired tests were used (Wilcoxon signed-rank test for continuous variables and McNemar test for dichotomous variables).

All analyses were performed using SPSS version 22.0 for Windows (IBM, New York, NY, USA), except from the competing risk analyses, which were performed using Stata version 12.1 (Statacorp, College Station, Texas, USA).

RESULTS:*Patients*

Over the study period, 501 patients with cirrhosis were consecutively admitted to our hospital for more than 48 hours. Of these, 84 patients underwent OLT (**18 in the infected group**) and were censored as alive at the time of the transplant for the traditional survival analysis, while there was no follow-up information beyond admission for 14 (**8 in the non-infected and 6 in the infected group**). Patients on the liver-transplant list and patients with HCC were equally distributed among infected and non-infected patients. Further admissions occurred in 280 patients during the study period (153 patients had 2, 127 patients had 3 or more admissions) for a total of 781 different hospital admissions. Mean follow-up was 12.7 (SD 10.4) months.

There were 317 males and 184 females, with a mean age of 53.3 (SD 12.3). Most patients had severe liver disease (85% MELD>10 and 56% >15, while 80.5% were Child-Pugh score B or C); mean admission MELD was 17.1 (SD 6.9) and UKELD was 55.6 (SD 6.4). The aetiology of cirrhosis was alcohol in 242 (48.3%), viral (HBV or HCV-related) in 114 (22.8%), and non viral-non alcohol in 145 (28.9%) cases, including **32 patients with cryptogenic cirrhosis** and 15 with NASH. Forty-four patients had HCC and their distribution was even in the infected and non-infected groups. Table 1 shows main clinical characteristics and laboratory findings at admission of the total cohort, in infected and non-infected patients. The characteristics of propensity score matched infected and non-infected patients are shown in the Appendix. **The mean MELD score of patients with infection at discharge did not significantly differ from their MELD score at admission (19.7±9.1 vs. 18.7±7.3, P=0.35) and was stable in 35% of the infected patients, improved in 32% and deteriorated in 33%.**

Patients were hospitalized on account of decompensation of liver disease in 59.1% of cases, particularly for tense ascites (17.6% of cases), active gastrointestinal bleeding (18.6%), hepatic encephalopathy (9.4%) or jaundice (13.6%). Presence of overt infection accounted for 10.4% of the reasons of admission and elective procedures such as TIPS assessment and placement, loco-regional therapies for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), pre-transplant work-up or clinical reason not related with decompensation of liver disease for the remaining 30.5% of cases.

Hospital stay and prevalence of infection

Median length of in-hospital stay was 10 days (IQR 12.0), with a significant difference between infected and non-infected patients (25.1 vs. 10.2 days; $p < 0.001$). 49 patients were transferred from the ward to intensive care (ITU) and stayed there for a median of 7 days (IQR 10).

On a total of 781 admissions in 501 different patients, the prevalence of infection was 25.6% ($n=200$). In total, 60% ($n=120$) of infections were CA (in 54 cases infection was already overt at admission, the remaining developed symptoms within 48 hour) and 40% ($n=80$) were nosocomial infections. **There were two patients with bacterascites who were not treated with antibiotics and were considered as non-infected patients.** In 52 patients, there were no positive cultures and diagnosis was based on a combination of clinical, biochemical and radiological criteria: 9 cases of pneumonia, 14 of SBP, 1 of UTI and 27 cases with other sites of infections (biliary source, soft tissues). Bacterial isolation was more prevalent in nosocomial than CA infections (98.8% versus 57.5%; $p < 0.001$).

Aetiology and predictors of infection

Characteristics and factors associated with the presence of infection were evaluated on the total of 781 admissions. 148/200 (74.4%) infection cases were culture-positive bacterial infections; in some cases, multiple sites or multiple bacteria were isolated in the same patients for a total of 259 positive cultures. The majority of positive cultures involved gram-positive cocci (58.1%). The most common sites of bacterial isolation were blood, ascitic fluid and urine with 73 (28.2%), 71 (27.4%) and 37 (14.3%) positive cultures respectively. Prevalence of multi-resistant strains was 23.1%, and there was no difference among community-acquired and hospital-acquired infections (20.2% (n=24) vs. 27.5% (n=22); P 0.236). Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus Aureus*, MRSA (n=22), was the most frequently isolated multi-resistant strain, followed by Extended Spectrum β -Lactamase, ESBL (N = 20), gram negative multiresistant bacteria such as *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Serratia marcescens* and *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* (n =5), *Acinetobacter baumannii* (n = 3) and vancomycin resistant enterococcus (n = 2). A summary of the principal characteristics of infections and cultures is presented in Table 2.

Factors associated with infection are presented in the Appendix.

Outcomes

Analysis of outcomes was conducted considering only one admission per patient, either the first or the one with a diagnosis of infection.

190 patients died from the date of first admission, of which 52 died in-hospital, in a mean follow-up of 12.7 (SD 10.4) months.

In-hospital mortality rate was higher in those patients who presented with infection and/or developed infection during hospitalization (HR 5.02; 95%CI: 2.75-9.16; p<0.001). Also, mortality was higher in this group even for patients who were discharged from hospital (HR 1.59; 95%CI: 1.12-2.25; p 0.009) and it remained so after excluding early deaths (n=44), i.e.

deaths that occurred less than 30 days from admission (HR 1.78; 95%CI: 1.28-2.49; $p = 0.001$).

Variables which were significantly associated with both 30 days (see appendix) and overall mortality (see table 3) according to univariate analyses were diagnosis of infection, reason of admission acute decompensation of liver disease or infection, more severe disease (UKELD, MELD and Child-Pugh score non-A), ITU stay, advanced age and longer hospital admissions.

Mean survival of patients who were diagnosed with infection during hospitalization was 16.8 months, compared to 25.5 months of patients who didn't have an infection (HR 2.14; 95%CI: 1.61-2.85; $P < 0.001$). There was no significant difference between mortality in patients with resistant bacteria infections ($n=24/34$) compared with non-resistant infections ($n=63/126$), with a mean survival of 12.2 vs. 18.1 months respectively (HR: 1.53; 95%CI: 0.95-2.44; $p = 0.077$). Furthermore, no difference in survival between patients with CA and HA infections was seen ($p = 0.48$).

Variables significant at univariate analysis were entered into logistic regression models to assess their relationship with the end-point. As before, due to co-linearity UKELD and reason of admission were not included in the model. **Of the 118 patients who were admitted for reasons other than acute decompensation or infection, 21 developed an infection. Infection was significantly associated with overall mortality in this subgroup (HR 1.381, 95%CI 1.178-1.618).** Variables independently associated with higher 30-day mortality rate were the presence of infection at admission and/or during hospitalization (OR 2.91; 95%CI: 1.48-5.70; $p = 0.002$), MELD score (OR 1.11; 95%CI: 1.07-1.15; $p < 0.0001$), ITU stay (OR 2.76; 95%CI: 1.42-5.34; $p = 0.003$) and repeated admissions (OR 2.27; 95%CI: 0.99-5.24; $p = 0.054$) (see Appendix).

Variables independently associated with higher overall mortality rate were the diagnosis of bacterial infection (HR 1.79; 95%CI: 1.33-2.41; $p < 0.001$), MELD score (HR 1.09; 95%CI: 1.07-

1.11; $p < 0.001$), ITU stay (HR 1.67; 95%CI: 1.10-2.53; p 0.017) and age (HR 1.03; 95%CI: 1.02-1.04; $p < 0.001$). All the above is summarized in Table 3. The same predictors of mortality were significant when competing risk analysis was used in the whole cohort (Table 3), in propensity score matched infected and non-infected patients (Table 4) and **when immortal time bias was taken into account for patients who developed an infection after their first admission (Appendix).**

When multivariate analysis was repeated excluding early deaths i.e. only including patients who survived at least 30 days after the episode of infection, MELD, history of infection and age were independent predictors of mortality (Table 5). Predictors of survival did not change when competing risk analysis was performed in the whole cohort (Table 5), in propensity score matched infected and non-infected patients (Appendix) **and when immortal time bias was taken into account for patients who developed an infection after their first admission (Appendix).**

Survival rates at 3, 6, 12 and 30 months were 83%, 75%, 68%, 59% in patients without diagnosis of infection, versus 55%, 51%, 45% and 39% in patients with diagnosis of infection. Survival rate at 3, 6, 12 and 30 months was 92%, 87%, 79% and 66% in those with MELD <15 and 67%, 61%, 57%, 45% in those with MELD ≥ 15 .

Survival was worse in patients with bacteremia/SBP/pneumonia (14.2 months) compared to patients with other infections (20.8 months).

Figures show the Kaplan Meier survival curves in patients with and without diagnosis of infection (Fig. 1) and stratified by MELD $<$ or ≥ 15 and diagnosis of infection (Fig. 2).

In all stages of disease, mean survival was significantly lower in infected versus non-infected patients (**log rank test for all analyses**). In particular in patients with MELD <15 , mean survival was 19.0 (15.3-22.8) vs. 27.1 (25.1-29.1) months, in those with and without infection

respectively. Likewise, in patients with MELD ≥ 15 , mean survival was 14.9 (11.6-18.1) months vs. 20.9 (18.5-23.2) in those with and without infection respectively ($P < 0.001$).

Results were similar across all Child-Pugh classes: In 88 patients with Child-Pugh A, mean survival was 22.3 (15.4-29.2) vs. 27.1 (24.5-29.7) months in those with and without infection respectively ($P = 0.165$), with no deaths occurring within the first month after the infective episode. In 213 patients with Child-Pugh class B mean survival was 19.6 (15.7-23.5) vs. 25.5 (23.3-27.7) months in patients with and without infection, respectively ($P = 0.002$), while in 158 patients with Child-Pugh class C mean survival in these groups was 12.2 (8.5-15.9) vs. 17.2 (13.8-20.6) months ($P = 0.023$).

DISCUSSION

In this study, we have shown for the first time that patients with cirrhosis who become infected have a greater risk of death even if they survive the acute episode of infection, independently of the severity of their underlying liver disease. We have further provided updated data on the prevalence and microbiology of bacterial infections in this setting.

We have included consecutive patients over a 2-year period and have followed them up for a median time of over 1 year. We have employed strict criteria to define bacterial infection in order to obtain robust data on the influence of infection. Our findings are striking in the sense that a single episode of infection was independently associated with survival over and above the scores used in transplant centers and degree of liver disease severity. Indeed, the occurrence of bacterial infection for a similar MELD score confers a very different prognosis, and in all stages of disease survival was significantly lower in infected patients than non-infected. Importantly patients with MELD scores <15 and infection, have a mortality rate very similar to those with MELD score ≥ 15 and no infection. Even when patients who did not survive the acute episode of infection were censored, an anamnestic history of infection still represented an independent predictor of survival.

These results obtained in a strictly defined cohort of patients confirm the previous findings of our meta-analysis of 178 studies showing that infections increase mortality in cirrhosis 4-fold, with 30% of patients dying within one month after infection and 30% dying within one year (3). This meta-analysis included cohorts with different definitions of infection and varying disease severity, therefore important questions were left unanswered. Most importantly, we could not ascertain if patients with cirrhosis who get infected have a greater risk of death, or if patients with cirrhosis at risk of death get infections in the process of dying. Data from this study point towards the first answer and suggest that infection alters the natural history of cirrhosis and confers a higher risk of death. This effect is independent of the Child-Pugh or the

MELD score and was recently described in a cohort of patients with compensated cirrhosis due to viral hepatitis (15). Therefore, infection should be regarded as a separate stage of cirrhosis and possibly be added to the list of decompensating events, similar to ascites and variceal bleeding as was previously suggested (3, 16, 17).

The cause of a high prevalence of infections in patients with cirrhosis is double: firstly patients with advanced chronic liver disease have severe disturbances in the defense mechanisms against bacterial infections (a depressed function of the reticuloendothelial system, neutrophil dysfunction, reduced serum complement and low bactericidal opsonin activity, monocyte deactivation) (18). Secondly, bacterial translocation from the intestine increases susceptibility to infection and becomes clinically significant when it results in spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP) and/or bacteraemia. Infection may lead to a systemic inflammatory response syndrome and sepsis, further deteriorating the circulatory disturbance in cirrhosis, and increasing the risk to develop renal failure, encephalopathy and death. Infection, even after the resolution of an acute episode, may maintain increased levels of endotoxins, bile acids, nitric oxide, carbon monoxide, and cytokines such as tumor necrosis factor and interleukin-6 (1, 19). Indeed, the levels of these pro-inflammatory mediators may not return to baseline after resolution of the actual infection thus promoting a cascade of events that culminates in liver failure. Alternative or additional reasons have been proposed to explain the high mortality consequent to bacterial infections in cirrhosis, such as a cytokine-mediated septic cardiomyopathy (20) and the adrenal dysfunction that accompany the liver disease (21). It is also possible that an anamnestic infective episode further worsens or induces immune-paresis and macrophage and neutrophil dysfunction, thus worsening survival (22).

In this study we confirmed the high prevalence of infections (26.2%) in hospitalized patients with cirrhosis as reported by other studies (2, 12, 23-25), and also that bacterial infections

worsen the prognosis of hospitalized patients with cirrhosis thus increasing mortality. We have also provided data beyond 30-day mortality that has been usually provided in such studies (23, 26). It should be noted that the prevalence of infections has not decreased over the past 15 years, despite a more advanced knowledge of the responsible mechanisms and the possibility for an early diagnosis. On the contrary, infections caused by multidrug resistant bacteria (MDRB) are increasing, and can lead to worse outcome (2). Indeed, the prevalence of this type of infection was over 20% in our cohort; although we did not show a statistically difference in mortality between MDRB and non-MDRB infections, this is probably due to a type I error as the mean survival difference was 5 months in these groups.

These findings have important clinical implications. For patients on the transplant-waiting list, organ allocation systems using minimal listing criteria may disadvantage patients with recent bacterial infections but lower MELD or UKELD scores. Indeed, although such scores allow for the allocation of organs to patients in greatest need, as they are reliable measures of mortality risk in patients with end-stage liver disease, they do not take into account a history of complications including infection and may not accurately reflect the adverse impact of bacterial infection on survival in patients with cirrhosis.

In accord with the hypothesis that occurrence of bacterial infection represents a further prognostic stage, our study confirms that mortality in a large population of patients with cirrhosis is strongly increased by any type of bacterial infection, regardless of the severity of liver disease. The development of infection therefore is independent of the clinical classification of cirrhosis and likely depends on individual factors, such as genetic predisposition, intestinal permeability, bacterial translocation and immune activation. Along these lines, the development of biomarkers of susceptibility to infection will help to identify patients at risk and intervene at an earlier stage. Indeed, an earlier recognition and treatment of infection may be of great value to reduce mortality in these patients. Furthermore, new

studies of primary and secondary prevention of infections beyond SBP are needed to improve outcomes, similar to the seminal ones for SBP (18).

The main limitation of this study is its retrospective design, although we did include consecutive patients and we were able to obtain all required data from the patients' notes based on a predetermined protocol. Furthermore, we performed a sub-analysis on propensity score matched infected and non-infected patients. **Our study cohort consists of patients hospitalized in 2007-2008, therefore is not contemporary. However, there have been no major changes in the standard of care of decompensated patients since then and the magnitude of the effect of infections in survival is such that the results are pertinent for contemporary cohorts.** We could not analyze separately patients that fulfilled the criteria for acute-on-chronic liver failure, as this term had not been introduced when this study was designed and data were captured (27). Finally, we didn't consider the category of HCA infections, which was only recently introduced in hepatology practice (12).

In conclusion, we demonstrated that infection most likely represents a distinct prognostic stage of cirrhosis, which affects survival irrespective of disease severity. Our findings suggest that the occurrence of infection, even with recovery, should be regarded as a prognostic stage of cirrhosis beyond the decompensated stages and the term critically ill cirrhotic could be used for such patients. Future prospective studies should be directed at verifying the importance of this stage and evaluating parameters allowing the identification of infected patients with an increased risk of worse outcome in the short-term. From a more therapeutic point of view, studies addressing the primary and secondary prevention of infections other than SBP are needed to improve outcomes or to facilitate a smoother management towards liver transplantation.

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Table 1. Demographic and clinical characteristics of included patients (n=501).

Variable	All patients (n=501)	Non-infected (n=335)	Infected (n=166)	P
Age, years (SD)	53.3±12.3	53.1±12.2	53.8±12.7	0.52
Male gender, n (%)	317 (63.3)	217 (64.8)	100 (60.2)	0.32
Etiology				0.19
Alcohol, n (%)	242 (48.3)	155 (46.3)	87 (52.4)	
Viral (HBV and/or HCV), n (%)	114 (22.8)	84 (25.1)	30 (18.1)	
Other, n (%)	145 (28.9)	96 (28.7)	49 (29.5)	
Clinical scores				
Child-Pugh class, n (%)				<0.001
A	92 (18.4)	75 (23.8)	17 (10.9)	
B	219 (46.5)	152 (48.3)	67 (42.9)	
C	160 (34.0)	88 (27.9)	72 (46.2)	
MELD score	17.1±6.9	16.3±6.7	18.7±7.0	<0.001
UKELD score (SD)	55.6±6.8	54.6±6.5	57.8±7.0	<0.001
HCC, n (%)	44 (8.8)	34 (10.1)	10 (6)	0.135
Laboratory data				
WBC, * 10 ³ /ml (IQR)	6.8 (5.1)	6.4 (4.8)	7.7 (5.9)	0.022
Serum creatinine, mg/dl (IQR)	0.8 (0.4)	0.8 (0.4)	0.8 (0.5)	0.026
Serum bilirubin, mg/dl (IQR)	2.6 (5.4)	2.4 (5.0)	3.5 (7.9)	0.147
INR (SD)	1.5±0.69	1.6±0.7	1.7±0.6	0.132
C-reactive protein, mg/dl (IQR)	14 (32)	9 (20)	26.5 (44.8)	<0.001
Albumin, g/dl (SD)	3.1±0.7	3.3±0.7	2.9±0.6	<0.001

Na, mEq/L (SD)	136±6.1	137±5.5	134±6.9	<0.001
Haemoglobin, g/dl (SD)	11.3±2.4	11.5±2.4	10.9±2.1	0.006
Platelets, *10 ⁶ /ml (IQR)	121 (115)	118 (121)	126 (102)	0.59

*Continuous data are expressed as mean±SD or median (IQR) according to distribution normal or not normal respectively.

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; IQR, interquartile range; HBV, hepatitis B virus; HCV, hepatitis C virus; MELD, model for end stage liver disease; UKELD, United Kingdom end stage liver disease; WBC, white blood cell; INR, international normalized ratio

Table 2. Characteristics of cases of infection and cultures among all 781 admissions

<i>Cases of infection, N (%)</i>	200 (25.6)
Infections with ≥ 1 positive culture	148 (74)
Nosocomial	80 (40)
Polymicrobial infections	59 (29.5)
Isolation of MDR bacteria	46 (23.1)
Gram-negative	100 (41.8)
Gram-positive	139 (58.2)
Sites of bacterial isolation	
Bacteremia	73 (28.2)
Ascites	71 (27.4)
Pleural fluid	9 (3.5)
Urine	37 (14.3)
Other sites (skin infection, biliary source or no identifiable source)	69 (26.6)

Abbreviations: MDR, multidrug-resistant; UTI, urinary-tract infections; SBP, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis.

Table 3. Survival analysis: factors predictive of overall mortality

	Univariate Cox regression analysis			Multivariate Cox regression analysis			Multivariate Cox regression Competing risks: Death or LT		
	HR	95% CI	<i>P</i>	HR	95% CI	<i>P</i>	HR	95% CI	<i>P</i>
MELD score	1.087	1.066-1.108	<0.001	1.090	1.067-1.114	<0.001	1.09	1.07-1.12	<0.001
Presence of bacterial infection	2.141	1.608-2.850	<0.001	1.793	1.333-2.413	<0.001	1.77	1.29-2.43	<0.001
ITU stay	2.046	1.361-3.077	0.001	1.665	1.097-2.527	0.017	2.14	1.34-3.44	0.002
UKELD score	1.086	1.064-1.108	<0.001						
CPS B and C	2.275	1.443-3.588	<0.001						
In-hospital stay >10 days	1.799	1.337-2.421	<0.001						
Admission for decompensated liver disease or infection	1.531	1.093-2.144	0.013						
Age	1.02	1.01-1.03	0.001				1.03	1.02-1.05	<0.001

Table 4. Competing risk Cox regression analysis of variables associated with death in total cohort, in propensity score-matched patients (competing risks are death and liver transplantation).

	Univariate analysis				Multivariate analysis Competing risks: Death or LT			
	HR	se(HR)	95% CI	<i>P</i>	HR	se(HR)	95% CI	<i>P</i>
MELD score	1.07	0.02	1.04-1.10	<0.001	1.09	0.02	1.06-1.13	<0.001
History of bacterial infection (yes)	1.75	0.29	1.26-2.43	0.001	1.65	0.31	1.15-2.39	0.007
ITU stay (yes)	2.18	0.56	1.32-3.60	0.002	2.19	0.57	1.32-3.64	0.003
UKELD score	1.07	0.02	1.04-1.10	<0.001	-	-	-	-
CPS B and C	1.60	0.45	0.92-2.79	0.10	-	-	-	-
In-hospital stay >10 days	1.56	0.27	1.11-2.19	0.01	-	-	-	-
Admission for decompensated liver disease or infection (yes)	1.12	0.26	0.71-1.75	0.63	-	-	-	-
Age	1.02	0.01	1.01-1.04	<0.001	1.04	0.01	1.02-1.05	<0.001
Admissions (≥2)	1.11	0.19	0.80-1.54	0.60	-	-	-	-

Abbreviations: ITU, intensive therapy unit; CPS, Child-Pugh score; MELD, model for end stage liver disease; UKELD, United Kingdom end stage liver disease

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Table 5. Survival analysis: factors predictive of mortality excluding early deaths*.

	Univariate Cox regression			Multivariate Cox regression			Multivariate Cox regression Competing risks: Death or LT		
	HR	95% CI	P	HR	95% CI	P	HR	95% CI	P
MELD score	1.063	1.037-1.089	<0.001	1.068	1.040-1.097	<0.001	1.06	1.02-1.11	0.002
History of bacterial infection	1.784	1.277-2.492	0.001	1.613	1.144-2.274	0.006	1.67	1.06-2.62	0.03
ITU stay	1.013	0.533-1.926	0.969						
UKELD score	1.066	1.040-1.092	<0.001						
CPS B and C	1.775	1.115-2.826	0.016						
In-hospital stay >10 days	1.755	1.251-2.463	0.001						
Admission for decompensated	1.355	0.932-1.969	0.112						

liver disease or infection									
Age	1.022	1.009-1.036	0.001	1.029	1.015-1.044	<0.001	1.03	1.02-1.05	<0.001
≥2 admissions	1.491	1.071-2.075	0.018						

*deaths that occurred in less than 30 days from admission

Abbreviations: ITU, intensive therapy unit; CPS, Child-Pugh score; MELD, model for end stage liver disease; UKELD, United Kingdom end stage liver disease

Figure 1. Kaplan Meier survival curves in patients with and without diagnosis of infection.

Figure 2. Kaplan Meier survival curves in patients with MELD <15 and infection, MELD \geq 15 and no infection, MELD <15 and infection, MELD \geq 15 and no infection

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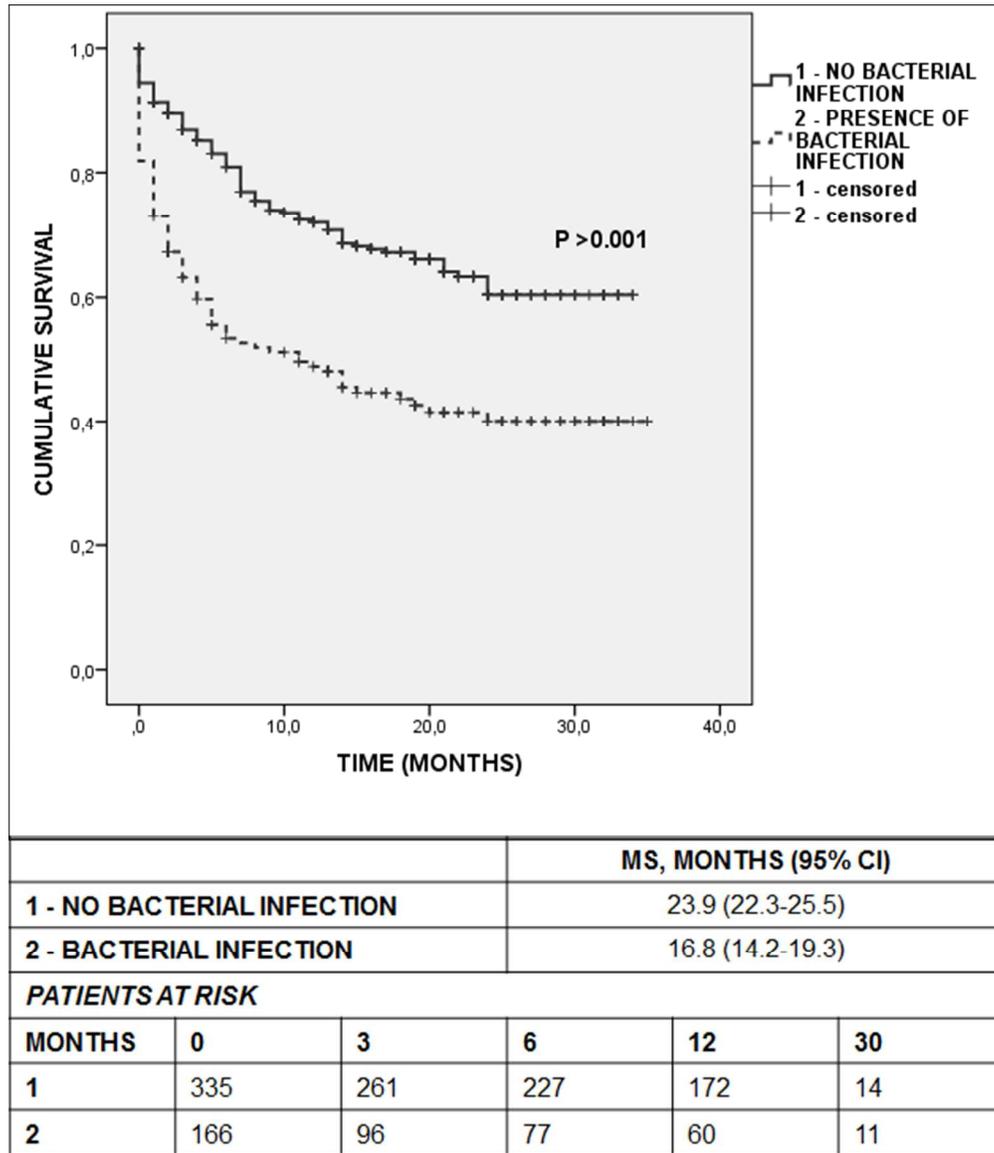
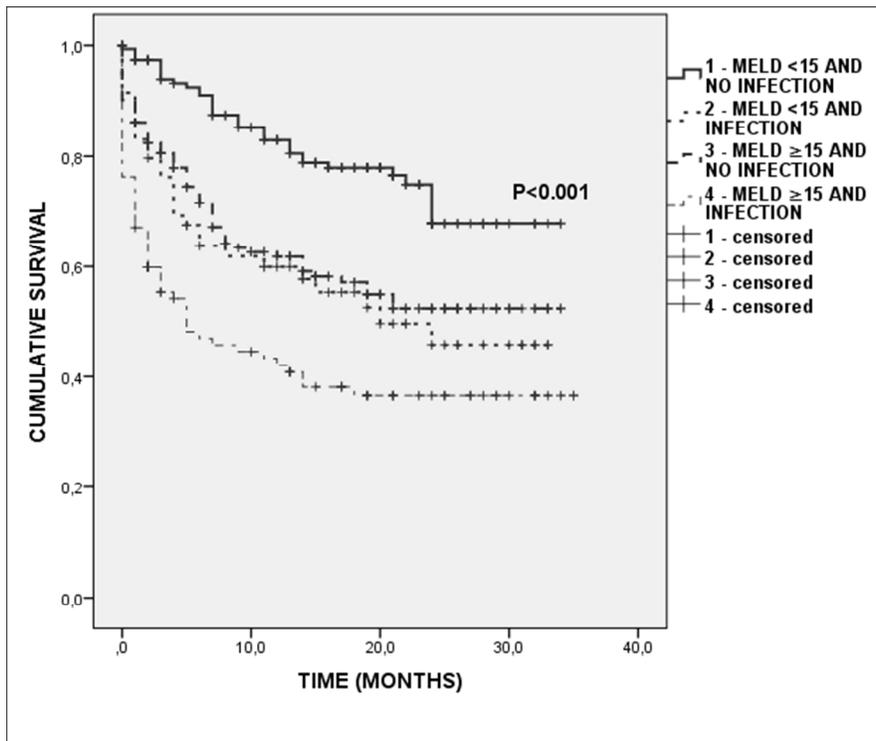


Figure 1

166x193mm (96 x 96 DPI)



	MS, MONTHS (95% CI)				
1 - MELD <15 AND NO INFECTION	27.1 (25.1-29.1)				
2 - MELD <15 AND INFECTION	19.0 (15.3-22.8)				
3 - MELD ≥15 AND NO INFECTION	20.9 (18.5-23.2)				
4 - MELD ≥15 AND INFECTION	14.9 (11.6-18.1)				
PATIENTS AT RISK					
MONTHS	0	3	6	12	30
1	159	138	127	101	5
2	61	44	36	27	5
3	176	123	100	71	9
4	105	52	40	34	6

Figure 2

166x224mm (96 x 96 DPI)

Web appendix.

Table 1. Propensity score (PS) matching for all patients

	Propensity score matched		P-value
	Non Infected (n=165)	Infected (n=165)	
Age (years)	52.7 (12.4)	53.8 (12.7)	0.31*
Male gender	103 (62.4)	99 (60.0)	0.73 [§]
HCC (yes)	15 (9.1)	10 (6.1)	0.42 [§]
OLT (yes)	18 (10.9)	18 (10.9)	1.00 [§]
MELD	18.3 (6.7)	18.7 (7.0)	0.02*
Reason of admission			1.00 [§]
Acute decompensation or infection	138 (83.6)	139 (84.2)	
Other reasons	27 (16.4)	26 (15.8)	
ITU stay (yes)	12 (7.3)	28 (17.0)	0.02 [§]
UKELD score	56.4 (6.3)	57.8 (7.0)	0.01*
CPS			0.11 [#]
A	20 (13.8)	14 (9.7)	
B	75 (51.7)	64 (44.1)	
C	50 (34.5)	67 (46.2)	
In-hospital stay >10 days	66 (40.0)	116 (70.3)	<0.001 [§]

Admissions (≥ 2)	37 (22.4)	74 (44.8)	$<0.001^{\S}$
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Values expressed as mean (SD) and number (per cent) where appropriate.

* Wilcoxon signed-rank test.

§ McNemar test.

$^{\#}$ McNemar-Bowker test.

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Table 2. Univariate and multivariate analysis of factors associated with infection

	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
	OR	95% CI	<i>P</i>	OR	95% CI	<i>P</i>
Age	1.999	0.988-1.011	0.922			
Sex	0.879	0.644-1.200	0.418			
Etiology	0.953	0.797-1.139	0.596			
Number of admissions (1 vs. ≥2)	1.829	1.347-2.485	<0.001	2.000	1.454-2.751	<0.001
ITU stay	1.872	1.247-2.810	0.002	1.908	1.244-2.926	0.003
CPS score non-A	1.985	1.200-3.284	0.008	-	-	NS
MELD score	1.032	1.011-1.053	0.003	1.026	1.004-1.049	0.020
UKELD score	1.044	1.023-1.066	<0.001			

Abbreviations: ITU, intensive therapy unit; CPS, Child-Pugh score; MELD, model for end stage liver disease; UKELD, United Kingdom end stage liver disease

Table 3. Survival analysis: factors predictive of short-term mortality at 30 days

Factor	Univariate Cox regression analysis			Multivariate Cox regression analysis		
	HR	95% CI	<i>P</i>	HR	95% CI	<i>P</i>
MELD score	1.130	1.094-1.167	0.075	1.110	1.071-1.150	<0.001
Presence of bacterial infection	4.404	2.335-8.305	<0.001	2.846	1.474-5.498	0.002
ITU stay	5.456	2.952-10.084	<0.001	2.579	1.343-4.954	0.004
UKELD score	1.138	1.095-1.183	<0.001			
CPS B and C	27.885	0.973-799.21	0.052			
In-hospital stay >10 days	1.925	1.032-3.590	0.040			
Admission for decompensated liver disease or infection	2.988	1.263-7.068	0.013			
Age	1.004	0.980-1.029	0.743			
≥2 admissions	2.552	1.142-5.706	0.022	2.272	0.985-5.244	0.054

Table 4. Multivariate Cox regression analysis of variables associated with death by classifying the infection event as a categorical time-dependent covariate to account for immortal time bias.

	HR	95% CI	<i>P</i>
MELD score	1.10	1.07-1.12	<0.001
Age	1.03	1.02-1.05	<0.001
ITU stay	1.89	1.22-2.92	0.004
History of bacterial infection (yes)	2.41	1.80-3.24	<0.001

Table 5. Multivariate Competing risk Cox regression analysis of variables associated with death, in propensity score-matched patients who survived an episode of the infection.

	HR	95% CI	<i>P</i>
MELD score	1.06	1.02-1.11	0.002
Age	1.03	1.02-1.05	<0.001
History of bacterial infection (yes)	1.67	1.06-2.62	0.03

Abbreviations: MELD, model for end stage liver disease.

Table 6. Multivariate Cox regression analysis of variables associated with death in patients who survived an episode of infection. The infection event was classified as a categorical time-dependent covariate to account for immortal time bias.

	HR	95% CI	<i>P</i>
MELD score	1.06	1.03-1.09	<0.001
Age	1.03	1.02-1.05	<0.001
History of bacterial infection (yes)	2.07	1.47-2.90	<0.001

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