***Supplemental Digital Content \_Methods***

**Response-guided Therapy with Cefotaxime, Ceftriaxone, or Ciprofloxacin for Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis: A Randomized Trial**

Subtitle: A validation study of 2021 AASLD practice guidance for SBP

Running title: Response-guided therapy for SBP

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***Study Subjects***

Chest X-rays, abdominal CT or endoscopic examinations were performed when hollow viscus perforation or any cause of secondary peritonitis was suspected by any of following criteria 1) two or more of the findings such as ascitic LDH > serum LDH, ascitic protein > 1 g/dL, or ascitic glucose < 50 mg/dL at diagnosis of SBP, 2) mixed pathogens are cultured during treatment, or 3) no response to the antibiotic therapies.1

***Laboratory Assays***

Upper abdominal sonography or computed tomography was performed in patients with newly onset ascites. Paracentesis was performed in the left lower quadrant area (counter McBurney point) of the abdomen. After collection of ascitic fluid, a full set of fluid analysis (routine cell count, protein, albumin, lactate dehydrogenase, glucose, bacterial culture, cytology, acid-fast bacilli stain, and adenosine deaminase) was performed to differentiate the etiology of ascites and to determine the diagnosis. Besides ascites work-ups, routine laboratory assessments, including hematologic, biochemistry, and coagulation tests, were performed at baseline and repeated every 2–3 days before discharge. Follow-up paracentesis was performed as described above.

***Efficacy and Safety Measurements (Continued)***

Patients were excluded from further participation in the study in case of 1) withdrawal of informed consent, 2) serious adverse events resulting from the study drugs, 3) unavailability to continue the study owing to a transfer to an outside hospital, or 4) at the discretion of the investigator.

**References**

1. Rimola A, Garcia-Tsao G, Navasa M, et al. Diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis of spontaneous bacterial peritonitis: a consensus document. International Ascites Club. J Hepatol 2000;32:142-53.