

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibition in patients with liver cirrhosis and diabetes: a possible role in ascites control?

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Methods details

Clinical and laboratory variables assessed

The following clinical and laboratory parameters were assessed at all the timepoints:

- ascites grade
- body weight
- glycated hemoglobin
- blood count
- liver function (transaminases, total and fractionated bilirubin, albumin, INR)
- Child-Pugh score
- renal function (creatinine and glomerular filtration rate according to the Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD-EPI) equation)
- natremia and kalemia levels
- natriuresis levels

To reduce variability, all the clinical variables were assessed by a single physician experienced (over 20 years) in chronic liver disease diagnosis and treatment. Similarly, to reduce interlaboratory variability, all biochemical analyses were performed in the Central Laboratory of the University Hospital of Palermo.

The data collected from patient observations were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (Standard Deviation, SD). All patients explicitly consented to the collection of clinical-laboratory-instrumental data for the purposes of the compilation of this case series.

Abdominal Ultrasound (US) Examination

Abdominal US was performed at all the timepoints in a single center (Internal Medicine Unit of the University Hospital of Palermo) by a single operator with more than 20 years of experience in

abdominal US evaluation. The examinations were performed in the morning, after fasting for at least 10 hours, using a Philips HDI 5000 machine with a 2-5 MHz convex probe.

The extent of ascites was classified according to the criteria of the International Ascites Club¹ as:

- GRADE 1: ascites detectable only by ultrasound, not detectable on physical examination
- GRADE 2: ascites which causes modest distension of the abdomen which can also be detected on physical examination
- GRADE 3: ascites resulting in marked distension of the abdomen.

References

¹Moore KP, Wong F, Gines P, et al. The management of ascites in cirrhosis: report on the consensus conference of the International Ascites Club. *Hepatology* 2003;38:258-66.