

Supplementary Online Content

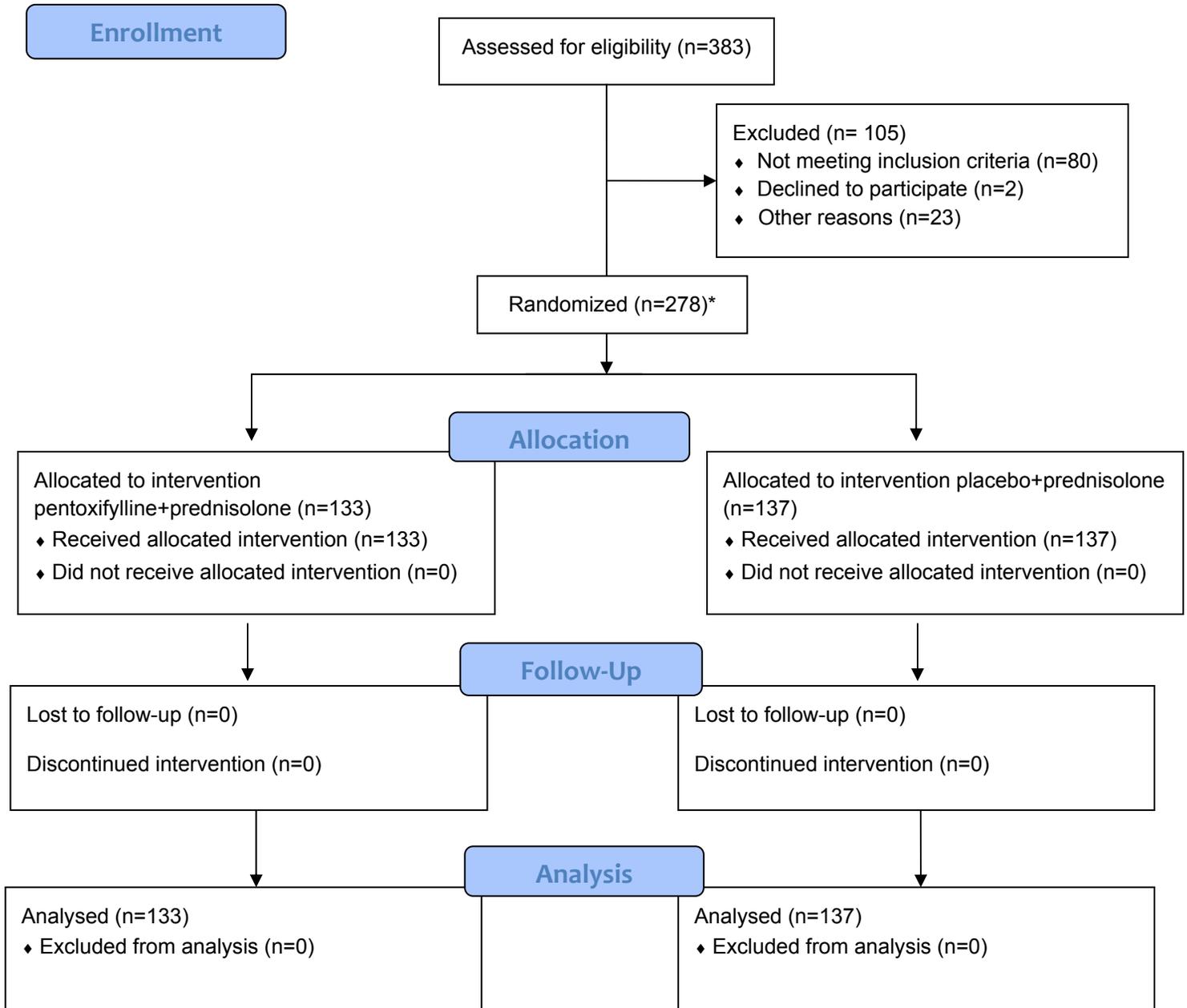
Mathurin P, Louvet A, Duhamel A. Prednisolone with vs without pentoxifylline and survival of patients with severe alcoholic hepatitis: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. doi:10.1001/jama.2013.276300

eFigure. CORPENTOX CONSORT Flow Diagram

eTable. Causes of Death in the Pentoxifylline-Prednisolone and the Placebo-Prednisolone Groups

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eFigure. CORPENTOX CONSORT Flow Diagram



* An independent committee composed of two external experts not involved in the study recommended exclusion from statistical analysis of seven patients who did not meet criteria defining the disease (i.e. severe alcoholic hepatitis: absence of jaundice despite histological lesions suggesting alcoholic hepatitis (n=4), absence of histological confirmation of the diagnosis of alcoholic hepatitis (n=2), Maddrey's discriminant function < 32 (n=1)). One patient was also excluded from analysis because of withdrawal of informed consent after randomization.

eTable. Causes of Death in the Pentoxifylline-Prednisolone and the Placebo-Prednisolone groups

Causes of death	Pentoxifylline-prednisolone group (n=40)	Placebo-prednisolone group (n=42)
Gastrointestinal bleeding	6 (15%)	4 (9.5%)
Infection	23 (57.5%)	20 (47.6%)
End-stage liver insufficiency	2 (5%)	2 (4.8%)
Hepatorenal syndrome	7 (17.5%)	13 (30.9%)
Other causes	1 (2.5%)	2 (4.8%)
Unknown	1 (2.5%)	1 (2.4%)

There was no significant difference in causes of death between the two groups ($p=0.6$ for global comparison)