

Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Relative abundance of the faecal microbiota composition at different levels in 210 samples.

Table S2. Variations of faecal bacterial functional pathways by LEfSe analysis and Welch's t-test between Death and Survival groups, $p_{correct} < 0.05$.

Table S3. Relative abundance of 9891 antibiotic resistance genes in 210 samples.

Table S4. The ARG types and abundances in both groups.

Table S5. The ARG subtypes and abundances in both groups.

Figure Legends

Figure S1. Variations in the composition of the faecal microbiota and abundance correlation analysis between the Death and Survival groups. The top 10 abundance stacking maps at (A) the genus level, (B) the species level. Correlation analysis of top 10 genus in (C) the Death group, (D) the Survival group.

Figure S2. Comparison of α -diversity between the Death and Survival groups using the Shannon index. (A) At the family level; (B) at the genus level; (C) at the species level; (D) at the functional pathway level.

Figure S3. Comparison of β -diversity using principal coordinate analysis between the Death and Survival groups based on the Bray-Curtis matrix. (A) At the family level; (B) at the genus level; (C) at the species level; (D) at the functional pathway level.

Figure S4. Pathway differences between Death and Survival groups. (A) LEfSe analysis ($LDA > 2.5$, $p < 0.05$); (B) STAMP analysis ($p_{corrected} < 0.05$).

Figure S5. Variations in the composition of the faecal microbiota between the Death and Survival groups, according to Welch's t-test $p < 0.05$. (A) At the family level, (B) at the genus level and (C) at the species level. Blue indicates the enriched flora in the Death group, and orange indicates the enriched flora in the Survival group.

Figure S6. Variations in the composition of the faecal microbiota in a more age-homogeneous subset (age from 30 to 70 years old, $p > 0.05$) with both groups using STAMP analysis. (A) At the family level, (B) at the genus level and (C) at the species level. Blue indicates the enriched flora in the Death group, and orange indicates the enriched flora in the Survival group.

Figure S7. Composition of ARGs and regulator genes in both groups. (A) The relative abundance of ARGs types; (B) resistance mechanism in Death Group; (C) resistance mechanism in Survival Group.

Figure S8. Differential comparison of antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs) between the Death and Survival groups. (A) α -diversity (Shannon index); (B) β -diversity (PCoA), $p = 0.001$.

Figure S9. Correlated analysis of enriched ARG types. (A) The Death Group; (B) The Survival Group.

Figure S10. Box plots show the relative abundances of ARG subtypes that showed significant differences between the two groups.

Figure S11. Diagnostic potential of gut microbial markers with the separate pre-filter process for each group. (A) The top 13 species in terms of importance; (B) ROC curve of species.

Figure S12. Confusion matrix as the additional performance metrics for random forest analysis. (A) The pre-filter process for all samples in both groups; (B) The separate pre-filter process for each group.

Figure S1

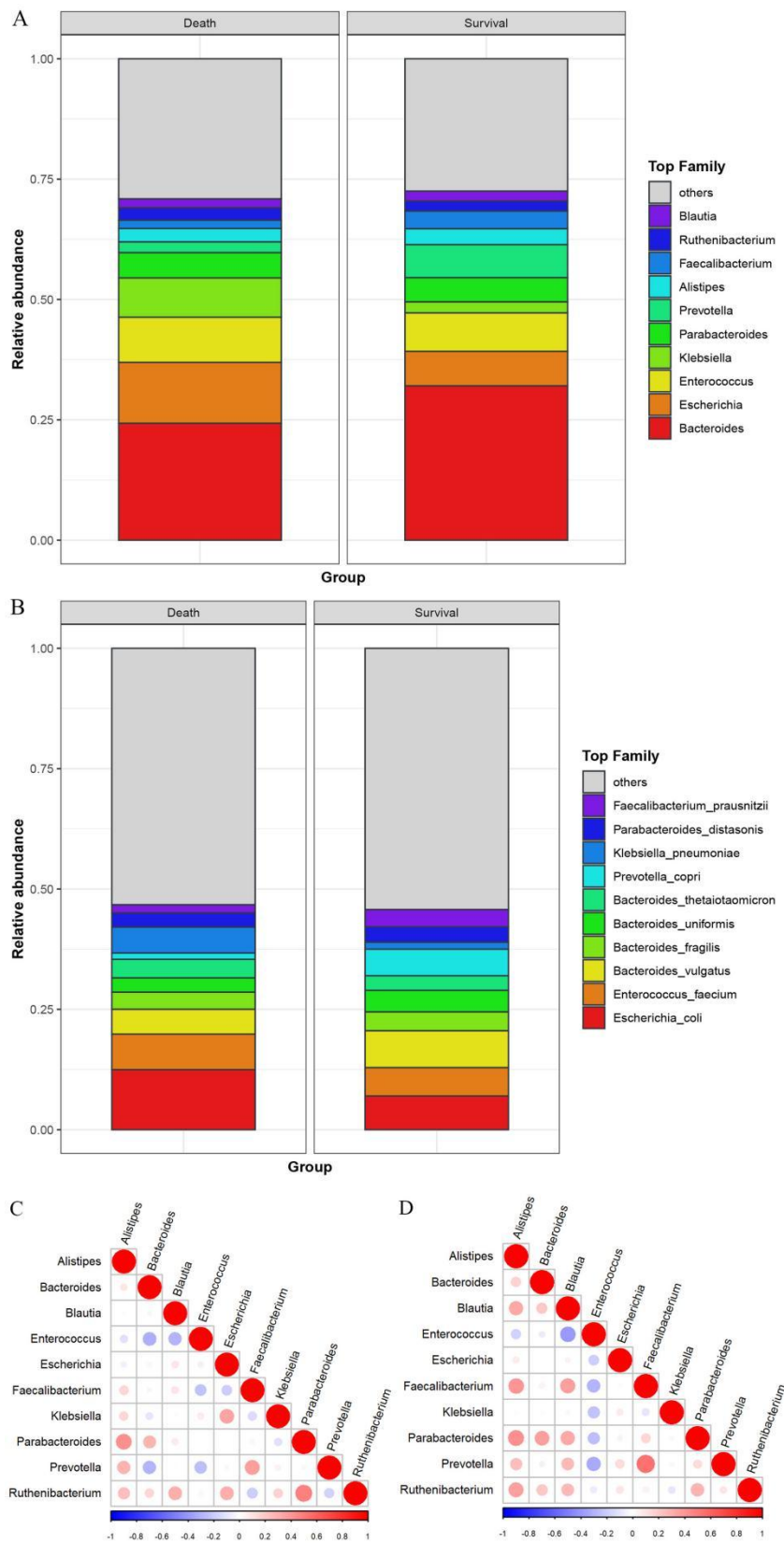


Figure S2

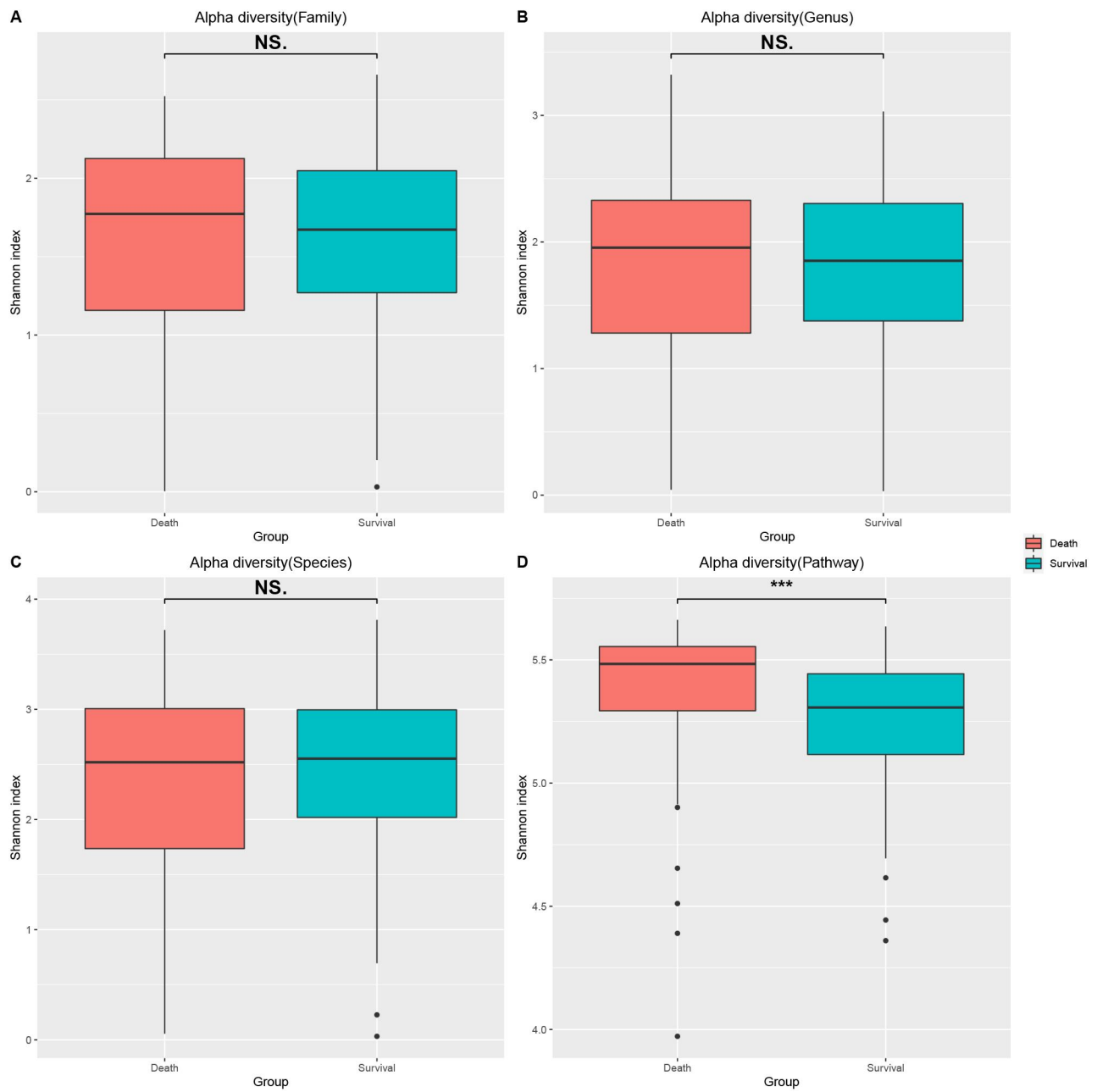


Figure S3

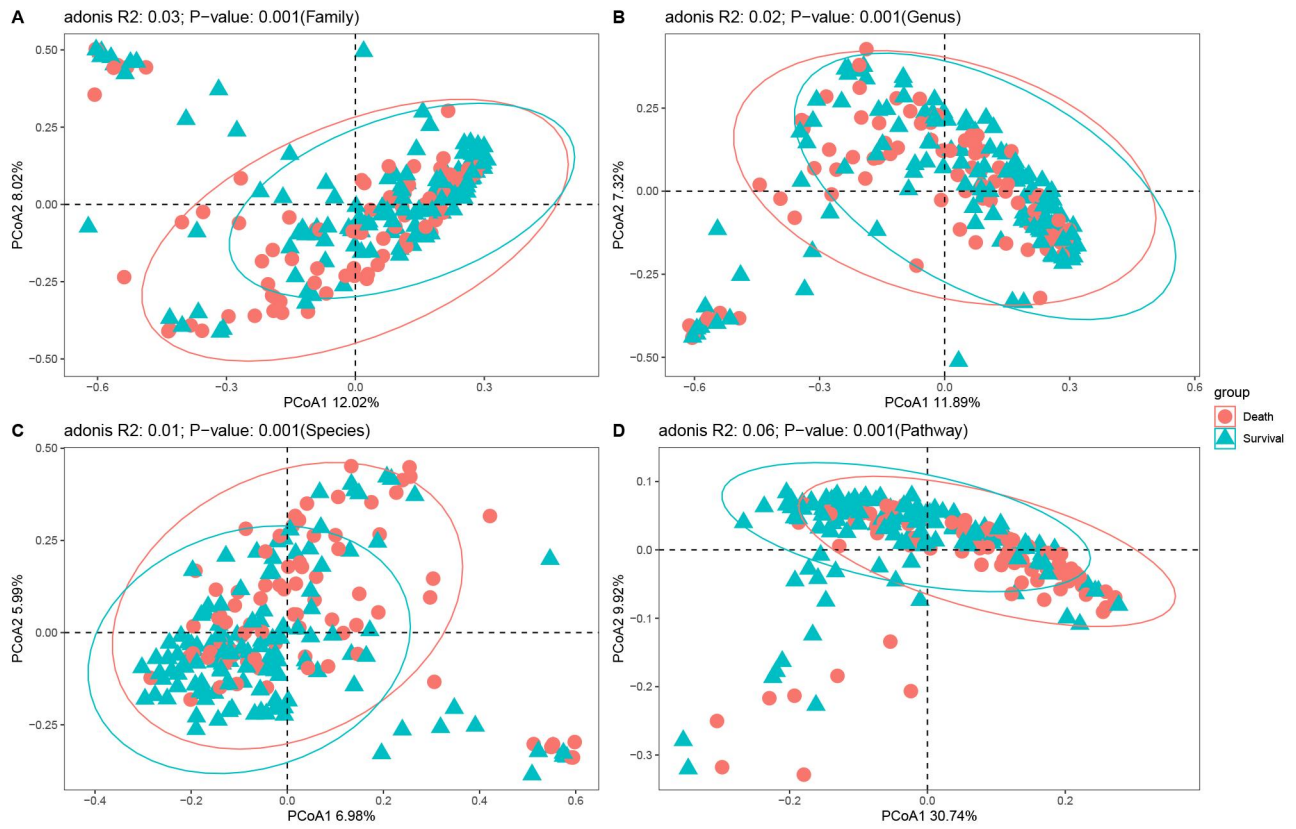


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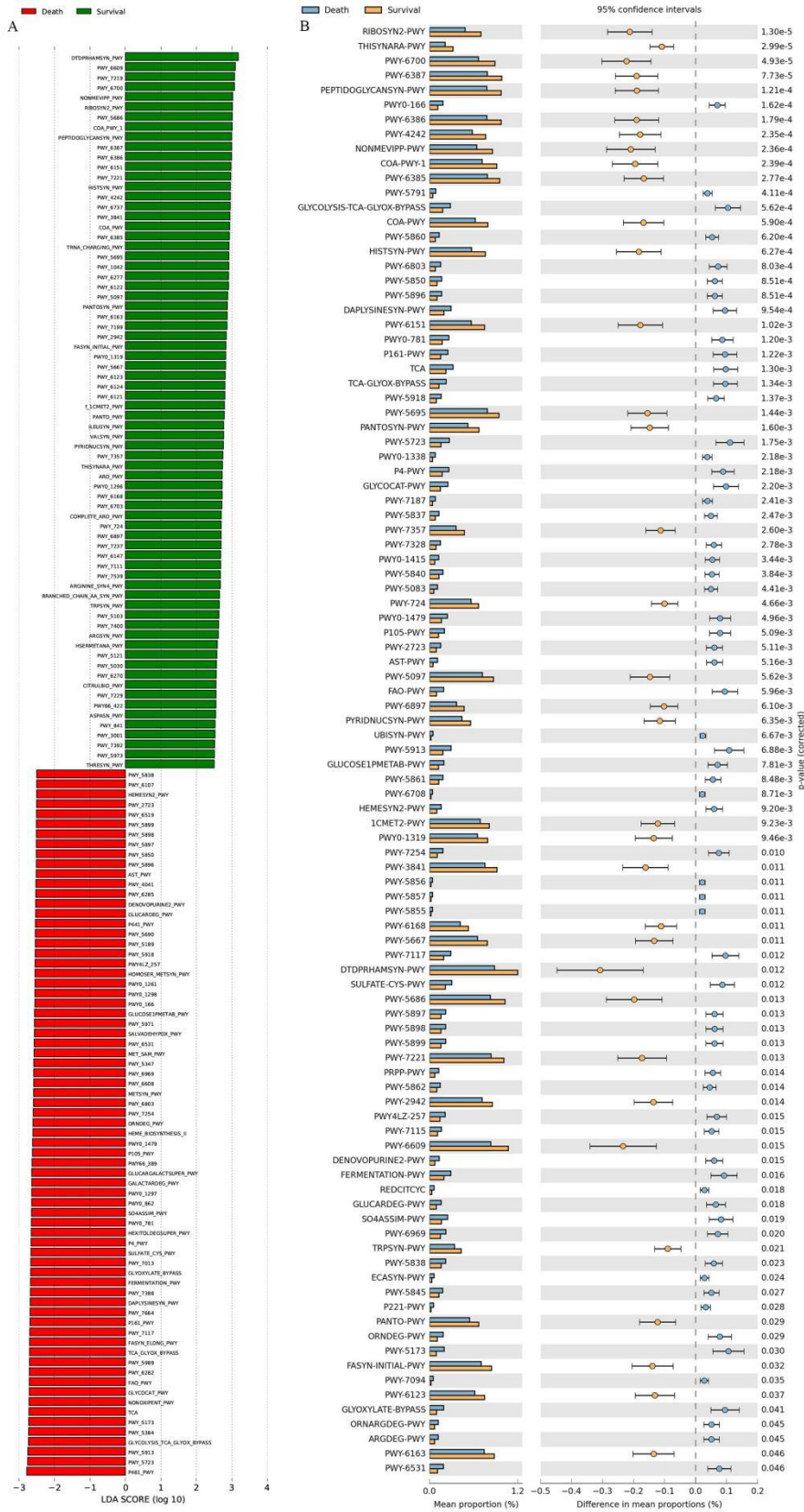


Figure S5

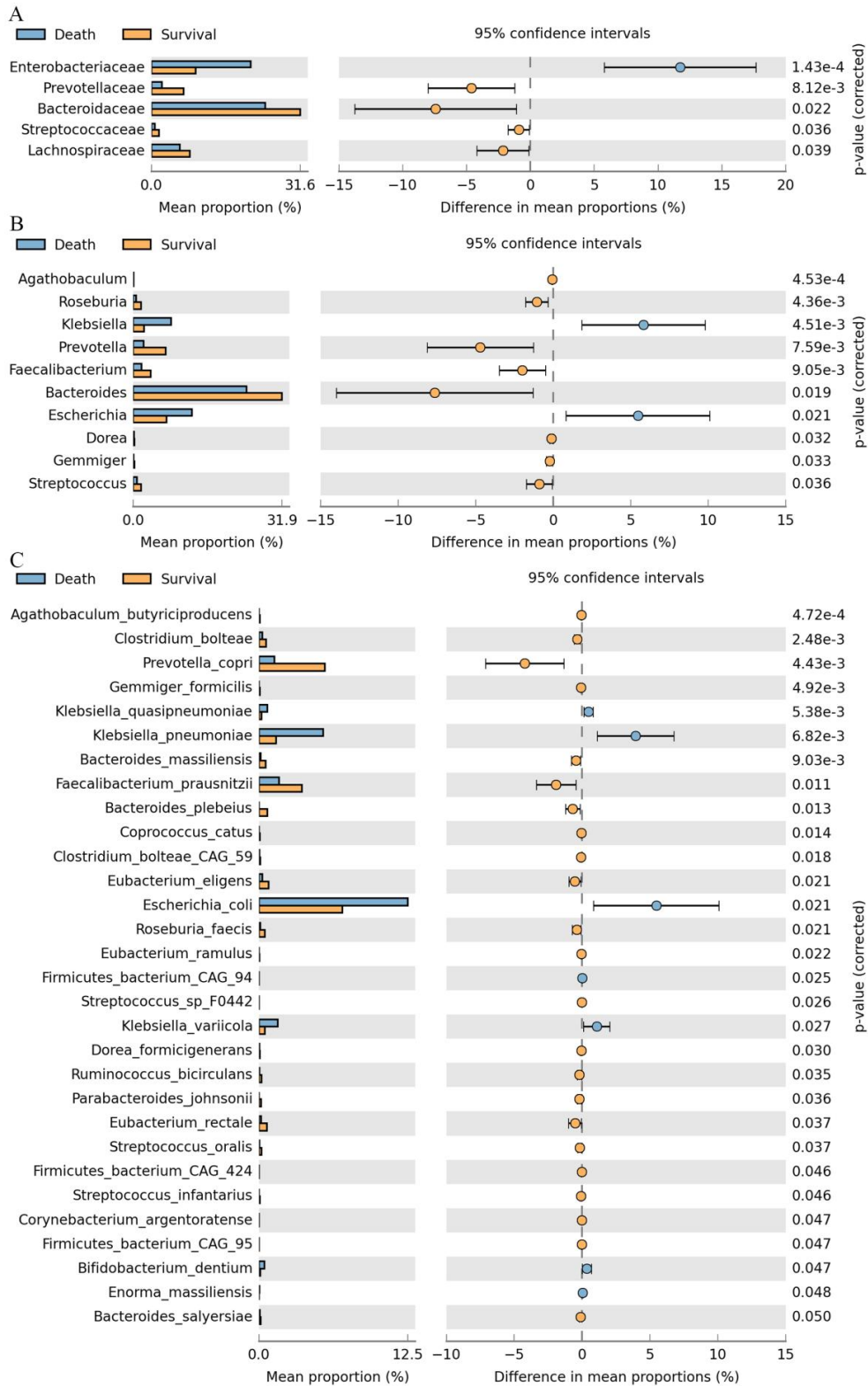


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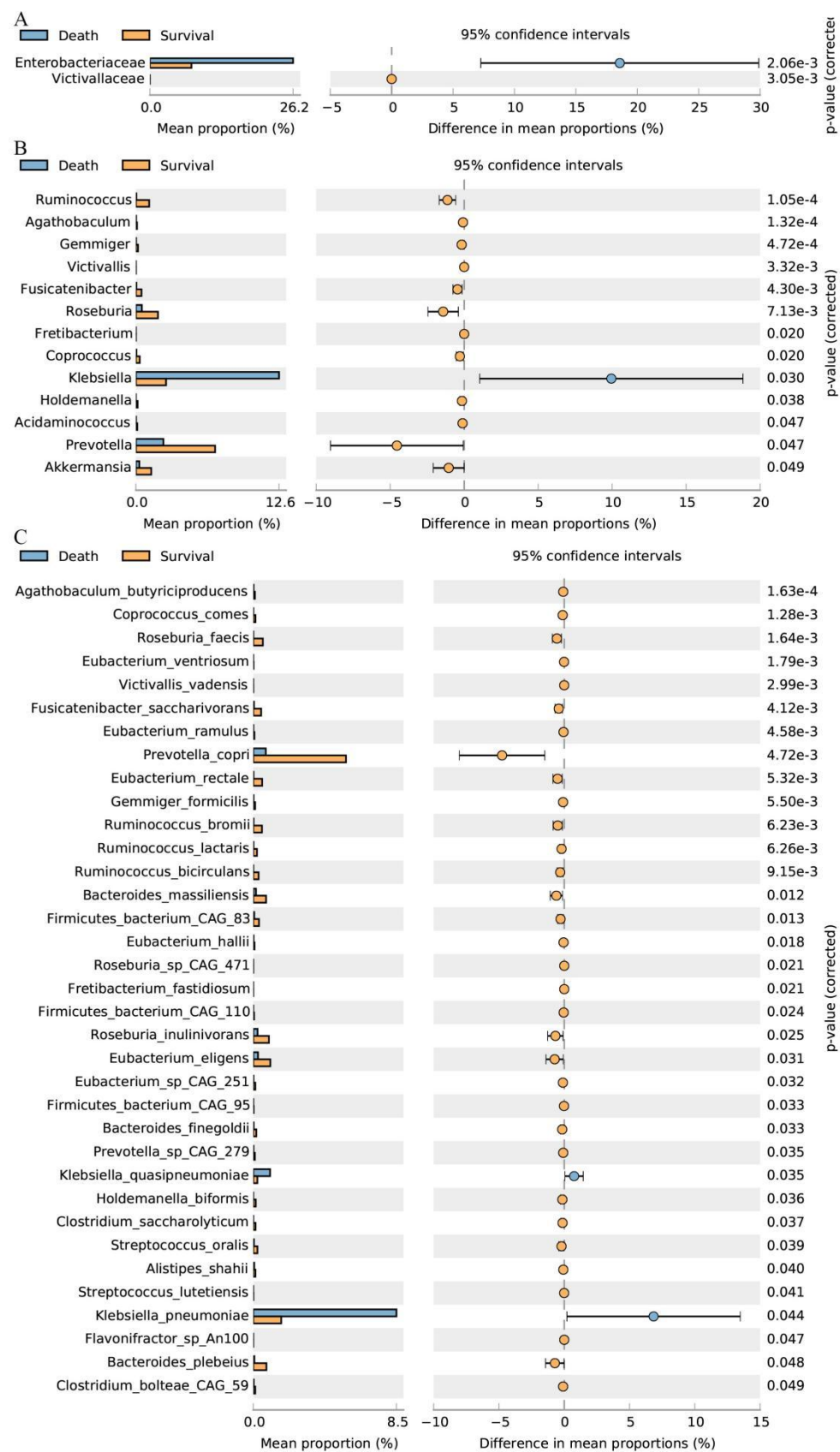


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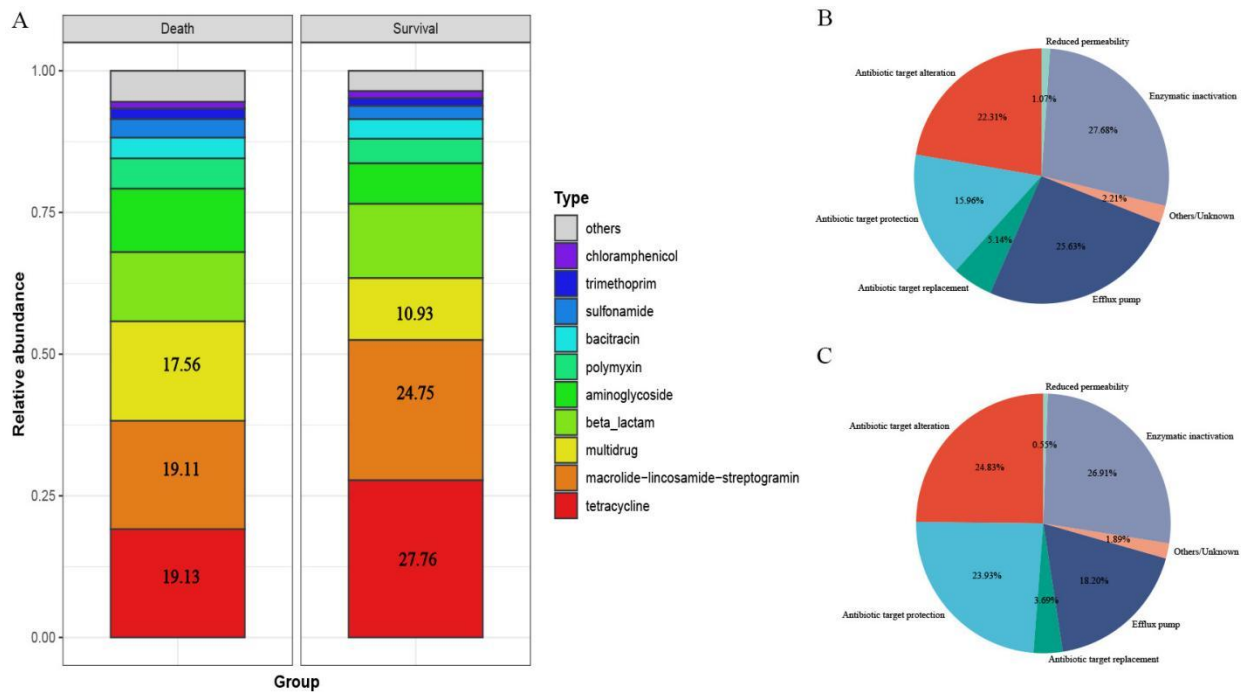


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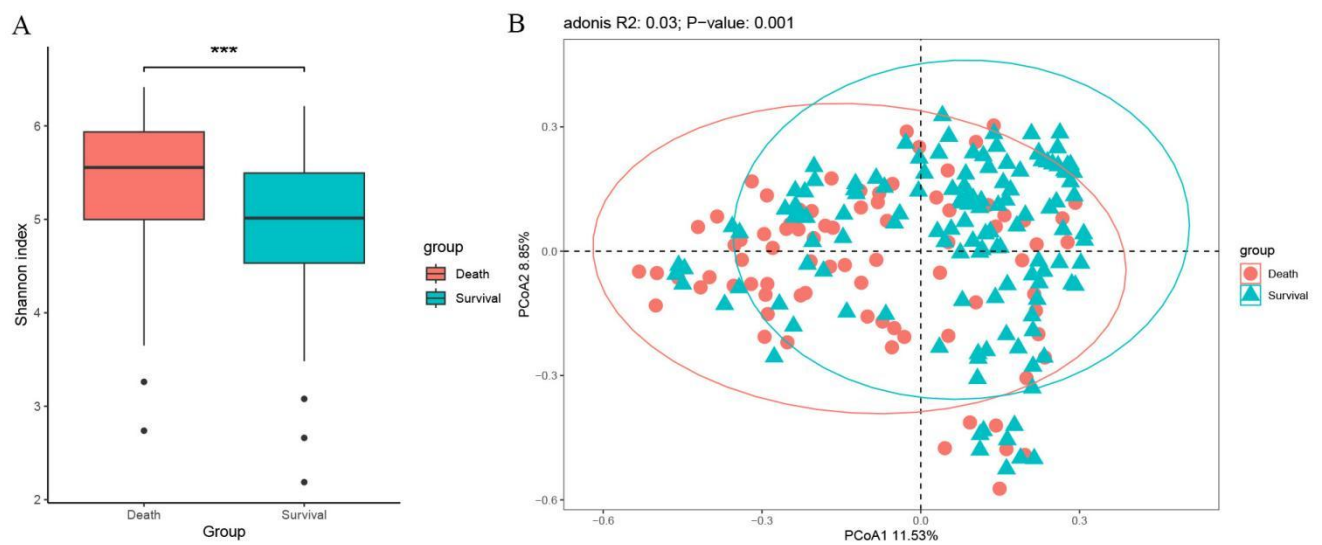
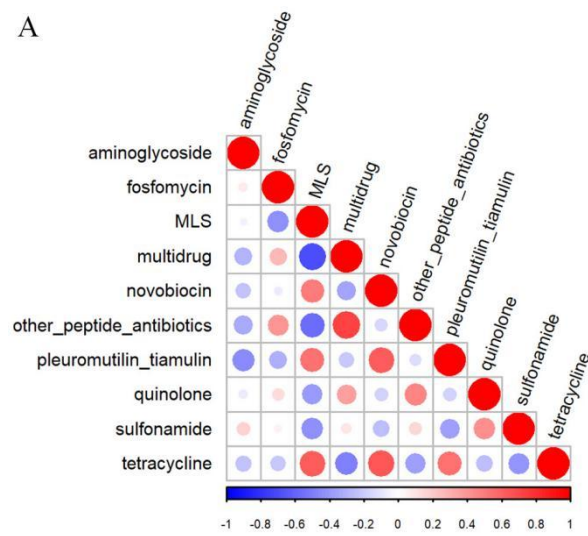


Figure S9

A



B

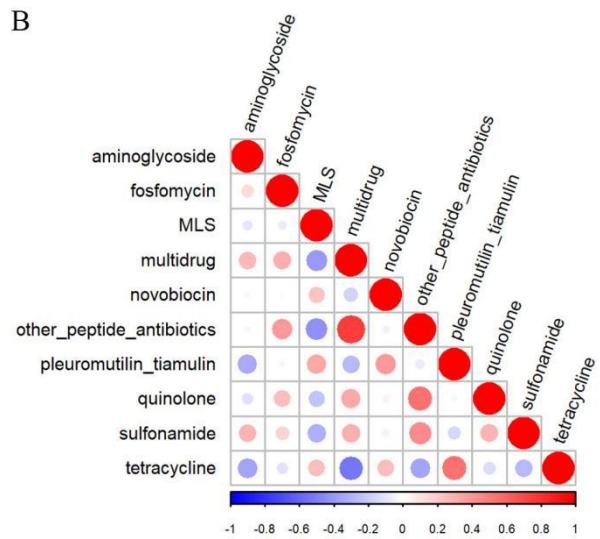


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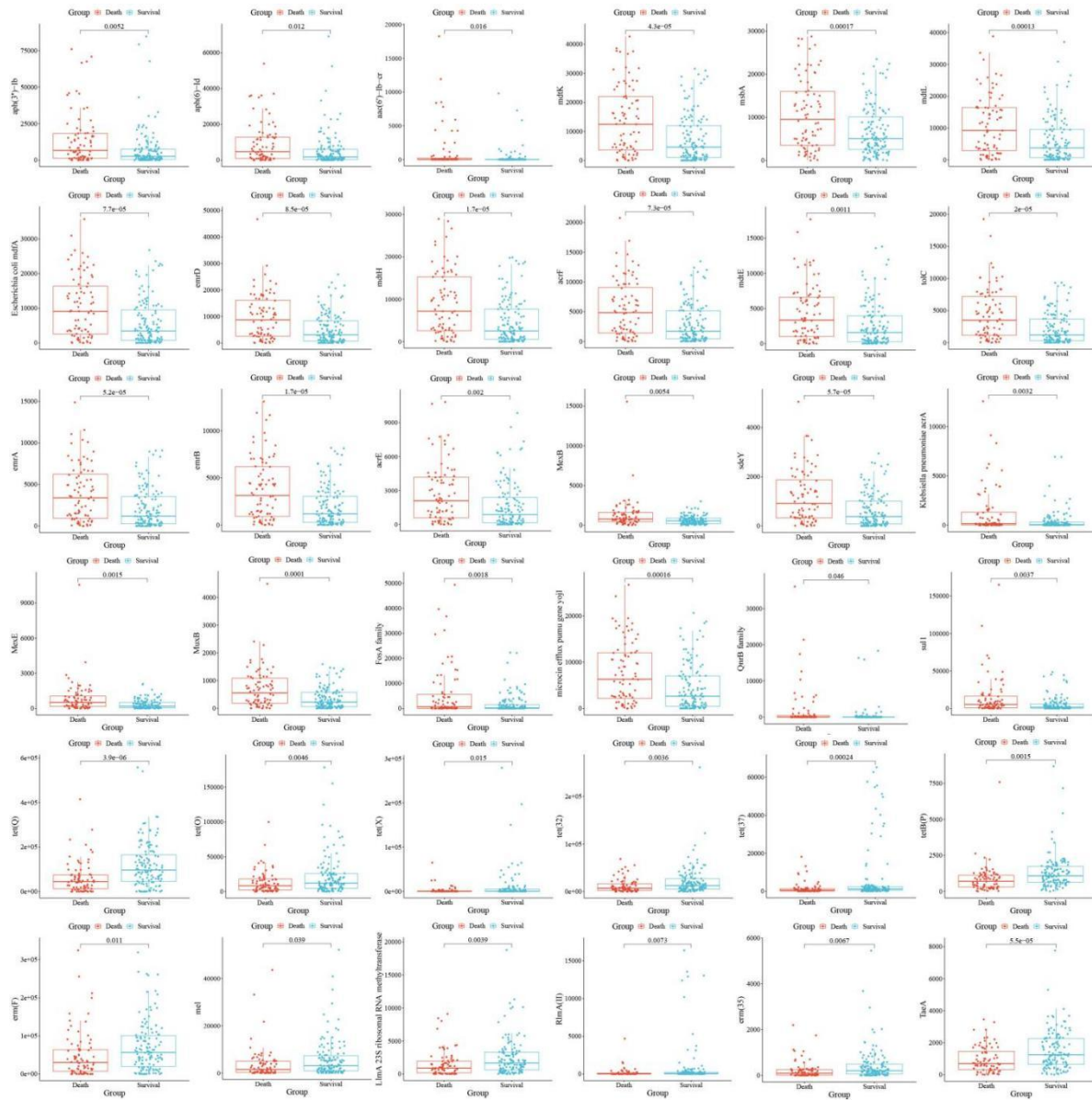


Figure S11

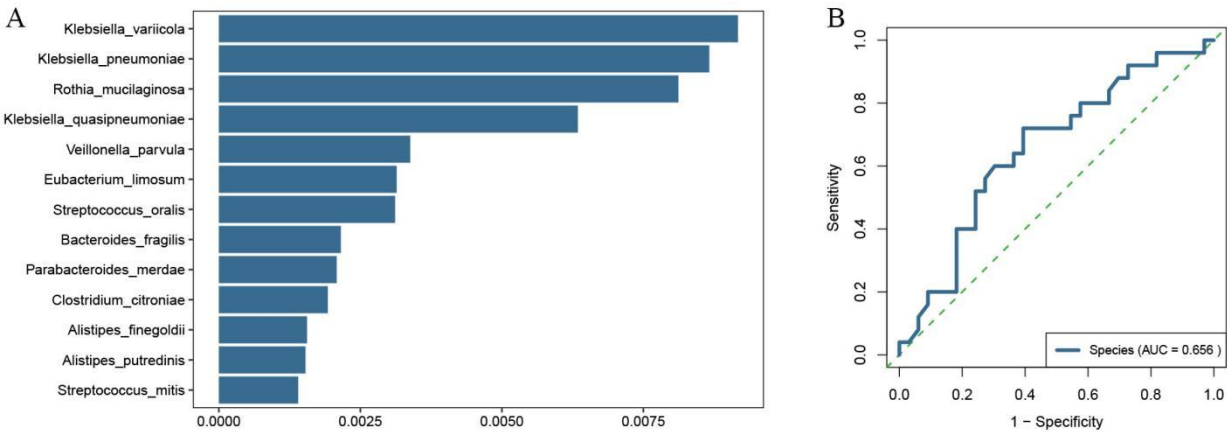


Figure S12

