



Analysis of gut microbiota alteration and application as an auxiliary prognostic marker for sepsis in children: a pilot study

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Background: Emerging evidence suggests that gut microbiota dysbiosis plays a role in sepsis. Recent advances in sequencing technology enable the characterization of the gut microbiota and can provide clues for the pathogenesis of sepsis, which may help develop biomarkers for diagnosis or prognosis prediction in children with sepsis.

Methods: The gut microbiota from 25 children with sepsis and 15 age- and sex-matched healthy controls were extracted and sequenced by high-throughput Illumina HiSeq, targeting the 16S rDNA genes. The differences of gut microbiota between the two groups were analyzed to assess if the gut microbiota can be used as an auxiliary prognostic marker for sepsis.

Results: The diversity of gut microbiota in children with sepsis was significantly lower than that of healthy controls ($P < 0.001$). The overall community structure of gut microbiota was also altered considerably. On the genus level, children with sepsis had more opportunistic pathogens, such as *Acinetobacter* and *Enterococcus*, while fewer beneficial bacterial, such as *Roseburia*, *Bacteroides*, *Clostridia*, *Faecalibacterium*, and *Blautia*, were detected. Further analysis of the association between the gut microbiota and clinical features revealed that the pathogens from bacteria culture correlated to the dominant bacteria genus detected in the intestinal flora. Furthermore, the gut microbiota diversity was negatively associated with the antibiotic therapy duration, but did not correlate with type of antibiotics used. Finally, gut microbiota disturbance was correlated with increased mortality rate.

Conclusions: Overall, we confirmed that gut microbiota disturbance occurred in the children with sepsis, and changes in the fecal microbiota were closely related to clinical characteristics. Elucidation of such dysbiosis could improve our understanding of sepsis pathogenesis and help develop microbiota-based diagnosis, monitoring, and therapy for sepsis.

Keywords: Sepsis; 16S rDNA sequencing; gut microbiota; prognostic marker; pediatrics

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Introduction

Sepsis, defined as life-threatening organ dysfunction due to a dysregulated host response to infection, is a serious healthcare concern that affects neonatal, pediatric, and adult populations worldwide (1). Despite improvement in clinical care, pediatric sepsis is still a leading cause of morbidity, mortality and health care costs in infants and children (2). The reported global burden and mortality of neonatal and pediatric sepsis is grim, with an estimate of 48 cases and 22 severe cases in children per 100,000 person-year, and mortality of 11–19% (3). Early diagnosis, appropriate classification, and intervention at early disease stages are crucial to decrease mortality.

For decades, the complex communities of bacteria that colonize the gastrointestinal tract have been hypothesized to play an integral role in the pathophysiology of sepsis acting as the motor of sepsis and multiple organ dysfunction (4–6). However, only recently has this theory been supported by experimental evidence. The composition of the intestinal microbiome is severely affected by sepsis, which in turn might contribute to the development of organ failure (7,8). Knowledge of these specific microbiome changes during sepsis is therefore now recognized as a key question for intensive care research (9). Recent studies revealed that during sepsis, the gut is generally overrun by a single bacterial genus, including several pathogenic and antibiotic-resistant species such as *Clostridium* spp. and *Enterococcus* spp. (8). Moreover, the intestine of patients with sepsis loses key bacterial genera that represent an essential part of the microbiota of healthy individuals.

Therefore, we hypothesized a relationship between the gut microbiota and sepsis, and compared the gut microbiota in a cohort of children with sepsis and healthy volunteers through 16S rDNA gene sequencing. This study aimed to identify the gut microbiota profile of Chinese pediatric sepsis and its correlation with their clinical features; as well as to assess whether the gut microbiota could serve as a potential prognostic marker for children with sepsis admitted into pediatric intensive care unit (PICU). We present the following article in accordance with the STROBE reporting checklist (available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/tp-21-51>).

Methods

Subjects

A total of 25 children with sepsis were enrolled from PICU

in Shanghai Children's Medical Center from 2016 to 2018. Criteria for eligibility in the study included: (I) 28 days < the age \leq 18 years, (II) critical illness requiring ICU admission, (III) diagnosis of sepsis according to the criteria of The Third International Consensus Definitions for Sepsis and Septic Shock (Sepsis-3) (1), and (IV) being able to obtain informed consent. The exclusion criteria included: (I) no fecal sample being withdrawn within 48 h after the diagnosis of sepsis, (II) patients in the neonatal period or those older than 18 years, (III) lack of informed consent. In addition to the sepsis group, 15 age- and sex-matched healthy children were selected as the control group. All healthy children did not have any disease that could potentially affect the stability of gut microbiota, such as diabetes, immunodeficiency, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory bowel disease or diarrhea in the past 3 months. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013) and was approved by the Institutional Review Board and the Ethics Committee of Shanghai Children's Medical Center (SCMCIRB-K2017066). Written informed consent was obtained from all participating patients and/or their parents.

Demographic and clinical data of the patients were recorded after ICU admission, including age, sex, vital signs, clinical presentations, application of antibiotics, and comorbidities. The assessment included routine laboratory tests such as lactic acid (LA), C-reactive protein (CRP), and procalcitonin (PCT), as well as the infection status determined within 24 h after the diagnosis of sepsis. Length of stay in ICU and clinical outcomes were recorded at the end of hospitalization.

Sample collection and DNA extraction

Fecal samples were collected from all the recruited subjects and stored at -80°C until further processing. For 16S rDNA sequencing, genomic DNA was extracted from each fecal sample by the QIAamp Fast DNA Stool Mini Kit (Qiagen, Germany) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The integrity and sizes of genomic DNA in each fecal sample were assessed using 1% agarose gel electrophoresis. The DNA was stored at -80°C prior to sequencing.

16S rDNA amplification and sequencing

The composition of the gut microbiome in fecal samples was determined by 16S rDNA sequencing. Bacterial 16S rDNA gene libraries were generated independently for each sample by amplification with primers 515F

(5'-GTGCCAGCMGCCGCGGTAA-3') and 806R (5'-GGACTAHVGGGTWTCTAAT-3'). The PCR conditions included an initial denaturation at 95 °C for 5 min, 20 cycles of denaturation at 98 °C for 20 s, annealing at 58 °C for 30 s, and elongation at 72 °C for 30 s, and a final extension at 72 °C for 5 min. PCR amplification was performed in triplicates using 50 µL reactions, with 10 pmol of forward and reverse primers and 100 ng of template. Amplicons were analyzed with 1.5% agarose gel electrophoresis, and the products with the desired size were purified using the QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit (QIAGEN, Germany). The products were submitted to the next-generation sequencing laboratory of Beijing Genomics Institute (BGI-Shenzhen, China), and 250 bp paired-end sequencing was performed on Illumina HiSeq 2500 platform.

Data analysis of 16S rDNA

Raw sequencing data were processed and analyzed using QIIME (Quantitative Insights Into Microbial Ecology, Version 1.9.1) software. Forward and reverse reads for each individual sample were demultiplexed, joined, and quality filtered. The reads were truncated at any site receiving an average quality score <20 over a 3 bp sliding window, and the truncated reads shorter than 75% of the raw reads were discarded. Sequences containing ambiguous characters or containing more than two nucleotide mismatches in the primer sequence were removed. Chimeric sequences were identified and removed from the dataset using the usearch61 method with reference data of the 'gold' set in <http://sourceforge.net/projects/microbiomeutil/files/> (version 2011-11-02) (10). The "open-reference" QIIME protocol was used with the UCLUST method to select operational taxonomic units (OTUs) (11). Sequences with at least 97% similarity were clustered together, and representative sequence from each cluster was used to identify bacterial taxa from the Greengenes database as of August 2013. OTUs containing fewer than 2 sequences or with overall relative abundance <0.00005 were excluded from further analysis. QIIME was used to calculate alpha and beta diversity. Linear discriminant analysis (LDA) effect size (LEfSe) was used to identify different markers, and $\alpha=0.05$ was used in Wilcoxon rank sum test, and the log value for LDA analysis was set to <2.0.

Statistical analysis

Continuous nonparametric data were analyzed using a Mann-Whitney U or Kruskal-Wallis test, and the results

are presented as the median and interquartile range (IQR). Continuous parametric data presented as numbers and percentages or as the mean \pm standard deviation (SD), were analyzed with a student's *t* test or analysis of variance. Categorical data were analyzed using a Chi-square test. Receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curves were generated for variables including diversity, different phylum and their ratios; the Youden index (Youden index = sensitivity + specificity - 1) were used to select the optimal cut-off value of the variables for the quantitative results of diagnostic tests as previously described (12). All data analyses were performed with R studio built under R version 3.2.3 and SPSS version 24.0. A $P<0.05$ was considered statistically significant. Figures were created using GraphPad Prism v.7.0 and Adobe Illustrator CC v.21.0.0.

Results

The primary characteristics of sepsis

The demographic characteristics of the sepsis and healthy controls were summarized in *Table 1*, and no differences in age or gender were detected between the two groups. All septic cases had different underlying diseases, including leukemia, aplastic anemia, congenital heart disease, biliary atresia, immunodeficiency, solid tumor, and Kawasaki disease. Of the 25 patients, 18 (72%) patients occurred septic shock, and 18 (72%) patients experienced single organ failure. Before fecal sample collection, all patients underwent antibiotic therapy, with the median therapeutic window of 9 days and average 4.4 different agents per person. Ten cases (40%) were positive for single pathogen as determined by blood culture, including 3 cases of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, 3 cases of *Acinetobacter baumannii*, 2 cases of *Staphylococcus aureus*, 1 case of *Streptococcus gallolyticus* and 1 case of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Mixed infections included 2 cases of *Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, as well as 1 case of *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.

Microbiota analysis of the fecal sample in the sepsis and control groups

Alpha and beta diversity

In the fecal microbiota, the mean community diversity index (i.e., α -diversity, including Shannon and Simpson based on OTU levels) of the sepsis group was significantly lower than that of the control group (*Figure 1A*), indicating

Table 1 Characteristics of the study subjects.

Characteristics	Sepsis group	Control group	P
Age (years) ^a	3.29±3.07	2.80±1.77	0.52
Male	16 (64%)	9 (60%)	0.80
BMI ^a	16.64±3.45	–	–
WBC ^b , ×10 ¹² /L	5.80 [0.66–13.97]	–	–
CRP ^b , mg/L	69 [24–154]	–	–
PCT ^b , ng/mL	3.94 [0.65–28.69]	–	–
Lactic acid ^b , mmol/L	1.30 [0.70–2.50]	–	–
Underling disease			
Leukemia	7 (28%)	–	–
Congenital heart disease	6 (24%)	–	–
Biliary atresia	5 (20%)	–	–
Aplastic anemia	3 (12%)	–	–
Immunodeficiency	2 (8%)	–	–
Solid tumor	1 (4%)	–	–
Kawasaki disease	1 (4%)	–	–
Positive for pathogenic culture	13 (52%)		
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	3		
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	3		
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	2		
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	1		
<i>Streptococcus gallolyticus</i>	1		
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> and <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	2		
<i>Escherichia coli</i> and <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	1		
Shock	18 (72%)	–	–
Organ failure			
1	18 (72%)	–	–
2	2 (8%)	–	–
≥3	5 (20%)	–	–
Mechanical ventilation	15 (60%)		
Days of antibiotics before sample collection ^b	9 [3–25]	–	–
Kinds of antibiotics before sample collection ^a	4.40±2.16	–	–
Hospital stays before sample collection ^b (days)	3 [1–25]	–	–
Hospital stays after sample collection ^b (days)	21.0 [6.5–45.5]	–	–
Prognosis			
Cure	15 (60%)	–	–
Death	10 (40%)	–	–

Data are shown as the mean (SD)^a or median [IQR]^b.

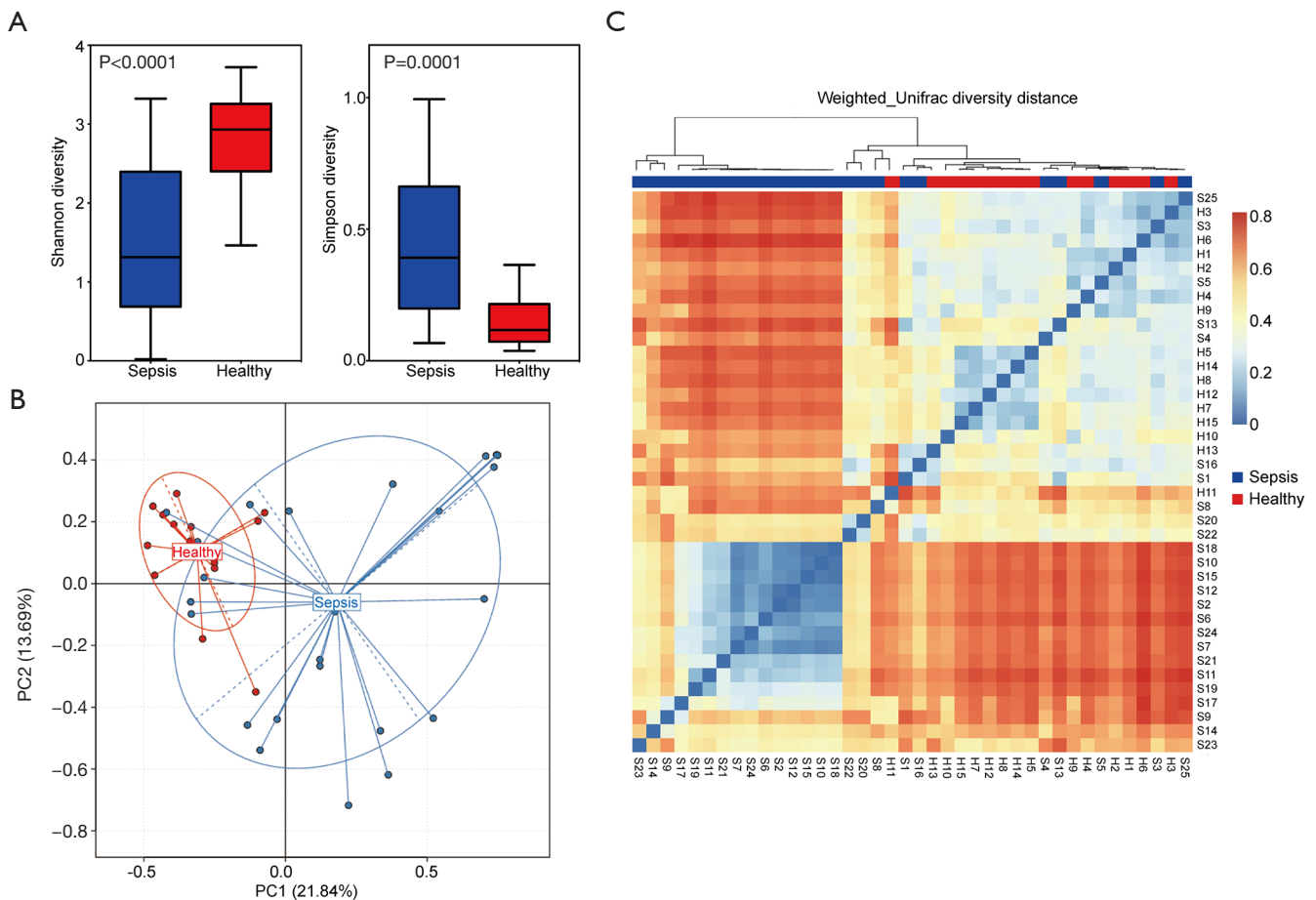


Figure 1 The α - and β -diversity indexes of microbiome in the sepsis and control groups. (A) Box plots depict differences in the fecal microbiome diversity indexes between the sepsis and control groups according to the Shannon index and Simpson index based on the OUT count. Each box plot represents the median, interquartile range, minimum and maximum values. (B,C) Weighted PCoA (B) and heatmap (C) based on the distance matrix of UniFrac dissimilarity of the fecal microbial communities in the sepsis and control groups.

that the richness of the gut microbiota in patients with sepsis was substantially lower compared with healthy children. A significant difference was also identified in β -diversity based on the weighted UniFrac between the two groups (Figure 1B and 1C), indicating that the fecal microbial community structure in the sepsis group was significantly different from the control group.

Alternation in the taxa

Effects on gut microbiota profile microbiota composition in children with sepsis was firstly evaluated at the phylum level. A relatively high abundance of *Proteobacteria* was observed in the sepsis group, while *Firmicutes*, *Bacteroidetes* and *Actinobacteria* were significantly higher in the control group (Figure 2A). Furthermore, a remarkable

difference in fecal microbiota between the two groups was observed based on LEfSe analysis, indicating the different phylogenetic distribution of microbiota. At the genus level, the genera *Roseburia*, *Bacteroides*, *Clostridia*, *Faecalibacterium*, and *Blautia* were higher in healthy children. In contrast, the relative abundance of genera *Acinetobacter* and *Enterococcus* were higher in the patients with sepsis (Figure 2B).

Correlation analysis between changes of gut microbiota and clinical features in children with sepsis

Association between microbiota composition and sepsis infection status

The abundant bacterial genus in the gut microbiota was

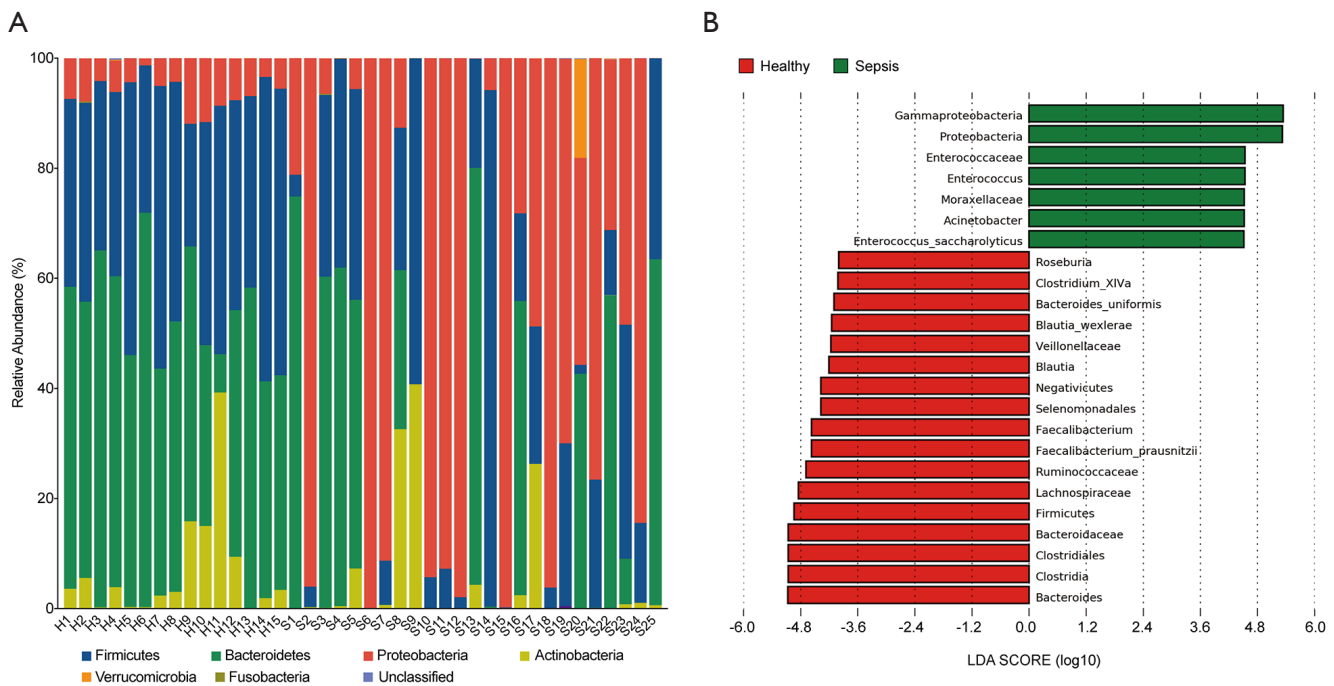


Figure 2 Taxonomic differences of fecal microbiota in the sepsis and healthy controls. (A) Summary of the phylum-level bacterial detected in the two groups. (B) Linear discriminant analysis (LDA) effect size (LEfSe) analysis revealed significant differences in fecal microbiota between the sepsis (positive score) and healthy controls (negative score). The LDA scores (\log_{10}) >2.0 and $P < 0.05$ are listed.

found to correspond to the causative pathogen in sepsis (Figure 3). The pathogen identified by culture was one of the most abundances OTUs in the gut microbiota, with the corresponding genus being the most abundant gut bacterium in 6 cases (46.2% of culture-positive cases, including 4 cases of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and 2 cases of *Acinetobacter baumannii*) and the second most abundant in 3 patients (23.1% of culture-positive cases, including 1 case of *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and *Acinetobacter baumannii*, respectively).

Association between alpha diversity and antibiotic usage

With the increasing duration of antibiotic usage before fecal sample collection, the diversity of gut microbiota decreased significantly (Figure 4), as evident by the negative correlation of Shannon index ($R = -0.493$, $P = 0.012$) and the negative correlation of $1/\text{Simpson}$ index ($R = -0.469$, $P = 0.018$) with the number of days of antibiotic usage, respectively. The duration of antibiotic usage was also positively correlated with the abundance of *Acinetobacter baumannii* ($R = 0.561$, $P = 0.004$) and *Staphylococcus aureus* ($R = 0.521$, $P = 0.008$) (data not shown).

However, no correlation between the bacterial diversity with the antibiotic agent used was observed. Notably, children with sepsis who used the same antibiotic presented different gut microbiome patterns (Figure S1).

Changes of gut microbiota were associated with the prognosis of sepsis

To explore whether microbiota-related markers could be related to the clinical feature of sepsis, ROC curve was generated and the Youden index was used to select the optimal cut-off value for the quantitative results of diagnostic tests (12). Among all the variables tested (including diversity, different phylum and their ratios), only the parameter of Firmicute/Bacteroidetes ratio (F/B-ratio), which is commonly used to describe the microbiota disorder, as well as the Bacteroidetes abundance, were correlated with sepsis prognosis. According to the ROC curve (Figure S2 and Table S1), the sepsis cohort was divided into two groups with low F/B-ratio (index ≤ 25) and high F/B-ratio (index > 25). There were significantly intergroup differences in the antibiotic therapeutic window ($P = 0.033$) and prognosis of sepsis ($P = 0.022$; Table 2). Besides, a higher proportion

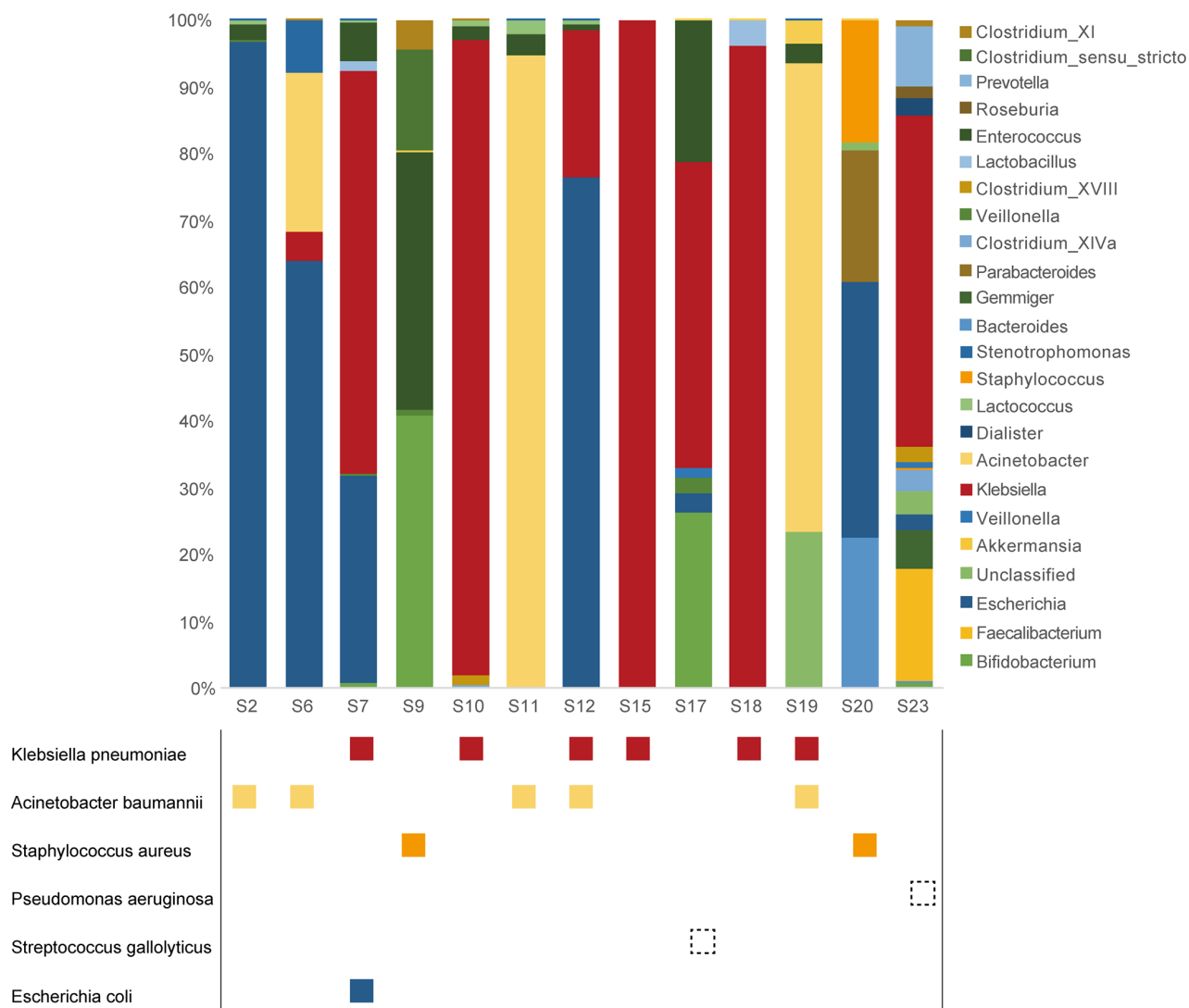


Figure 3 High correlation of microbiota composition and pathogens identified by culture. Each bar represents the microbiota composition of one individual patient with positive culture result at the genus level. Only top 10 and relative abundance $\geq 1\%$ bacteria in each patient were list. Table shows the causative pathogen in patient diagnosed by culture.

in the mechanical ventilation ($P=0.032$) and death rate ($P=0.048$) were observed in patients with a low abundance of Bacteroidetes (index ≤ 5 , Figure S3, Tables S2, S3).

Discussion

Several studies have shown that patients with sepsis have a profoundly distorted composition of the intestinal microbiota. Nevertheless, nearly all studies have focused on adults or neonates (7,13-15). Considering the heterogeneity

of gut microbiota in different ages and races, the present study explored the relationship between gut microbiota and sepsis in Chinese children and analyzed the possibility of the gut microbiota as a prognostic biomarker of children with sepsis admitted into the PICU.

16S rDNA sequencing demonstrated that the richness of gut microbiota (indicated by α -diversity) in children with sepsis was significantly lower, and the community structure (shown by β -diversity index) in patients with sepsis was also significantly differed from that of healthy

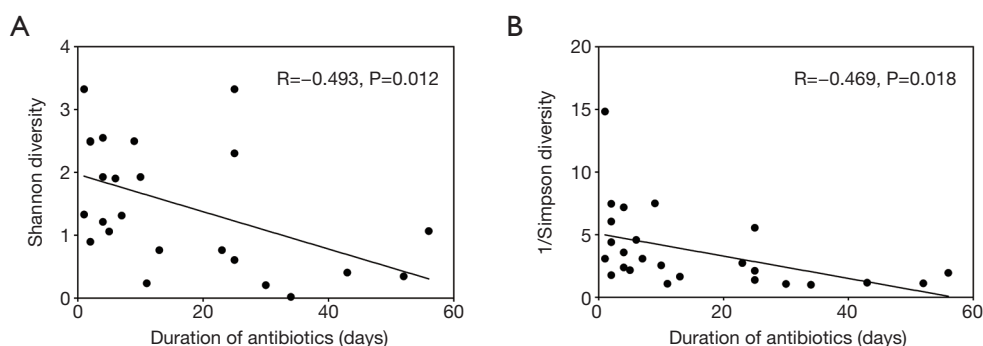


Figure 4 Correlation analysis of antibiotic usage and microbial diversity. With the increased antibiotic therapeutic window before sample collection, the diversity of gut microbiota decreased significantly. (A) The negative correlation of Shannon index with length of antibiotic therapeutic window. (B) The negative correlation of 1/Simpson index with the days of antibiotic use.

Table 2 Correlation between F/B ratio and clinical features of sepsis

Characteristics	F/B ≤ 25 (N=12)	F/B > 25 (N=13)	P
Age (years) ^a	4.11±3.69	2.53±2.26	0.206
Male	6 (50%)	10 (76.9%)	0.226
BMI ^a	17.31±3.83	16.02±3.09	0.366
WBC ^b , ×10 ¹² /L	2.74 [0.61–10.52]	10.90 [0.47–17.51]	0.394
CRP ^b , mg/L	56 [24–160]	88 [22–125]	0.703
PCT ^b , ng/mL	2.71 [0.55–47.16]	5.15 [0.65–11.74]	0.954
Lactic acid ^b , mmol/L	1.50 [0.50–2.50]	1.05 [0.15–2.33]	0.423
Shock	9 (75%)	9 (69.23%)	0.748
MODS	2 (16.7%)	5 (38.5%)	0.225
Mechanical ventilation	5 (41.7%)	10 (76.9%)	0.072
Days of antibiotics before sample collection ^b	4.5 [2–12]	25 [5–38.5]	0.033
Kinds of antibiotics before sample collection ^a	4.50±1.89	4.31±2.47	0.829
Hospital stays before sample collection ^b (days)	4 [1.25–16.25]	3 [1–44.5]	0.845
Hospital stays after sample collection ^b (days)	20 [7.5–60.25]	30 [6–35]	0.828
Prognosis			0.022
Cure	10 (83.3%)	5 (38.5%)	
Death	2 (16.7%)	8 (61.5%)	

Data are shown as the mean (SD)^a or median [IQR]^b.

children. Such observation is consistent with a previous study by Lankelma *et al.*, who reported a significantly lower bacterial diversity in patients with sepsis than the control subjects ($P < 0.0001$) (13). Low-diversity microbiota has been observed in numerous pathogenic conditions, such as acute diarrheal disease (16), *Clostridium difficile* infection

(CDI) (17), inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) (18), and obesity (19). The causal mechanisms underlying such low-diversity dysbiosis are probably the disruptive effects of the disease itself, as well as interventions during clinical care. Factors such as hypoxic injury and inflammation, intestinal dysmotility, disrupted epithelial integrity, shifts

in intraluminal pH values, treatment with antibiotics, vasopressors, proton-pump inhibitors, opioids, and parenteral or enteral feeding, are all presented as potential disruptors of the microbiome in critical illness (20,21).

The use of broad-spectrum antibiotics potentially contributes to the significant disruptive effect among these interventions (22). However, the Surviving Sepsis Campaign (SSC) guidelines suggest that intravenous antibiotics should be given within one hour of severe sepsis. Thus, patients in ICU have often received the treatment of broad-spectrum antibiotics when highly suspected of sepsis. A prospective study on 1,265 ICUs across the world found that on any given day, 75% of patients received antibiotics (23). In our study, all children with sepsis were treated with antibiotics, varying from one to eight different types. With the increasing duration of antibiotic usage before sampling, the diversity of gut microbiota decreased significantly. A proof-of-principle intervention trial randomized 16 healthy young men to receive either broad-spectrum antibiotics (ciprofloxacin, vancomycin and metronidazole) or no treatment for 7 days. As expected, microbial diversity was significantly diminished after antibiotic treatment (24). However, no correlation between the bacterial diversity with the antibiotic agent was observed. In addition, patients who received the same level of antibiotics showed different gut microbiome patterns, and patients with similar gut microbiome patterns were treated with drastically different antibiotic regimens. This is consistent with Lankelma's study, in which patients with sepsis were treated with a significantly higher number of antibiotic classes than those non-septic critically ill patients ($P < 0.01$), but no differences in microbiota composition were observed between these two groups, at the phylum and genus levels (13). Therefore, antibiotic exposure cannot fully explain the changes in the gut microbiome of children with sepsis.

Among the pediatric sepsis in our study, it is worth noting the significant expansion of *Proteobacteria* compared to the healthy controls ($P = 0.0026$). *Proteobacteria* are Gram-negative opportunistic pathogens that secrete potent inflammatory compounds such as lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (25). Numerous studies to date endorse the concept that a bloom of *Proteobacteria* in the gut reflects dysbiosis or unstable gut microbial community structure (26,27). The expanded abundance of *Proteobacteria* has been suggested as a diagnostic microbial signature of dysbiosis, epithelial dysfunction, and risk for disease development (28). Previous study demonstrated that during the course of sepsis, the gut was generally overrun by a single bacterial genus, including

several pathogenic and antibiotic-resistant species (8), most of which were *Proteobacteria*. Consistently, our data also showed that *Proteobacteria* species, including *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Escherichia coli* dominated the gut microbiota in 9 patients with sepsis. Similarly, Lankelma *et al.* also showed a marked shift in fecal bacterial composition, with a single bacterial genus making up more than 50% of the gut microbiota (13). Interestingly, pathogens identified by culture corresponded to the most or second most abundant OTU in the gut. The underlying mechanism probably lies in that the gut epithelium becomes hyperpermeable during sepsis, which results in the translocation of gut flora into systemic circulation (29). Moreover, the intestinal of patients with sepsis in our study lost key bacterial genera that represent an important part of the microbiota of healthy individuals, including *Faecalibacterium* spp., *Blautia* spp., and *Ruminococcaceae* spp. These bacteria degrade complex plant polysaccharides that human cells cannot break down, and convert them into short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs), which have beneficial effects for both the gut integrity and systemic immunity in sepsis (30). Disappearance of *Faecalibacterium* spp., which has known anti-inflammatory properties, might further promote an unfavorable inflammatory state in the gut (31).

In addition to the signature of gut microbiota, its correlation with the clinical parameters of children with sepsis was analyzed. Our data showed that the increased F/B-ratio was associated with increased mortality, which might be used as a microbiota biomarker for prognosis prediction of sepsis. Early evidence suggested that the F/B-ratio was associated with survival in critically ill patients. However, the cut-off values were different for the correlation between gut microbiota and prognosis in the different disease models. Ojima *et al.* (7) reported that in ICU patients in the acute phase after admission, the B/F-ratio of >10 was seen in four of the six patients who died, whereas a B/F-ratio of <0.10 was seen in only one of the six deaths, and none of the survival had a B/F ratio of >10 or <0.10 . It remains unclear how the change in F/B-ratio affects the prognosis of sepsis, which awaits further elucidation. Besides, future studies should explore whether the recovery of the extreme alterations in gut microbiota could improve sepsis prognosis.

This study presents some limitations. First, it is a preliminary study of children with sepsis in the Chinese Han nationality, and the sample size is relatively small. Second, we did not eliminate the substantial effect of antimicrobial therapy and other heterogeneity of patients with sepsis

on the gut microbiota. Subsequent studies will attempt to increase sample size and design longitudinal follow-up to observe the dynamic changes of gut microbiota.

Conclusions

Overall, the present study provides evidence for gut microbiota disturbance in Chinese children with sepsis. The main finding, that changes in the gut microbiota were closely related to the clinical characteristics in sepsis, may improve our understanding of sepsis pathogenesis, and possibly improve microbiota-based diagnosis, monitoring and therapy for sepsis.

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Footnote

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Data Sharing Statement: available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/tp-21-51>

Conflicts of Interest: All authors have completed the ICMJE

uniform disclosure form (available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/tp-21-51>). The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013) and was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Shanghai Children's Medical Center of Shanghai Jiao Tong University (Ethical code: SCMCIRB-K2017066). Written informed consent was obtained from all participating patients and/or their parents.

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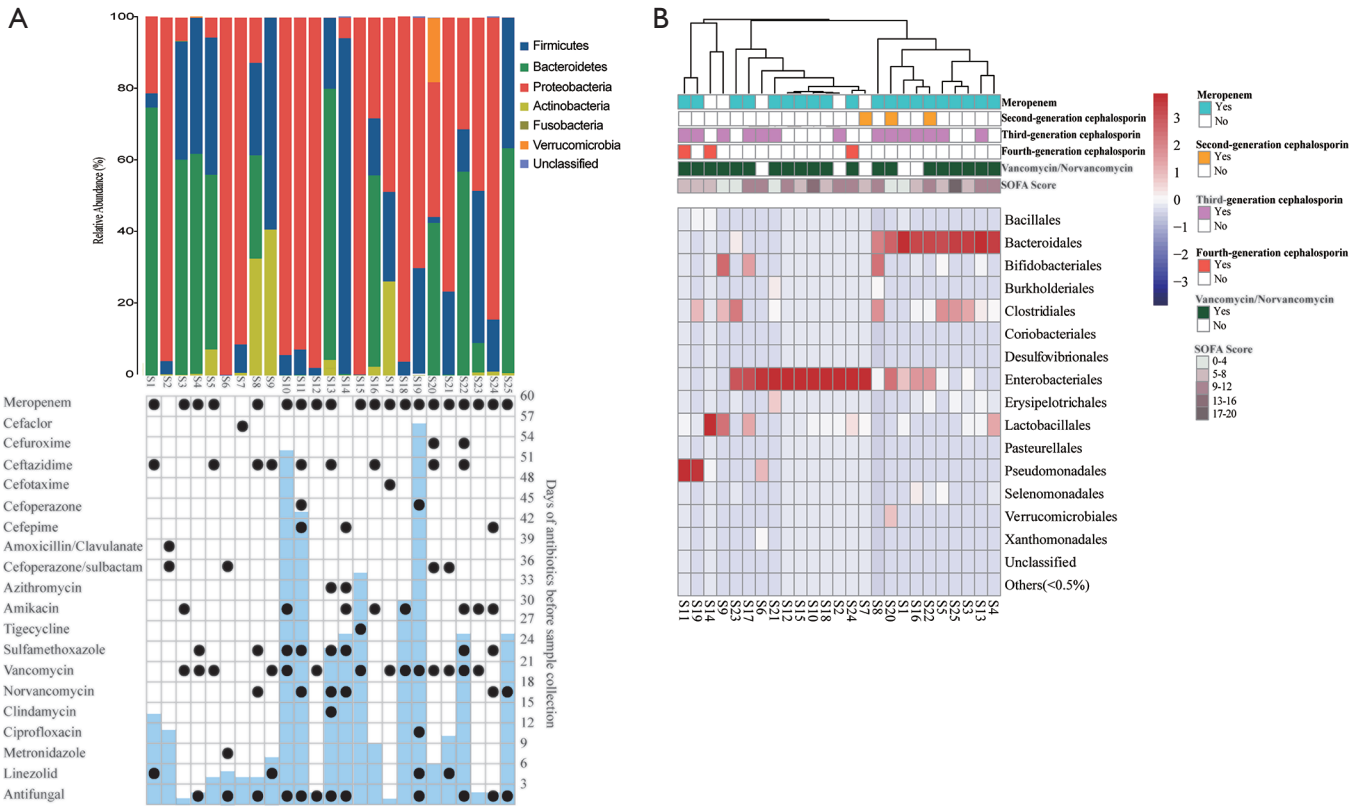


Figure S1 Effects of antibiotic usage on the microbiota composition. (A) The microbiota composition of each individual patient at the phylum level (above panel). The table below shows the history of antibiotics each patient received. The blue bars represent the duration of antibiotic usage. (B) The cluster in fecal microbiota composition at the order level in septic patients. The top panel shows the classes of antibiotics each patient received during their stay in the ICU prior to fecal sampling. The heatmap based on the abundance of the microbiota was analyzed using the R package “pheatmap”.

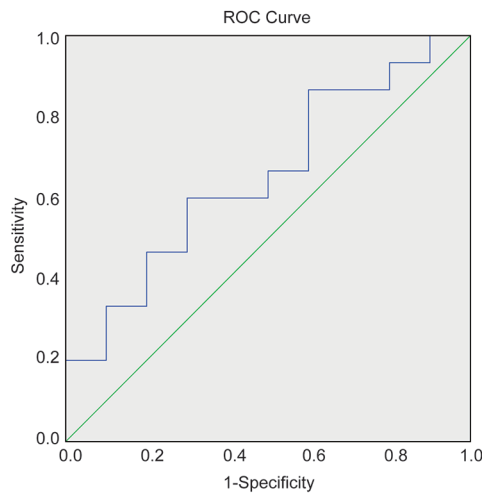


Figure S2 Variables tested by the receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curve with the Youden index used to select the optimal F/B-ratio cut-off value.

Table S1 The Youden index for different F/B-ratio

F/B-ratio	Sensitivity	Specificity	Youden inde ^x a
-0.962447	0	1	0
0.045269	0.067	1	0.067
0.130323	0.133	1	0.133
0.23455	0.2	1	0.2
0.279403	0.2	0.9	0.1
0.42287	0.267	0.9	0.167
0.564136	0.333	0.9	0.233
0.598574	0.333	0.8	0.133
0.700053	0.4	0.8	0.2
0.839495	0.467	0.8	0.267
3.019338	0.467	0.7	0.167
7.071272	0.533	0.7	0.233
24.569	0.6	0.7	0.3
48.547837	0.6	0.6	0.2
68.478255	0.6	0.5	0.1
82.19674	0.667	0.5	0.167
92.197132	0.667	0.4	0.067
105.052824	0.733	0.4	0.133
152.662431	0.8	0.4	0.2
222.644559	0.867	0.4	0.267
310.834903	0.867	0.3	0.167
995.296751	0.867	0.2	0.067
1911.24238	0.933	0.2	0.133
3101.2057	0.933	0.1	0.033
5496.09214	1	0.1	0.1
6994.26366	1	0	0

^a, Youden index = |Sensitivity – (1 – Specificity)|.

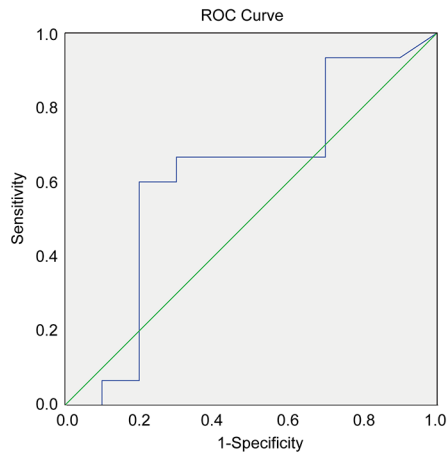


Figure S3 Variables tested by the receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curve with the Youden index used to select the optimal Bacteroidetes cut-off value.

Table S2 The Youden index for different abundance of Bacteroidetes.

Abundance of Bacteroidetes	Sensitivity	Specificity	Youden index ^a
-0.99800	1	0	0
0.00300	0.933	0.1	0.033
0.006500	0.933	0.2	0.133
0.010000	0.933	0.3	0.233
0.013000	0.867	0.3	0.167
0.026000	0.8	0.3	0.1
0.039000	0.733	0.3	0.033
0.045500	0.667	0.3	0.033
0.058500	0.667	0.4	0.067
0.073000	0.667	0.5	0.167
0.102000	0.667	0.6	0.267
0.168000	0.667	0.7	0.367
0.293000	0.6	0.7	0.3
4.319000	0.6	0.8	0.4
18.572500	0.533	0.8	0.333
35.754500	0.467	0.8	0.267
45.751000	0.4	0.8	0.2
51.166500	0.333	0.8	0.133
55.195500	0.267	0.8	0.067
58.540000	0.2	0.8	0
60.832000	0.133	0.8	0.067
62.204500	0.067	0.8	0.133
68.878500	0.067	0.9	0.033
75.320000	0.067	0.9	0.033
5496.09214	0	0.9	0.1
76.775000	0	1	0

^a, Youden index = |Sensitivity - (1 - Specificity)|.

Table S3 Correlation between the abundance of Bacteroidetes and clinical features of sepsis.

Characteristics	B ≤ 5 (N=14)	B > 5 (N=11)	P
Age (years) ^a	2.40 ± 2.23	4.43 ± 3.70	0.103
Female	10 (71.4%)	6 (54.5%)	0.383
BMI ^a	15.76 ± 3.13	17.77 ± 3.65	0.152
WBC ^b , ×10 ¹² /L	10.75 [0.66–16.40]	2.08 [0.56–10.59]	0.352
CRP ^b , mg/L	76 [23.5–113.5]	69 [23–160]	0.583
PCT ^b , ng/mL	4.85 [0.68–10.56]	3.03 [0.32–50.27]	0.596
Lactic acid ^b , mmol/L	1.70 [0.93–2.88]	1.40 [0.88–2.60]	0.423
Shock (n, %)	10 (71.4%)	8 (72.7%)	0.943
MODS (n, %)	4 (28.6%)	3 (27.3%)	0.943
Mechanical ventilation	11 (78.6%)	4 (36.4%)	0.032
Days of antibiotics before sample collection ^b	18 [4.75–36.25]	4 [2–13]	0.048
Kinds of antibiotics before sample collection ^a	4.36 ± 2.37	4.45 ± 1.97	0.914
Hospital stays before sample collection ^b (days)	2 [0–30.75]	2 [0–5]	0.759
Hospital stays after sample collection ^b (days)	25 [6.5–34.25]	19 [6–62]	0.826
Prognosis			0.048
Cure	6 (42.9%)	9 (81.8%)	
Death	8 (57.1%)	2 (18.2%)	

Data are shown as the mean (SD)^a or median [IQR]^b.