



Variants of Ascitic Fluid Bacterial Infections and Clinical Outcomes in Patients with Liver Cirrhosis

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Received 2024 February 10; Revised 2024 April 14; Accepted 2024 May 11.

Abstract

Background: Ascitic fluid infection (AFI) is the most common bacterial infection in patients with cirrhosis and has several variants, including spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP), bacterascites (BA), and culture-negative neutrocytic ascites (CNNA).

Objectives: To date, there has been disagreement about the differences in clinical features and outcomes of these variants of AFI, and there are still few studies in this area.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted at a referral hospital from June 2018 to September 2022. All cirrhotic patients with ascites were evaluated for the presence of AFI. Patients with AFI were divided into SBP, BA, and CNNA variants. Non-AFI participants were also evaluated as a comparison group. The outcomes, as well as the clinical and laboratory characteristics of the variants of AFI, were compared. Kaplan-Meier curves and Cox regression analysis were used for survival analysis.

Results: A total of 466 patients were studied, of which 132 (28.33%) were in the AFI group and 334 (71.67%) were in the non-AFI group. In the AFI group, 64 (48.48%) had SBP, 43 (32.58%) had CNNA, and 25 (18.94%) had BA. The most common bacteria causing AFI was *Escherichia coli*. SBP (HR 2.43; 95% CI 1.36 - 4.36; $P = 0.003$) significantly increased the risk of mortality, while CNNA and BA did not significantly increase this risk. The presence of hepatic encephalopathy and female gender also significantly increased the risk of mortality.

Conclusions: The mortality risk was higher in patients with SBP compared to other types of AFI. This study also showed differences in clinical characteristics and laboratory parameters among the three types of AFI. Further research is recommended.

Keywords: Cirrhosis, Ascites, Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis, Outcome, Mortality

1. Background

Ascitic fluid infection (AFI) is the most common bacterial infection in patients with cirrhosis (1-3). Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP), a typical variant of AFI, is defined as ascitic fluid with a polymorphonuclear leukocyte (PMN) count ≥ 250 cells/mm³ and a positive ascitic fluid culture (2, 3). Bacterascites (BA), also known as monomicrobial non-neutrocytic bacterascites, is another variant of AFI, defined as a positive ascitic culture with a PMN count <

250 cells/mm³ (1, 4). Culture-negative neutrocytic ascites (CNNA) is another variant of AFI, defined as a negative ascitic culture with a PMN count > 250 cells/mm³ (5).

2. Objectives

To date, there has been disagreement about the clinical features and outcomes of SBP compared to the variants of BA and CNNA, and there is still limited research in this area (1, 2, 4, 6-11). Therefore, we designed this study.

3. Methods

3.1. Participants and Groups

A cross-sectional analytical study was conducted at a referral hospital affiliated with Shiraz University of Medical Sciences from June 2018 to September 2022. All cirrhotic patients with ascites were evaluated for the presence of AFI. Patients with AFI were divided into SBP, BA, and CNNA variants according to the criteria identified below. Non-AFI participants were also evaluated as a comparison group. Exclusion criteria included secondary peritonitis, history of antibiotic use in the past 14 days, and non-cooperative patients. Necessary variables, including gender, age, ethnicity, individual habits, clinical features, associated conditions, blood and ascitic fluid data, length of hospital stay (LOS), and in-hospital mortality, were recorded in a checklist. Finally, the clinical and laboratory characteristics, as well as the outcomes of the AFI variants, were compared.

3.2. Ethical Approval Statement

This study was conducted in accordance with the ethical declaration of Helsinki research and was approved by the ethics committee and institutional review board of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences ([IR.SUMS.MED.REC.1398.483](#)). Written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

3.3. Diagnosis of Ascetic Fluid Infection and its Variants

In all cirrhotic patients, diagnostic paracentesis of the abdomen was performed under sterile conditions within the first three hours of hospitalization. All ascitic samples were sent to the laboratory for evaluation of albumin, protein, culture, cell counts, and differentiation. For ascitic fluid culture, 10 milliliters of the sample were inoculated in a blood culture bottle (BD BACTEC, PEDS PLUS/F medium, Becton, Dickinson Co., USA) using the BD BACTEC 9240 system (Becton, Dickinson Co., USA).

Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis was defined as ascitic fluid PMN count ≥ 250 cells/mm³ and positive ascitic fluid culture. Bacterascites was defined as PMN count < 250 cells/mm³ and positive ascitic fluid culture. Culture-negative neutrocytic ascites was defined as PMN count ≥ 250 cells/mm³ and negative ascitic fluid culture.

3.4. Measurement of Laboratory Parameters of Blood Sample

Blood samples were taken from all participants to evaluate liver biochemical tests, complete blood count, albumin, protein, international normalized ratio (INR), partial thromboplastin time (PTT), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), and creatinine. The blood samples were transferred to the laboratory within an hour, and all laboratory parameters were tested according to international standards. Finally, the serum-ascites albumin gradient (SAAG) and model for end-stage liver disease (MELD) scores were calculated based on the laboratory results for all participants.

3.5. Statistical Analysis

The data was stored using IBM SPSS Statistics 25.0 software from Chicago, USA. A chi-square test was performed to compare qualitative data between groups. An independent sample t-test was used to compare quantitative variables between two groups. One-way ANOVA and the Kruskal-Wallis test were used to compare quantitative variables between three or more groups for a single independent variable, where appropriate. Kaplan-Meier curves and log-rank tests were used for survival analysis, comparing the AFI groups. Cox regression analysis was used to estimate the hazard ratio (HR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) to evaluate the risk of various independent variables on hospital mortality. A P-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

4. Results

A total of 466 patients were evaluated in this study, of which 132 (28.33%) had AFI and 334 (71.67%) did not have AFI. Among the AFI group, 64 (48.48%) had SBP, 43 (32.58%) had CNNA, and 25 (18.94%) had BA. The gender distribution was 313 (67.2%) male and 153 (32.8%) female patients. The mean age (SD) of the patients was 56.98 (14.80), with a range of 18 to 88 years. The most common associated symptoms were abdominal pain (98.7%) and peripheral edema (92.9%). [Table 1](#) presents the demographic and clinical characteristics of the participants with and without AFI. The age of the AFI group was significantly lower than that of the non-AFI group. The AFI group had a significantly higher frequency of fever, peripheral edema, hepatic encephalopathy, hospital LOS, and mortality than the non-AFI group.

Table 1. Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Cirrhotic Participants with (n : 132) and Without (n : 334) Ascitic Fluid Infection ^a

Variables	With AFI	Without AFI	P-Value
Gender ^b			0.165
Male	95 (72.0)	218 (65.3)	
Female	37 (28.0)	116 (34.7)	
Age (y) ^c	54.51 ± 13.95	57.96 ± 15.03	0.023
Abdominal pain ^b	129 (97.7)	331 (99.1)	0.358
Jaundice ^b	97 (73.5)	230 (68.9)	0.326
Peripheral edema ^b	129 (97.7)	304 (91.0)	0.011
Fever ^b	97 (73.5)	105 (31.4)	< 0.001
Nausea /vomiting ^b	109 (82.6)	265 (79.3)	0.429
Gastrointestinal bleeding ^b	64 (48.5)	142 (42.5)	0.242
Hepatic encephalopathy ^b	60 (45.5)	85 (25.4)	< 0.001
Renal failure ^b	45 (34.1)	146 (43.7)	0.057
Hospital LOS (days); ^d	32.30 ± 21.38	13.68 ± 15.32	< 0.001
Mortality ^b	42 (31.8)	50 (15.0)	< 0.001

Abbreviations: AFI, ascitic fluid infection; LOS, length of stay.

^a Values are expressed as No. (%) or mean ± SD.^b Chi-square test.^c t-test.^d Mann-Whitney test.**Table 2.** Comparison of Clinical Features Between Different Types of Ascitic Fluid Infection (n = 132) ^a

Variables	SBP (n = 64)	CNNA (n = 43)	BA (n = 25)	P-Value
Gender ^b				<0.001
Male	57 (89.1)	28 (65.1)	10 (40.0)	
Female	7 (10.9)	15 (34.9)	15 (60.0)	
Age (y) ^c	56.17 ± 13.25	50.72 ± 15.054	56.76 ± 12.891	0.093
Abdominal pain ^b	64 (100.0)	40 (93.0)	25 (100.0)	0.042
Jaundice ^b	53 (82.8)	28 (65.1)	16 (64.0)	0.062
Peripheral edema ^b	64 (100.0)	43 (100.0)	22 (88.0)	0.001
Fever ^b	50 (78.1)	34 (79.1)	13 (52.0)	0.026
Nausea /vomiting ^b	56 (87.5)	37 (86.0)	16 (64.0)	0.024
Hepatic encephalopathy ^b	35 (54.7)	22 (51.2)	3 (12.0)	0.001
Gastrointestinal bleeding ^b	33 (51.6)	16 (37.2)	15 (60.0)	0.153
Renal failure ^b	28 (43.8)	7 (16.3)	10 (40.0)	0.010

Abbreviations: SBP, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis; BA, bacterascites; CNNA, culture negative neutrocytic ascites.

^a Values are expressed as No. (%) or mean ± SD.^b Chi-square Test.^c One-way ANOVA.

As presented in Table 2, there were significant differences in abdominal pain, peripheral edema, fever,

nausea/vomiting, hepatic encephalopathy, and renal failure among the three AFI groups.

Table 3. Comparison of Laboratory Parameters Between Different Types of Ascitic Fluid Infection (n=132)^a

Variables	SBP (n = 64)	CNNA (n = 43)	BA (n = 25)	P-Value
White blood cells; μL ^b	10518.75 \pm 5002.06	9169.77 \pm 4906.34	8416.00 \pm 4925.33	0.132
Hemoglobin; g/dL ^c	9.06 \pm 2.63	9.77 \pm 2.52	10.49 \pm 2.25	0.047
Platelet; μL ^b	125343.75 \pm 206404.92	85837.21 \pm 25801.38	75000.00 \pm 26702.06	0.365
PTT; seconds ^b	45.48 \pm 18.96	45.37 \pm 22.26	37.76 \pm 8.45	0.020
INR ^b	2.83 \pm 2.65	2.25 \pm 0.77	1.80 \pm 0.57	0.015
Aspartate transaminase; IU/L ^b	275.14 \pm 229.67	223.81 \pm 124.70	200.08 \pm 53.77	0.932
Alanine transaminase; IU/L ^b	133.81 \pm 122.01	115.21 \pm 68.16	116.52 \pm 40.14	0.614
Alkaline phosphatase; IU/L ^b	268.03 \pm 109.86	233.35 \pm 76.90	251.12 \pm 93.78	0.421
Serum albumin; g/dL ^b	2.41 \pm 0.41	2.28 \pm 0.40	2.51 \pm 0.41	0.089
Serum protein; g/dL ^b	6.23 \pm 0.99	5.62 \pm 1.02	6.11 \pm 0.63	0.003
Total bilirubin; mg/dL ^b	4.05 \pm 1.69	3.68 \pm 2.18	3.02 \pm 1.11	0.027
Direct bilirubin; mg/dL ^b	2.45 \pm 1.32	2.20 \pm 1.29	1.80 \pm 0.85	0.136
Blood urea nitrogen; mg/dL ^b	44.36 \pm 22.04	23.23 \pm 14.80	25.20 \pm 12.94	<0.001
Creatinine; mg/dL ^b	1.50 \pm 0.51	1.47 \pm 0.89	1.39 \pm 0.71	0.071
Ascitic fluid albumin; g/dL ^b	0.61 \pm 0.31	0.66 \pm 0.36	0.87 \pm 0.27	0.005
Ascitic fluid protein; g/dL ^b	1.01 \pm 0.49	1.23 \pm 0.51	1.12 \pm 0.35	0.026
Ascitic fluid LDH; SU ^b	160.84 \pm 83.17	166.95 \pm 96.36	146.80 \pm 67.69	0.479
SAAG ^b	1.80 \pm 0.46	1.62 \pm 0.49	1.64 \pm 0.39	0.254
SAAG ^d				
Low	3 (4.7)	7 (16.3)	3 (12.0)	0.132
High	61 (95.3)	36 (83.7)	22 (88.0)	
MELD score ^b	24.20 \pm 7.06	21.72 \pm 6.86	19.24 \pm 5.52	<0.001
Culture ^d				
Escherichia coli	40 (62.5)	0 (0)	10 (40.0)	<0.001
Staphylococci	17 (26.5)	0 (0)	12 (48.0)	
Enterobacter	7 (10.9)	0 (0)	3 (12.0)	

Abbreviations: SBP, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis; BA, bacterascites; CNNA, culture negative neutrocytic ascites; PTT, partial thromboplastin time; INR, international normalized ratio; LDH, lactic dehydrogenase; SAAG, serum-ascites albumin gradient; MELD, model for end-stage liver disease.

^a Values are expressed as No. (%) or mean \pm SD.

^b Kruskal Wallis test.

^c One-way ANOVA.

^d Chi-square test.

There were also significant differences in laboratory parameters such as hemoglobin, INR, bilirubin, BUN, MELD score, ascitic fluid protein, and albumin. Table 3 displays the comparison of laboratory parameters among the three AFI groups. *Escherichia coli* was the most common bacteria responsible for AFI, followed by *Staphylococcus* and *Enterobacter*.

For patients with SBP, CNNA, BA, and the non-AFI group, the median/mean (SD) hospital length of stay (LOS) was 57.50/45.33 (22.53), 21.00/21.14 (11.45), 16.00/18.12 (6.95), and 6.00/13.68 (15.32) days, respectively. In the survival analysis, the Kaplan-Meier curve (Figure 1) and

log-rank test demonstrated that the probability of death at any given time in SBP patients was significantly higher than in CNNA ($P = 0.001$), BA ($P = 0.001$), and non-AFI ($P < 0.001$) groups. However, there was no significant difference in the log-rank test between other groups, including CNNA, BA, and non-AFI participants (Figure 1).

Cox regression analysis (Table 4) showed that SBP (HR 2.43; 95% CI 1.36 - 4.36; $P = 0.003$) significantly increased the risk of mortality, while CNNA (HR 1.10; 95% CI 0.43 - 2.84; $P = 0.84$) and BA (HR 1.52; 95% CI 0.52 - 4.50; $P = 0.45$) did not significantly increase this risk. The presence of hepatic encephalopathy (HR 2.12; 95% CI 1.26 - 3.56; $P =$

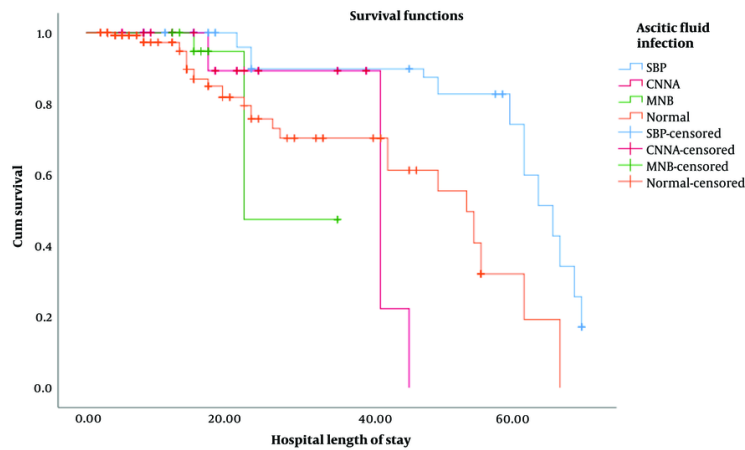


Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier chart showing the probability of death at any time for patients with ascitic fluid infection variants (n : 132) versus non-infected ascites (n: 334). Abbreviations: SBP, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis; CNNA, culture negative neutrocytic ascites; MNB, mono bacterial non-neutrocytic ascites.

Table 4. Cox regression Analysis Estimating Hazard Ratio (HR) and 95% Confidence Interval (CI) to Evaluate the Risk of Various Independent Variables on the Hospital Mortality

Variables	Univariate Model		Multivariate Model	
	HR (95% CI)	P-Value	HR (95% CI)	P-Value
Gender		< 0.001		< 0.001
Female	3.58 (2.22 - 5.79)		2.51 (1.495 - 4.209)	
Male	1		1	
Age	1.02 (1.00 - 1.03)	0.04	1.02 (0.99 - 1.03)	0.08
SBP	3.51 (2.08 - 5.93)	< 0.001	2.43 (1.36 - 4.36)	< 0.01
CNNA	0.81 (0.36 - 1.82)	0.62	1.10 (0.43 - 2.84)	0.84
BA	0.59 (0.21 - 1.68)	0.32	1.52 (0.51 - 4.50)	0.45
Hepatic encephalopathy	2.54 (1.48 - 4.36)	< 0.01	2.12 (1.26 - 3.56)	< 0.01
Gastrointestinal bleeding	1.12 (0.70 - 1.80)	0.64	1.67 (0.97 - 2.86)	0.07
Renal failure	0.90 (0.59 - 1.38)	0.62	1.21 (0.73 - 2.02)	0.45
MELD score	0.95 (0.918 - 0.98)	< 0.01	0.97 (0.94 - 1.01)	0.11

Abbreviations: SBP, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis; BA, bacterascites; CNNA, culture negative neutrocytic ascites; MELD, model for end-stage liver disease.

0.005) and female gender also significantly increased the risk of mortality.

5. Discussion

This is the first report from Iran to compare the outcomes, clinical features, and laboratory parameters among the three variants of AFI in patients with cirrhosis. The study found that SBP significantly increased the risk of mortality, while CNNA and BA did not significantly increase that risk. Furthermore, there were significant differences in clinical features and laboratory parameters, such as abdominal pain,

peripheral edema, fever, nausea/vomiting, hepatic encephalopathy, renal failure, hemoglobin, INR, bilirubin, BUN, MELD score, ascitic fluid protein, and albumin, among the three AFI groups.

Ascitic fluid infection is the most common bacterial infection in patients with cirrhosis and is divided into different variants (1-3). The incidence of SBP, a typical variant of AFI, varies in studies, but it has been reported in up to 30% of cirrhotic patients with ascites. Although bacterial translocation from the gut plays a central role, changes in gut microbiota, intestinal permeability, and immune system function may also contribute to the

progression of SBP. The classic SBP presentation includes fever, abdominal pain, and worsening of ascites. However, the diagnosis of SBP and other infections may be challenging, as classic symptoms are often absent, and a high index of suspicion is usually required for early diagnosis and treatment (2,3).

Bacterascites is another variant of AFI, and its prevalence is about 10% of patients with cirrhosis and ascites. The clinical significance of BA varies depending on how the infection is acquired (1, 4). Culture-negative neutrocytic ascites is another variant of AFI (5) whose exact prevalence and outcome are still unknown (6-9).

Previous studies have reported different results on the outcomes and clinical manifestations of different types of AFI. In a study by Pelletier et al. (11) in 38 SBP patients and 15 CNNA participants, there was no difference in clinical signs and symptoms, but the mortality rate in patients with SBP was significantly higher than in patients with CNNA, which is consistent with the findings of our study.

A study conducted by Kim et al. (8) compared the clinical features and prognosis of CNNA and SBP in 130 hospitalized patients with cirrhosis and hepatitis B. Among these patients, 71.5% had CNNA and 28.5% had SBP. Similar to our results, patients with SBP showed higher in-hospital mortality than participants with CNNA. Based on logistic regression analysis, they showed that positive ascitic fluid culture was the only independent predictor of mortality in the hospital, but in our participants, female gender and hepatic encephalopathy, in addition to SBP, also significantly increased the risk of mortality.

A retrospective study at a hospital in China conducted by Ning et al. on 408 patients with SBP and 192 participants with BA found that, similar to our results, patients with BA had a lower mortality rate than those with SBP (4). In another prospective study, Runyon compared 44 episodes of monomicrobial non-neutrocytic bacterascites to 94 episodes of SBP and concluded that the mortality rate was similar in the two groups, which was inconsistent with our results (10).

Gram-negative bacteria, including *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella* spp., are the main causes of SBP. On the other hand, the most common gram-positive bacteria are *Streptococcus* spp., *Enterococci* spp., and *Staphylococci* spp. (2). In our study, the most common bacteria causing AFI were *Escherichia coli*, followed by *Staphylococcus* and *Enterobacter*. A study in India aimed at identifying the

prevalence of various organisms causing SBP found *Escherichia coli* to be the most common pathogen, similar to our study (12). In another report conducted by Bibi et al., *Escherichia coli* (65%) was the predominant pathogen, followed by *Enterococcus* species (15%) (13). In a retrospective study by Oey et al., 123 patients with BA and SBP were studied, and *Staphylococcus* and *Streptococcus* were the most common microorganisms. The rate of cumulative mortality in BA patients was statistically comparable to that of SBP participants. They concluded that patients with BA and SBP were very comparable in overall prognosis and severity of liver disease (1). The findings of this research were entirely different from the results of our study.

Previous studies have compared the outcomes of SBP with CNNA, but the results are heterogeneous. In our study, SBP significantly increased the risk of mortality compared to CNNA. Srivastava et al. conducted a study in children with chronic liver disease to evaluate the clinical features and outcomes of various types of AFI. Similar to our study, they concluded that in-hospital mortality was higher in patients with SBP than in CNNA participants (7). In another study by Kamani et al., data from 44 patients with SBP and 143 participants with CNNA were analyzed. They concluded that patients with SBP had a higher mortality rate than those with CNNA, which was consistent with our results (6). A study by Na et al. compared the clinical characteristics and outcomes of 274 patients with CNNA and 259 participants with hospitalized SBP. They found that the seven-day mortality rate in SBP patients was higher than in CNNA patients, but the 30-day and 90-day mortality rates were similar in both groups (9). Terg et al. reported mortality rates of 36% and 46% in the first episode of SBP and CNNA, respectively. However, the probability of survival at 12 months was 32% in SBP and 31% in CNNA (14).

One strength of our study was the comparison of the three types of AFI with each other, as well as with the non-AFI group, considering many confounding factors. One important limitation was that we evaluated only in-hospital outcomes of AFI variants. Another limitation was that the AFI sample size in our study was relatively small. However, we selected a non-AFI group to compare with the AFI patients and optimally evaluated clinical features and laboratory parameter details in all AFI variants at the time of hospitalization to overcome this limitation. Finally, the study was conducted in one center, so a multicenter study is recommended.

5.1. Conclusions

Mortality risk was higher in patients with SBP than in those with other types of AFL. This study also showed differences in clinical characteristics and laboratory parameters among the three types of AFL. Further research is recommended to compare these variants of AFL more comprehensively.

Acknowledgements

This study was part of an MD thesis written by Sara Mansouri and was supported by the Research Council of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran (ID number :17379)

Footnotes

Authors' Contribution: R.N. and L.M, provided project administration and wrote the manuscript; S.M. and L.Z, collected the strain, worked on concept and design of the study, and critically revised the paper; L.M. A.A and V.M, analyzed and interpreted the data; F.E., M.J.F., and L.Z, critically revised the paper. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript, as well as the authorship list.

Conflict of Interests Statement: The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

Data Availability: The data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

Ethical Approval: This study was conducted in accordance with the ethical declaration of Helsinki research and was approved by the ethics committee and institutional review board of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences ([IR.SUMS.MED.REC.1398.483](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1440-1746.2009.05970.x)).

Funding/Support: There is no funding support.

Informed Consent: Written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

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