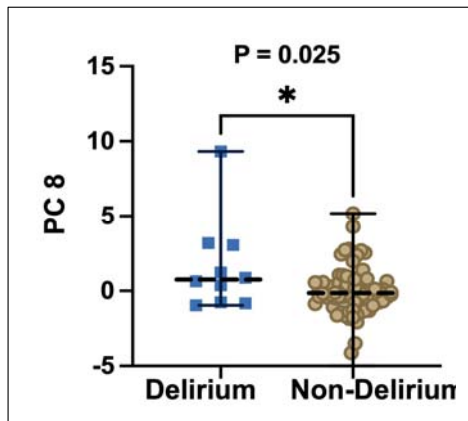


Supplemental Information

The association between gut microbiota and postoperative delirium in patients

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Supplemntal Figure 1.



Supplemental Figure 1: Different postoperative gut bacteria profiles between participants with and without postoperative delirium.

The participants with postoperative delirium (left column) had different index of principal component 8 than the participants without delirium (right column). The box indicates median (50th percentile), the first quartile (25th percentile), and the third quartile (75th percentile) of the abundances of bacteria.

Supplemental Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the participants

	Included participants (N = 86)	Excluded participants (N = 134)	P-value
Age, median (25%-75% percentile of quartile)	72.0 (69.0 – 76.0)	72.0 (68.0 – 76.0)	0.852
Female, n (%)	46 (53)	73 (54)	0.237
Non-white or Hispanic, n (%)	4 (5)	10 (7)	0.582
Surgery type, n (%)			
Knee replacement	53 (62)	96 (72)	0.251
Hip replacement	26 (30)	32 (24)	
Spinal stenosis	7 (7)	6 (4)	
Anesthesia type, n (%)			
General	46 (53)	52 (39)	0.038
Spinal	40 (47)	82 (61)	
MMSE, median (25% -75% percentile of quartile)			
Pre-surgery score	29.0 (28.8 – 30.0)	29.0 (28.0 – 30.0)	0.931

MMSE, mini-mental status examination.