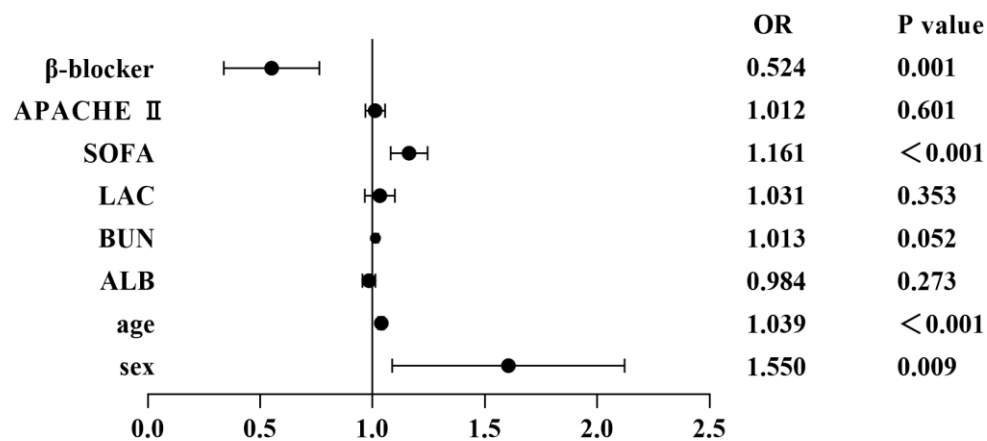


Table S1. The specific types of beta-blockers used.

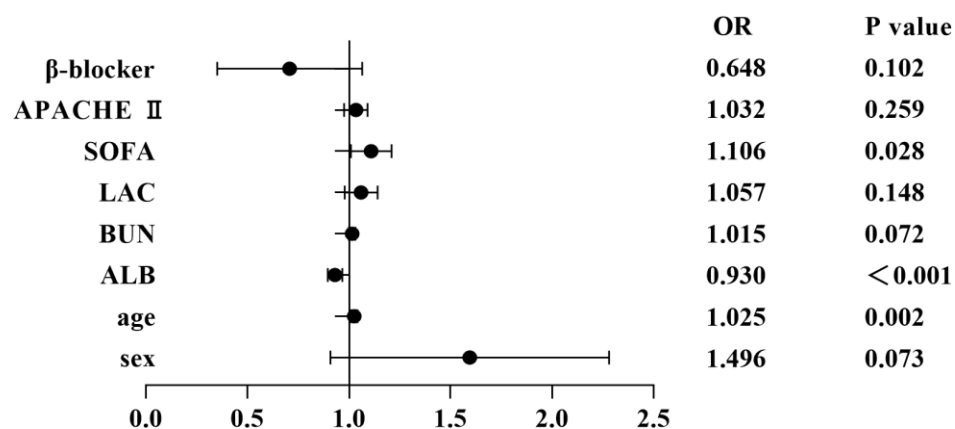
Types of beta-blockers	Patient proportion (n, %)
Metoprolol	209 (91.7)
Bisoprolol	17 (7.5)
Atenolol	1 (0.4)
Propranolol	1 (0.4)

Figure S1. Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis of In-hospital Mortality.



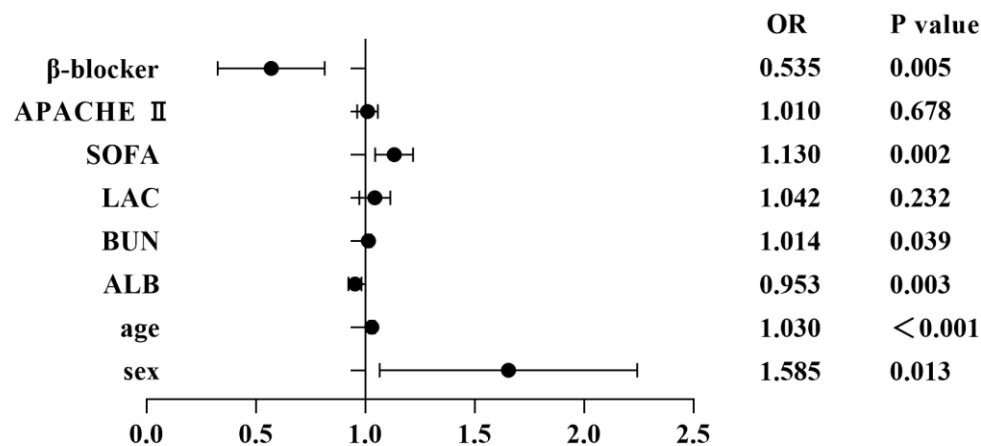
The multivariable model included variables with $p < 0.05$ in the univariate analysis. β -blocker, patients with premorbid beta-blockers therapy before septic episodes; APACHE II, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II score; SOFA, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment score; LAC, lactic acid; BUN, blood urea nitrogen; ALB, albumin.

Figure S2. Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis of 7-day Mortality.



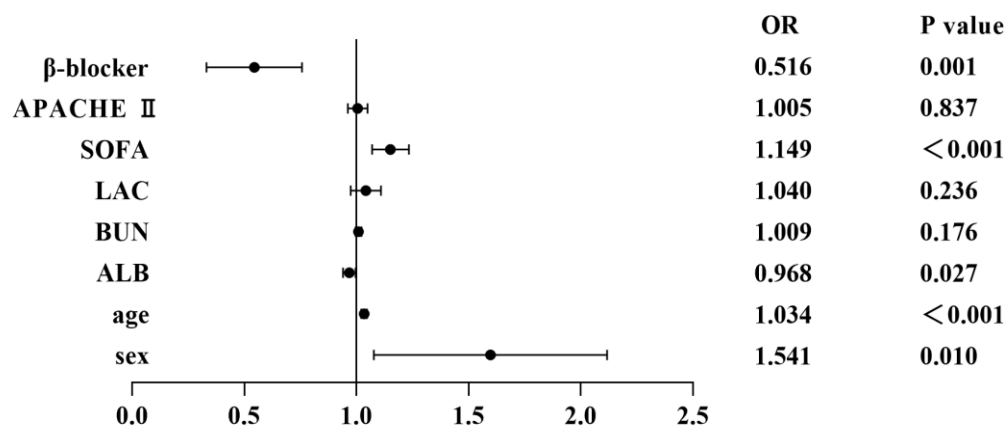
The multivariable model included variables with $p < 0.05$ in the univariate analysis. β -blocker, patients with premorbid beta-blockers therapy before septic episodes; APACHE II, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II score; SOFA, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment score; LAC, lactic acid; BUN, blood urea nitrogen; ALB, albumin.

Figure S3. Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis of 14-day Mortality.



The multivariable model included variables with $p < 0.05$ in the univariate analysis. β -blocker, patients with premorbid beta-blockers therapy before septic episodes; APACHE II, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II score; SOFA, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment score; LAC, lactic acid; BUN, blood urea nitrogen; ALB, albumin.

Figure S4. Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis of 28-day Mortality.



The multivariable model included variables with $p < 0.05$ in the univariate analysis. β -blocker, patients with premorbid beta-blockers therapy before septic episodes; APACHE II, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II score; SOFA, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment score; LAC, lactic acid; BUN, blood urea nitrogen; ALB, albumin.