

Supplementary Table 1. Multiple Cox regression analysis for risk factors influencing occurrence of death after liver transplantation

Variable	Multiple Cox regression			
	Univariate		Multivariate	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Death (n=2,367)				
Recipients' age	1.43 (1.20, 1.70)	<0.001	1.38 (1.15, 1.67)	<0.001
Donors' age	1.30 (1.18, 1.43)	<0.001	–	–
Male recipient	0.88 (0.64, 1.22)	0.445	1.39 (0.93, 2.08)	0.108
Male donor	0.88 (0.65, 1.20)	0.425	–	–
Recipients' BMI ≥ 25 (kg/m ²)	0.87 (0.63, 1.19)	0.376	0.81 (0.57, 1.15)	0.242
Donors' BMI ≥ 25 (kg/m ²)	0.97 (0.69, 1.36)	0.848	–	–
LDLT vs. DDLT	0.29 (0.22, 0.40)	<0.001	0.22 (0.09, 0.53)	<0.001
Hypertension	1.45 (1.01, 2.07)	0.043	1.29 (0.85, 1.95)	0.229
Diabetes mellitus	1.37 (0.99, 1.89)	0.060	1.01 (0.69, 1.47)	0.958
MELD score: ≥ 35	3.39 (2.37, 4.86)	<0.001	1.42 (0.89, 2.25)	0.140
HCC	0.81 (0.60, 1.10)	0.179	–	–
Acute hepatitis	2.22 (1.28, 3.83)	0.004	1.53 (0.78, 3.00)	0.212
ABO incompatible	0.67 (0.41, 1.09)	0.105	1.44 (0.83, 2.48)	0.193
Use of steroids	0.28 (0.20, 0.38)	<0.001	0.47 (0.31, 0.71)	<0.001
Use of anti-metabolites	0.33 (0.24, 0.44)	<0.001	0.54 (0.38, 0.78)	<0.001
Use of mTOR inhibitors	0.81 (0.49, 1.31)	0.386	–	–

HR, hazards ratio; CI, confidence interval; BMI, body-mass index; LDLT, living donor liver transplantation; DDLT, deceased donor liver transplantation; MELD, Model for End-Stage Liver Disease; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; mTOR, mammalian target of rapamycin.