

**Supplementary Table 1.** Baseline characteristics of patients treated with DAA

Factors	Patients with SVR (n=1,028)	Patients without SVR by ITT analysis* (n=100)	P-value	Patients with virological failure (n=36)	P-value
Age at DAA treatment	60 (53–68)	58 (51–69)	0.349	63 (56–69)	0.269
Sex, male/female	519/509 (50.5/49.5)	57/43 (57/43)	0.214	18/18 (50/50)	0.959
Liver disease severity					
chronic hepatitis	721 (70.1)	67 (67)	0.318	20 (55.6)	<0.001 <sup>†</sup>
liver cirrhosis	228 (22.2)	21(21)		6 (16.7)	
HCC	79 (7.7)	12 (12)		10 (27.8)	
History of HCC <sup>‡</sup>	23 (2.2)	3 (3)		3 (8.3)	
HCC present <sup>§</sup>	56 (5.4)	4 (4)		7 (19.4)	
Active tumor <sup>**</sup>	22 (2.1)	5 (5)		4 (11.1)	
Genotypes					
1b	609 (96.8)	58 (58)	0.777	20 (55.6)	0.458
2	408 (96.5)	41 (41)		15 (41.7)	
3	5 (83.3)	1 (1)		1 (2.8)	
Others	6 (100)	0 (0)		0 (0)	
IFN treatment, yes/no	193/827 (18.9/81.1)	16/82 (16.3/83.7)	0.529	4/32 (11.1/88.9)	0.207
HCV RNA (logIU/mL)	5.97 (5.21–6.48)	6.10 (5.33–6.57)		6.23 (5.66–6.56)	0.246
ALT (U/L)	37 (23–67)	39 (25–69)		52 (25–89)	0.337
Platelet (10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup> )	160 (117–203)	144 (112–205)		133 (107–188)	0.278
FIB-4 ≤3.25 vs. >3.25	640/388 (62.3/37.7)	59/41 (59/41)	0.522	15/21 (41.7/58.3)	0.013

Values are presented as median (interquartile range) or number (%).

DAA, direct-acting antiviral; SVR, sustained virological response; ITT, intention-to-treat; n, number; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; IFN, interferon; HCV, hepatitis C virus; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; FIB-4 (fibrosis-4); LC, liver cirrhosis; CT, computed tomography; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

\*This group includes 64 patients who were lost to follow up or discontinued DAA prematurely. <sup>†</sup>Statistically different among chronic hepatitis, LC, and total HCC. <sup>‡</sup>History of HCC was defined as curative treatment, including resection or ablation. <sup>§</sup>The presence of a tumor was defined as a lesion on imaging delineated as HCC, including individuals with lesions previously treated with radioembolization or chemoembolization who had evidence of radiographic tumor response with tumor necrosis; <sup>\*\*</sup>An active tumor was defined as arterial enhancement and venous washout on tri-phasic CT or contrast-enhanced MRI imaging.