

Supplementary Table 3. E-value^a for the effect of antiviral treatment on the incidence of extrahepatic and intrahepatic malignancies

	HR	95% CI ^b	E-value for HR ^c	E-value for CI ^d
Extrahepatic malignancy				
Within first 3 years	1.01	0.88–1.17	1.11	1.00
After 3 years	0.70	0.60–0.81	2.21	1.77
Intrahepatic malignancy				
Within first 3 years	0.88	0.81–0.95	1.53	1.29
After 3 years	0.68	0.62–0.75	2.30	2.00

CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; LL, lower limit; UL, upper limit.

^aConditional on measured covariates, the E-value is the minimum strength of association that an unmeasured confounder must have with the exposure and outcome to explain away the observed association.⁸ A small E-value implies that little unmeasured confounding is required to explain the observed association. If the HR estimate is close to null, the impact of unmeasured confounders is likely small. [†]The UL of the 95% CI was used when the HR estimate was <1. [‡]The E-values for HR or CI were calculated using the following formula:

HR >1

HR E-value = $HR + \sqrt{[HR \times (HR - 1)]}$
 CI If LL of CI ≤ 1 , then E-value = 1
 If LL of CI >1, then E-value = $LL + \sqrt{[LL \times (LL - 1)]}$

HR <1

HR E-value = $(1 / HR) + \sqrt{[(1 / HR) \times (1 / HR) - 1]}$
 CI If UL of CI ≥ 1 , then E-value = 1
 If UL of CI <1, then E-value = $(1 / UL) + \sqrt{[(1 / UL) \times (1 / UL) - 1]}$