

Female gender lost protective effect against disease progression in elderly patients with chronic hepatitis B

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Supplementary Table 1 Proportions of female patients within cirrhotic CHB and general population stratified by age

Age group (years)	Cirrhotic CHB		General population [†] Female proportion (%)
	Female proportion (%)	(95% CI)	
15-29	19.10	(10.93, 27.27)	48.38
30-39	18.18	(14.48, 21.88)	49.08
40-49	18.33	(15.82, 20.84)	49.03
50-59	28.49	(25.79, 31.19)	49.20
60-69	37.95	(34.11, 41.79)	49.93
≥70	45.13	(38.14, 52.11)	53.22

[†] The age-specific female proportions in general population were cited from China Statistical Yearbook 2014 published by National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China.

CI, confidence interval.

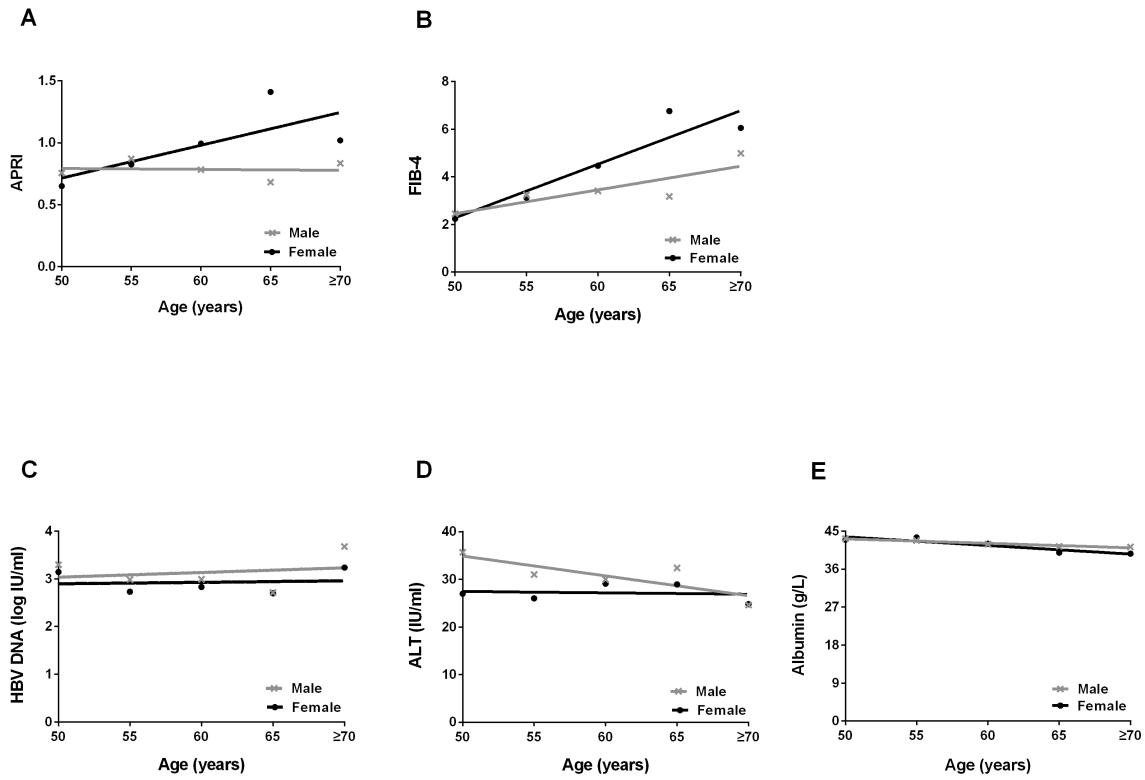
Supplementary Table 2 Trends of fibrosis stage, viral and biochemical variables in elderly CHB patients stratified by sex

	Sex	Slope	95% CI	Equation
APRI	Female	0.02651 ± 0.01390	(-0.01771, 0.07073)	Y=0.02651*X+0.7154
	Male	-0.000694 ± 0.005348	(-0.01771, 0.01632)	Y=-0.000694*X+0.7926
FIB-4	Female	0.2252 [†] ± 0.04955	(0.06754, 0.3829)	Y=0.2252*X+2.276
	Male	0.09976 ± 0.03586	(-0.01433, 0.2139)	Y=0.09976*X+2.452
HBV DNA, log IU/ml	Female	0.003112 ± 0.01794	(-0.05399, 0.06021)	Y=0.003112*X+2.897
	Male	0.009866 ± 0.02629	(-0.07379, 0.09352)	Y=0.009866*X+3.035
ALT, IU/mL	Female	-0.02900 ± 0.1351	(-0.4590, 0.4010)	Y=-0.02900*X+27.46
	Male	-0.4166 ± 0.1720	(-0.9639, 0.1307)	Y=-0.4166*X+34.90
Bilirubin, μmol/L	Female	-0.2040 [†] ± 0.05008	(-0.3634, -0.04465)	Y=-0.2040*X+43.64
	Male	-0.1060 [†] ± 0.01381	(-0.1499, -0.06206)	Y=-0.1060*X+43.17

[†] *P* value<0.05, the trend was considered statistically significant.

APRI, aspartate aminotransferase-platelet index; FIB-4, a fibrosis index based on four factors; ALT, alanine aminotransferase.

Supplementary Fig. 1



Trends of fibrosis stage evaluated by APRI (A) and FIB-4 (B), and serum levels of HBV DNA (C), ALT (D), and albumin (E). Trend analyses showed the ascending trends of the progression of fibrosis in elderly female patients, whereas the viral and biochemical variables remained stable or declined. See detailed results in Supplementary table 2.