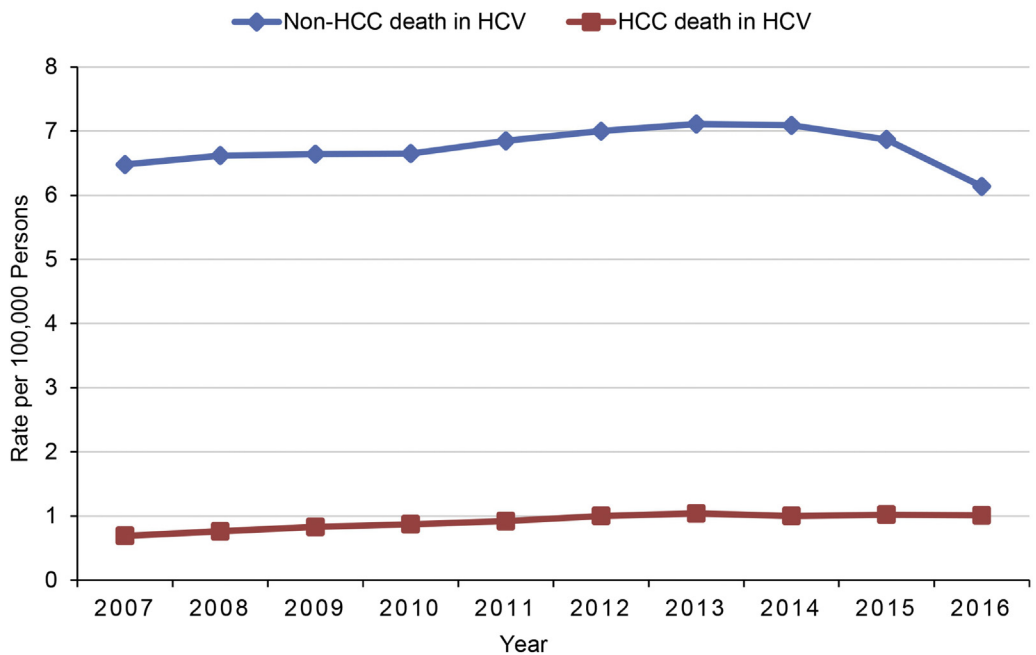


Supplementary Figure 1. Annual trends in proportion of HCC-related death among subjects with liver-related mortality based on etiology of chronic liver disease.



Supplementary Figure 2. Age-standardized hepatitis C virus-related mortality rate according to presence of HCC as the underlying cause of death among US adults ≥ 20 years between 2007 and 2016.

Supplementary Table 1. Annual Trends in Proportion of Liver-Related Deaths According to Etiology of Chronic Liver Disease

Proportion of liver-related deaths, %	Average APC (95% CI)	Trend segment 1		Trend segment 2	
	2007–2016	Year	APC (95% CI)	Year	APC (95% CI)
Hepatitis C	–0.9 (–1.1 to –0.6)	2007–2013	–0.2 (–0.5 to 0.1)	2013–2016	–2.2 (–3.0 to –1.4)
Alcoholic liver disease	–0.1 (–0.1 to 0.0)				
Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease	4.9 (4.2–5.5)				
Hepatitis B	–1.0 (–1.5 to –0.5)				

Supplementary Table 2. Annual Trends in the Proportion of HCC-Related Deaths in Patients With Liver-Related Mortality Based on Etiology of Chronic Liver Disease

	Average APC (95% CI)	Trend segment 1		Trend segment 2		Trend segment 3	
	2007–2016	Year	APC (95% CI)	Year	APC (95% CI)	Year	APC (95% CI)
Hepatitis C	5.5 (5.0–6.0)	2007–2011	6.5 (5.8–7.3)	2011–2014	1.8 (–0.5 to 4.1)	2014–2016	9.2 (6.8–11.7)
Alcoholic liver disease	3.7 (2.0–5.3)						
Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease	3.7 (–0.4 to 10.8)						
Hepatitis B	3.7 (1.7–5.8)	2007–2010	10.0 (3.2–17.2)	2010–2016	0.7 (–1.4 to 2.9)		

Supplementary Table 3. Age-Standardized HCV-Related Mortality Rate and APC According to Presence of HCC as Underlying Cause of Death in US Adults at Least 20 Years Old in 2007–2016

HCC as underlying cause of death in subjects with HCV infection (all-cause mortality)	Age-standardized rate		Average APC (95% CI)	Trend segment 1		Trend segment 2	
	2007	2016	2007–2016	Year	APC (95% CI)	Year	APC (95% CI)
No	6.48	6.14	−0.4 (−1.0 to 0.2)	2007–2014	1.5 (1.1–2.0)	2014–2016	−6.9 (−10.0 to −3.7)
Yes	0.69	1.01	4.2 (3.2–5.2)	2007–2012	7.6 (5.9–9.3)	2012–2016	0.1 (−2.0 to 2.4)