

Figure 1 Survival curves of patients showed that the cumulative incidence of all-cause rebleeding was non-significant higher in Endoscopy monotherapy group than in Endoscopy + NSBB group. EGD, esophagogastroduodenoscopy; NSBB, non-selective beta-blocker.

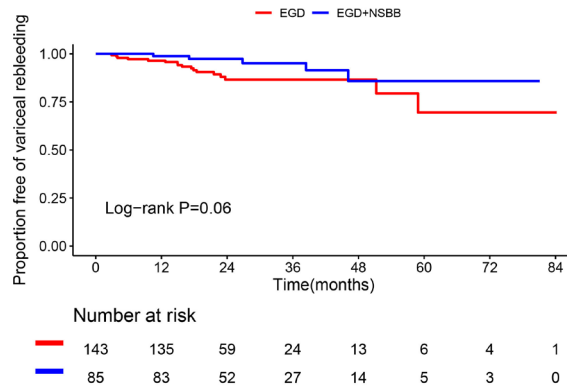


Figure 2 Survival curves of patients showed that the cumulative incidence of variceal rebleeding was non-significant higher in Endoscopy monotherapy group than in Endoscopy + NSBB group. EGD, esophagogastroduodenoscopy; NSBB, non-selective beta-blocker.

Table S1 Summary of endoscopic sequential therapy

Characteristics	Total cohort (n=228)
Endoscopic treatment option, n (%)	
EBL	223 (97.8)
ECl	91 (39.9)
EIS	38 (16.7)
Mean time used for variceal eradication (months)	8.5±9.5
Mean interval between sessions (months)	2.1±2.0
Sessions of endoscopic therapies (mean, range)	3.6±1.8 [1–8]
Sessions of EBL (mean, range)	3.0±1.5 (0–7)
Total number of bands (mean, range)	18±8.8 (0–43)
Sessions of ECl (mean, range)	0.5±0.7 (0–4)
Sessions of EIS (mean, range)	0.3±0.8 (0–6.0)

Data presented as mean ± SD, range or number of patients (percentage) where appropriate. EBL, Endoscopic banding ligation; ECl, endoscopic cyanoacrylate injection; EIS, endoscopic injection sclerotherapy.

Table S2 Comparison of baseline parameters between fast-VE group and slow-VE group

Parameters	Fast-VE group (n=128)	Slow-VE group (n=100)	P value
Age (year)	50.4±10.5	49.2±10.6	0.402
PLT ($\times 10^9/L$)	88.7±46.0	85.0±39.6	0.522
ALT (U/L)	40.9±53.0	37.6±24.1	0.569
ALB (g/L)	34.4±5.3	34.4±5.5	0.988
TBIL ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	27.9±32.4	23.9±18.6	0.266
MELD score	11.5±4.3	10.9±3.2	0.278
Child-Pugh classification, n (%)			0.868
A	74 (57.8)	59 (59.0)	–
B	44 (34.4)	35 (35.0)	–
C	10 (7.8)	6 (6.0)	–
Beta-blockers non-users	84 (65.6)	59 (59.0)	0.305

Data presented as mean ± SD or number of patients (percentage) where appropriate. VE, variceal eradication; PLT, platelet; ALT, alanine transaminase; ALB, albumin; TBIL, total bilirubin; MELD, model for end-stage liver disease.