

**Supplementary Table 2.** Multiple Cox regression analysis for risk factors influencing occurrence of graft loss after liver transplantation

Variable	Multiple Cox regression			
	Univariate		Multivariate	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Graft loss (n=2,368)				
Recipients' age	1.03 (1.01, 1.04)	0.002	1.24 (1.05, 1.46)	0.012
Donors' age	1.02 (1.02, 1.03)	<0.001	1.04 (0.92, 1.17)	0.536
Male recipient	0.86 (0.64, 1.17)	0.344	–	–
Male donor	0.89 (0.67, 1.19)	0.425	–	–
Recipients' BMI $\geq 25$ (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.92 (0.68, 1.25)	0.611	–	–
Donors' BMI $\geq 25$ (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	1.01 (0.72, 1.39)	0.984	–	–
LDLT vs. DDLT	0.33 (0.25, 0.43)	<0.001	0.22 (0.09, 0.54)	0.001
Hypertension	1.35 (0.96, 1.90)	0.081	–	–
Diabetes mellitus	1.23 (0.90, 1.67)	0.190	–	–
MELD score: $\geq 35$	2.89 (2.00, 4.19)	<0.001	–	–
HCC	0.81 (0.61, 1.08)	0.145	1.66 (1.13, 2.46)	0.011
Acute hepatitis	2.45 (1.42, 4.20)	0.001	1.90 (1.02, 3.55)	0.044
ABO incompatible	1.42 (0.91, 2.21)	0.123	1.40 (0.86, 2.29)	0.177
Use of steroids	0.32 (0.23, 0.44)	<0.001	0.57 (0.39, 0.84)	0.005
Use of anti-metabolites	0.36 (0.27, 0.48)	<0.001	0.56 (0.40, 0.78)	<0.001
Use of mTOR inhibitors	0.77 (0.48, 1.22)	0.264	–	–

HR, hazards ratio; CI, confidence interval; BMI, body-mass index; LDLT, living donor liver transplantation; DDLT, deceased donor liver transplantation; MELD, Model for End-Stage Liver Disease; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; mTOR, mammalian target of rapamycin.