

Supplementary Table 4. Multiple Cox regression analysis for risk factors influencing occurrence of rejection after liver transplantation

Variable	Multiple Cox regression			
	Univariate		Multivariate	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Rejection (n=2,326)				
Recipients' age	1.00 (0.98, 1.01)	0.783	0.90 (0.78, 1.05)	0.172
Donors' age	1.02 (1.01, 1.03)	0.001	1.068 (0.96, 1.20)	0.249
Male recipient	0.89 (0.66, 1.19)	0.425	–	–
Male donor	1.04 (0.78, 1.38)	0.815	–	–
Recipients' BMI ≥ 25 (kg/m ²)	1.03 (0.77, 1.39)	0.830	–	–
Donors' BMI ≥ 25 (kg/m ²)	1.02 (0.74, 1.40)	0.911	–	–
LDLT vs. DDLT	0.62 (0.46, 0.83)	0.001	0.66 (0.45, 0.99)	0.042
Hypertension	1.14 (0.80, 1.62)	0.463	–	–
Diabetes mellitus	1.03 (0.75, 1.41)	0.865	–	–
MELD score: ≥ 35	0.67 (0.38, 1.18)	0.164	–	–
HCC	0.88 (0.67, 1.15)	0.349	–	–
Acute hepatitis	0.69 (0.30, 1.58)	0.375	–	–
ABO incompatible	0.70 (0.50, 0.98)	0.036	1.79 (1.24, 2.59)	0.002
Use of steroids	1.89 (1.06, 3.39)	0.032	–	–
Use of anti-metabolites	1.35 (0.96, 1.90)	0.086	–	–
Use of mTOR inhibitors	1.51 (1.05, 2.17)	0.025	–	–

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.