

Supplementary Table 5. Multiple Cox regression analysis for risk factors influencing occurrence of renal dysfunction after liver transplantation

Variable	Multiple Cox regression			
	Univariate		Multivariate	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Renal dysfunction (n=2,556)				
Recipients' age	1.03 (1.02, 1.03)	<0.001	1.28 (1.19, 1.38)	<0.001
Donors' age	1.01 (1.00, 1.01)	0.001	–	–
Male recipient	0.71 (0.62, 0.81)	<0.001	1.03 (0.90, 1.18)	0.679
Male donor	1.04 (0.91, 1.19)	0.541	–	–
Recipients' BMI ≥ 25 (kg/m ²)	1.05 (0.89, 1.25)	0.512	–	–
Donors' BMI ≥ 25 (kg/m ²)	1.12 (0.93, 1.34)	0.225	–	–
LDLT vs. DDLT	0.62 (0.54, 0.71)	<0.001	0.79 (0.67, 0.93)	0.004
Hypertension	1.34 (1.14, 1.56)	<0.001	1.25 (1.06, 1.47)	0.007
Diabetes mellitus	1.32 (1.15, 1.52)	<0.001	1.20 (1.04, 1.39)	0.011
MELD score: ≥ 35	2.26 (1.73, 2.95)	<0.001	1.81 (1.47, 2.23)	<0.001
HCC	0.70 (0.61, 0.79)	<0.001	–	–
Acute hepatitis	1.27 (0.86, 1.89)	0.227	1.06 (0.78, 1.44)	0.695
ABO incompatible	1.46 (1.20, 1.78)	<0.001	–	–
Use of steroids	0.77 (0.64, 0.93)	0.007	0.82 (0.67, 0.99)	0.040
Use of anti-metabolites	0.78 (0.68, 0.89)	<0.001	–	–
Use of mTOR inhibitors	0.92 (0.76, 1.12)	0.412	–	–

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.