Supplementary Table 7. Multiple Cox regression analysis for risk factors influencing occurrence of infections after liver transplantation

Variable	Multiple Cox regression			
	Univariate		Multivariate	
	HR (95% CI)	*P*-value	HR (95% CI)	*P*-value
Infections (n=2,563)				
Recipients' age	1.01 (1.00, 1.02)	0.071	1.11 (1.03, 1.19)	0.009
Donors' age	1.02 (1.01, 1.02)	<0.001	–	–
Male recipient	0.79 (0.68, 0.92)	0.002	–	–
Male donor	0.98 (0.85, 1.13)	0.738	–	–
Recipients' BMI ≥25 (kg/m^2)	0.94 (0.79, 1.12)	0.499	–	–
Donors' BMI ≥25 (kg/m^2)	0.88 (0.73, 1.07)	0.197	–	–
LDLT vs. DDLT	0.49 (0.43, 0.57)	<0.001	–	–
Hypertension	0.94 (0.78, 1.13)	0.499	1.08 (0.85, 1.37)	0.527
Diabetes mellitus	1.09 (0.94, 1.28)	0.257	1.09 (0.93, 1.28)	0.268
MELD score: ≥35	2.49 (1.91, 3.25)	<0.001	1.86 (1.50, 2.30)	<0.001
HCC	0.74 (0.64, 0.85)	<0.001	–	–
Acute hepatitis	1.48 (0.99, 2.21)	0.051	0.83 (0.59, 1.17)	0.294
ABO incompatible	1.15 (0.94, 1.40)	0.168	1.10 (0.90, 1.35)	0.370
Use of steroids	0.38 (0.32, 0.46)	<0.001	–	–
Use of anti-metabolites	0.62 (0.54, 0.72)	<0.001	–	–
Use of mTOR inhibitors	1.40 (1.15, 1.69)	<0.001	–	–

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.

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