

**Supplementary Table 8.** Multiple Cox regression analysis for risk factors influencing occurrence of surgical complications after liver transplantation

Variable	Multiple Cox regression			
	Univariate		Multivariate	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Surgical complications (n=2,561)				
Recipients' age	1.00 (0.99, 1.01)	0.689	1.05 (0.96, 1.15)	0.280
Donors' age	1.01 (1.00, 1.01)	0.059	–	–
Male recipient	0.95 (0.79, 1.13)	0.537	–	–
Male donor	1.03 (0.87, 1.21)	0.771	–	–
Recipients' BMI $\geq 25$ (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	1.32 (1.09, 2.11)	0.031	1.06 (0.89, 1.25)	0.533
Donors' BMI $\geq 25$ (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.73 (0.51, 1.42)	0.846	–	–
LDLT vs. DDLT	0.94 (0.78, 1.14)	0.539	–	–
Hypertension	0.91 (0.74, 1.14)	0.417	–	–
Diabetes mellitus	0.80 (0.66, 0.98)	0.028	0.79 (0.65, 0.97)	0.021
MELD score: $\geq 35$	1.72 (1.25, 1.87)	0.005	1.46 (1.11, 1.92)	0.007
HCC	0.93 (0.79, 1.09)	0.352	0.95 (0.80, 1.13)	0.550
Acute hepatitis	1.45 (0.94, 1.87)	0.650	–	–
ABO incompatible	0.91 (0.73, 1.13)	0.388	–	–
Use of steroids	0.86 (0.67, 1.11)	0.246	–	–
Use of anti-metabolites	0.91 (0.76, 1.09)	0.284	–	–
Use of mTOR inhibitors	0.97 (0.76, 1.24)	0.802	–	–

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.