

**Supplementary Table 3.** Multiple Cox regression analysis for risk factors influencing occurrence of HCC recurrence after liver transplantation

Variable	Multiple Cox regression			
	Univariate		Multivariate	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
HCC recurrence (n=1,492)				
Recipients' age	0.99 (0.97, 1.02)	0.430	0.94 (0.74, 1.19)	0.610
Donors' age	1.00 (0.99, 1.01)	0.911	—	—
Male recipient	2.53 (1.32, 4.86)	0.005	—	—
Male donor	0.74 (0.50, 1.09)	0.130	—	—
Recipients' BMI $\geq 25$ (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.53 (0.47, 1.23)	0.472	—	—
Donors' BMI $\geq 25$ (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.98 (0.82, 1.56)	0.614	—	—
LDLT vs. DDLT	1.18 (0.70, 2.00)	0.527	—	—
Hypertension	1.38 (0.87, 2.19)	0.167	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	0.92 (0.58, 1.46)	0.732	—	—
MELD score: $\geq 35$	1.62 (0.53, 2.82)	0.326	1.58 (0.64, 3.92)	0.321
HCC	19.81 (2.76, 142.02)	0.003	—	—
Acute hepatitis	1.52 (0.72, 2.96)	0.612	—	—
Pretransplant HCC beyond Milan criteria vs. within Milan criteria	3.19 (1.84, 4.52)	<0.001	3.06 (2.00, 4.69)	<0.001
ABO incompatible	0.60 (0.38, 0.95)	0.029	—	—
Use of steroids	0.86 (0.45, 1.65)	0.642	—	—
Use of anti-metabolites	0.89 (0.57, 1.38)	0.595	—	—
Use of mTOR inhibitors	4.74 (3.20, 7.02)	<0.001	3.42 (2.25, 5.20)	<0.001

HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; 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; mTOR, mammalian target of rapamycin.