

Supplementary Table 6. Multiple Cox regression analysis for risk factors influencing occurrence of renal failure after liver transplantation

Variable	Multiple Cox regression			
	Univariate		Multivariate	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Renal failure (n=2,561)				
Recipients' age	1.03 (1.01, 1.05)	0.010	1.40 (1.15, 1.70)	<0.001
Donors' age	1.03 (1.02, 1.04)	<0.001	–	–
Male recipient	0.77 (0.54, 1.10)	0.151	0.84 (0.59, 1.19)	0.315
Male donor	0.80 (0.57, 1.13)	0.205	–	–
Recipients' BMI ≥ 25 (kg/m ²)	1.23 (0.86, 1.75)	0.251	1.18 (0.83, 1.69)	0.349
Donors' BMI ≥ 25 (kg/m ²)	1.21 (0.84, 1.77)	0.311	–	–
LDLT vs. DDLT	0.20 (0.14, 0.28)	<0.001	0.44 (0.29, 0.66)	<0.001
Hypertension	1.53 (1.03, 2.27)	0.033	1.23 (0.81, 1.88)	0.338
Diabetes mellitus	1.47 (1.03, 2.09)	0.036	1.42 (0.97, 2.08)	0.072
MELD score: ≥ 35	8.49 (5.86, 12.31)	<0.001	5.07 (2.12, 12.13)	<0.001
HCC	0.51 (0.36, 0.73)	<0.001	–	–
Acute hepatitis	0.88 (0.35, 2.19)	0.782	–	–
ABO incompatible	1.87 (1.03, 3.38)	0.039	–	–
Use of steroids	0.36 (0.25, 0.54)	<0.001	0.46 (0.31, 0.69)	<0.001
Use of anti-metabolites	0.39 (0.28, 0.55)	<0.001	0.53 (0.37, 0.76)	<0.001
Use of mTOR inhibitors	1.32 (0.83, 2.08)	0.240	–	–

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.