

**Supplementary Table 9.** Multiple Cox regression analysis for risk factors influencing occurrence of NODM after liver transplantation

Variable	Multiple Cox regression			
	Univariate		Multivariate	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
NODM (n=2,554)				
Recipients' age	1.01 (1.00, 1.03)	0.032	1.10 (0.98, 1.23)	0.100
Donors' age	0.99 (0.99, 1.00)	0.034	—	—
Male recipient	1.08 (0.86, 1.35)	0.536	1.21 (0.98, 1.51)	0.082
Male donor	1.27 (1.02, 1.58)	0.031	—	—
Recipients' BMI $\geq 25$ (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	1.37 (1.09, 1.70)	0.006	1.39 (1.13, 1.71)	0.002
Donors' BMI $\geq 25$ (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.76 (0.59, 0.99)	0.039	—	—
LDLT vs. DDLT	1.30 (1.01, 1.67)	0.042		
Hypertension	1.02 (0.79, 1.33)	0.877	0.91 (0.69, 1.19)	0.490
Diabetes mellitus	—	—	—	—
MELD score: $\geq 35$	0.78 (0.53, 1.16)	0.225	—	—
HCC	0.88 (0.72, 1.08)	0.217	—	—
Acute hepatitis	0.53 (0.26, 1.05)	0.068	—	—
ABO incompatible	0.84 (0.64, 1.09)	0.185	—	—
Use of steroids	3.03 (1.81, 5.08)	<0.001	3.24 (1.90, 5.54)	<0.001
Use of anti-metabolites	0.74 (0.59, 0.91)	0.005	0.68 (0.54, 0.84)	<0.001
Use of mTOR inhibitors	0.75 (0.53, 1.06)	0.102	—	—

NODM, new onset diabetes mellitus; 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.