

Supplementary data

Table 1. The relative risk of cholesterol and LDL ratio >1.10 in CHC patients treated with DAA regimens at SVR₁₂ (n=487)

DAA regimen	Cholesterol ratio		LDL ratio	
	SVR12/baseline >1.10		SVR12/baseline >1.10	
	RR (95%CI)	p	RR (95%CI)	p
Sofosbuvir-based regimen (n=330) vs Non-Sofosbuvir-based regimen (n=157)	0.90 (0.61–1.32)	0.584	0.93 (0.64–1.36)	0.713
SOF/VEL (n=124) vs SOF/LED (n=206)	1.07 (0.68–1.67)	0.774	0.97 (0.62–1.52)	0.908
SOF/VEL (n=124) vs GLE/PIB (n=122)	0.97 (0.59–1.60)	0.904	1.30 (0.63–1.70)	0.904
SOF/LED (n=206) vs GLE/PIB (n=122)	0.91 (0.58–1.42)	0.674	1.06 (0.68–1.66)	0.803
SOF/VEL (n=124) vs ELB/GRA (n=35)	0.83 (0.39–1.76)	0.627	0.59 (0.27–1.30)	0.191
SOF/LED (n=206) vs ELB/GRA (n=35)	0.78 (0.38–1.59)	0.491	0.61 (0.29–1.29)	0.196
GLE/PIB (n=122) vs ELB/GRA (n=35)	0.86 (0.40–1.82)	0.685	0.58 (0.26–1.26)	0.167

Table 2. The multivariable logistic regression of total cholesterol and LDL-C ratio >1.10 and 1.25 in CHC patients at week 4

Variables	Total cholesterol ratio				LDL-C ratio			
	Week 4/baseline >1.10		Week 4/baseline >1.25		Week 4/baseline >1.10		Week 4/baseline >1.25	
	Adj RR (95%CI)	p	Adj RR (95%CI)	p	Adj RR (95%CI)	p	Adj RR (95%CI)	p
Sofosbuvir-based DAAs (yes vs no)	2.83 (1.85–4.34)	<0.001	2.43 (1.41–4.21)	0.001	1.91 (1.25–2.91)	0.003	2.00 (1.29–3.11)	0.002
HIV (positive vs negative)	1.09 (0.52–2.25)	0.822	0.53 (0.21–1.37)	0.195	1.24 (0.60–2.57)	0.564	1.04 (0.51–2.15)	0.905
WBC (baseline)	0.99 (0.99–0.99)	0.033	1.00 (0.99–1.00)	0.593	0.99 (0.99–1.00)	0.304	1.00 (0.99–1.00)	0.942
Platelet (baseline)	1.00 (0.99–1.00)	0.349	1.00 (0.99–1.00)	0.723	1.00 (0.99–1.00)	0.974	1.00 (0.99–1.00)	0.858
Direct bilirubin (baseline)	1.10 (0.83–1.45)	0.505	0.95 (0.63–1.44)	0.825	1.05 (0.80–1.38)	0.701	0.75 (0.39–1.45)	0.393
AST (baseline)	1.00 (0.99–1.01)	0.105	1.00 (0.99–1.01)	0.279	1.00 (0.99–1.01)	0.066	1.01 (1.01–1.01)	0.021
Creatinine (baseline)	1.28 (0.96–1.70)	0.093	1.37 (0.97–1.94)	0.075	1.38 (0.98–1.93)	0.064	1.31 (0.96–1.79)	0.089
eGFR (baseline)	1.00 (0.99–1.01)	0.679	1.00 (0.99–1.01)	0.995	0.99 (0.99–1.01)	0.931	1.00 (0.99–1.01)	0.673
eGFR ≥60 mL/min/1.73m ² (yes vs no)	0.89 (0.41–1.93)	0.766	0.68 (0.29–1.58)	0.370	0.90 (0.42–1.97)	0.801	0.81 (0.38–1.74)	0.590
Hemodialysis (yes vs no)	0.10 (0.01–0.85)	0.034	0.04 (0.01–0.74)	0.031	0.02 (0.01–0.36)	0.007	0.07 (0.01–0.85)	0.037
F4 fibrosis (yes vs no)	0.73 (0.35–1.51)	0.394	0.66 (0.28–1.56)	0.345	0.78 (0.38–1.64)	0.517	0.94 (0.45–1.94)	0.857

Table 3. Chronic disease stratification of SOF- and non-SOF groups

	All patients (n=487)	Patients with SOF- based regimen (n=330)	Patients with Non- SOF-based regimen (n=157)	<i>p</i> [#]
Cardiovascular diseases, (%)	99 (20.3)	57 (17.3)	42 (26.8)	0.015
Hypercholesterolemia, (%) (TC ≥200 mg/dL and/or LDL ≥130 mg/dL)	85 (17.5)	56 (17)	29 18.5)	0.703
Diabetes mellitus, (%)	65 (13.4)	40 (12.1)	25 (15.9)	0.257
Chronic kidney disease , (%) (eGFR ≤45mL/min/1.73m ²)	48 (9.9)	21 (6.4)	27 (17.2)	<0.001

#SOF-based regimen versus Non-SOF-based regimen.
Categorical variables are expressed as number of patients (n) with frequencies (%) analyzed by Chi-squared test and Fisher’s exact test.

Table 4. The incidence of 10% increase in TC or LDL-C at week 4 in CHC patients treated with SOF- or non-SOF-based regimens by disease subgroups

Disease subgroups	Total cholesterol >10% at week 4			LDL-C >10% at week 4		
	SOF-based regimens	non-SOF-based regimens	<i>p</i>	SOF-based regimens	non-SOF-based regimens	<i>p</i>
	n/N (%)	n/N (%)		n/N (%)	n/N (%)	
Cardiovascular diseases	39/57 (68.4)	16/42 (38.1)	0.004	42/57 (73.7)	22/42 (52.4)	0.035
Hypercholesterolemia (TC≥200 mg/dL and/or LDL≥130 mg/dL)	23/56 (41.2)	8/29 (27.6)	0.245	21/56 (37.5)	6/29 (20.7)	0.144
Diabetes mellitus	25/40 (62.5)	12/25 (48)	0.307	30/40 (75)	14/25 (56)	0.172
Chronic kidney disease (eGFR≤45mL/min/1.73m ²)	14/21 (66.7)	11/27 (40.7)	0.089	14/21 (66.7)	9/27 (33.3)	0.040

N: total number of the subgroup; n: number of TC or LDL-C increase larger than 10%.

Table 5. The incidence of 10% increase in TC or LDL-C at SVR12 in CHC patients treated with SOF- or non-SOF-based regimens by disease subgroups

Disease subgroups	Total cholesterol >10% at SVR12			LDL-C >10% at SVR12		
	SOF-based regimens	non-SOF-based regimens	<i>p</i>	SOF-based regimens	non-SOF-based regimens	<i>p</i>
	n/N (%)	n/N (%)		n/N (%)	n/N (%)	
Cardiovascular diseases	21/57 (36.8)	21/42 (50)	0.221	25/57 (43.9)	28/42 (66.7)	0.027
Hypercholesterolemia (TC≥200 mg/dL and/or LDL≥130 mg/dL)	8/56 (14.3)	8/29 (27.6)	0.154	11/56 (19.6)	9/29 (31)	0.285
Diabetes mellitus	18/40 (45)	14/25 (56)	0.450	20/40 (50)	14/25 (56)	0.799
Chronic kidney disease (eGFR≤45mL/min/1.73m ²)	11/21 (52.4)	14/27 (51.9)	1.000	11/21 (52.4)	16/27 (59.3)	0.771

N: total number of the subgroup; n: number of TC or LDL-C increase larger than 10%.

Table 6. The effect of cholesterol level on the incidence of 10% increase in TC or LDL-C at week 4 in CHC patients treated with SOF- or non-SOF-based regimens

Disease subgroups	TC >10% at week 4		<i>p</i>	LDL-C >10% at week 4		<i>p</i>
	SOF-based regimens	non-SOF-based regimens		SOF-based regimens	non-SOF-based regimens	
	n/N (%)	n/N (%)		n/N (%)	n/N (%)	
Normal cholesterol level (TC <200 mg/dL and LDL <130 mg/dL)	188/274 (68.6)	54/128 (42.2)	<0.001	194/274 (70.8)	69/128 (53.9)	0.001
Hypercholesterolemia (TC ≥200 mg/dL and/or LDL ≥130 mg/dL)	23/56 (41.2)	8/29 (27.6)	0.245	21/56 (37.5)	6/29 (20.7)	0.144

N: total number of the subgroup; n: number of TC or LDL-C increase larger than 10%.

Table 7. The effect of cholesterol level on the incidence of 10% increase in TC or LDL-C at SVR12 in CHC patients treated with SOF- or non-SOF-based regimens

Disease subgroups	TC >10% at SVR12		<i>p</i>	LDL-C >10% at SVR12		<i>p</i>
	SOF-based regimens	non-SOF-based regimens		SOF-based regimens	non-SOF-based regimens	
	n/N (%)	n/N (%)		n/N (%)	n/N (%)	
Normal cholesterol level (TC <200 mg/dL and LDL <130 mg/dL)	143/274 (52.2)	68/128 (53.1)	0.861	166/274 (60.6)	78/128 (60.9)	0.946
Hypercholesterolemia (TC ≥200 mg/dL and/or LDL ≥130 mg/dL)	8/56 (14.3)	8/29 (27.6)	0.154	11/56 (19.6)	9/29 (31)	0.285

N: total number of the subgroup; n: number of TC or LDL-C increase larger than 10%.