

**Supplementary Table 15. Time persistence effect on hepatic failure development following zoster vaccination**

Time (yr)	Events, n (%)	aHR (95% CI)	
		Model 1 <sup>a)</sup>	Model 2 <sup>b)</sup>
< 1			
Unvaccinated	228 (0.03)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	142 (0.02)	0.62 (0.50 to 0.77)	0.62 (0.50 to 0.76) <sup>c)</sup>
1–2			
Unvaccinated	188 (0.03)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	141 (0.02)	0.75 (0.60 to 0.93) <sup>c)</sup>	0.75 (0.61 to 0.94) <sup>c)</sup>
2–4			
Unvaccinated	247 (0.03)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	177 (0.02)	0.74 (0.61 to 0.90) <sup>c)</sup>	0.74 (0.61 to 0.90) <sup>c)</sup>
4–6			
Unvaccinated	118 (0.02)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	178 (0.01)	0.78 (0.58 to 1.03)	0.76 (0.57 to 1.02)
6–8			
Unvaccinated	42 (0.01)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	24 (0.003)	0.74 (0.45 to 1.22)	0.73 (0.44 to 1.21)
≥ 8			
Unvaccinated	1 (0.0001)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	1 (0.0001)	1.20 (0.08 to 19.22)	0.87 (0.05 to 14.44)

aHR, adjusted hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

<sup>a)</sup>Models 1: adjusted for age (50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and ≥ 65 years) and sex.<sup>b)</sup>Model 2: adjusted for age (50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and ≥ 65 years); sex; household income (low income, middle income, and high income); region of residence (urban and rural); Charlson comorbidity index (0, 1, and ≥ 2); obesity (underweight [ $< 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ], normal [ $18.5\text{--}22.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ], overweight [ $23.0\text{--}24.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ], and obese [ $\geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ]); blood pressure (systolic blood pressure  $< 140 \text{ mmHg}$  and diastolic blood pressure  $< 90 \text{ mmHg}$  and systolic blood pressure  $\geq 140 \text{ mmHg}$  or diastolic blood pressure  $\geq 90 \text{ mmHg}$ ); fasting blood glucose ( $< 100$  and  $\geq 100 \text{ mg/dL}$ ); glomerular filtration rate ( $< 60$ ,  $60\text{--}89$ , and  $\geq 90 \text{ mL/min/1.73 m}^2$ ); smoking status (non-, ex-, and current smoker); alcohol consumption (drinks;  $< 1$ ,  $1\text{--}2$ ,  $3\text{--}4$ , and  $\geq 5$  days per week); aerobic physical activity (sufficient and insufficient); and history of medication use for coronary artery disease, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, and hypertension.<sup>c)</sup>Significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ).