**Supplementary Table 18. Time persistence effect on chronic hepatitis development following zoster vaccination**

| Time (yr) | Events, n (%) | aHR (95% CI) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Model 1[a] | Model 2[b] |
| < 1 | | | |
| Unvaccinated | 5,306 (0.73) | 1.0 (reference) | 1.0 (reference) |
| Vaccinated | 4,637 (0.63) | 0.87 (0.84 to 0.91)[c] | 0.86 (0.83 to 0.90)[c] |
| 1–2 | | | |
| Unvaccinated | 5,171 (0.71) | 1.0 (reference) | 1.0 (reference) |
| Vaccinated | 4,181 (0.57) | 0.81 (0.77 to 0.84)[c] | 0.80 (0.77 to 0.83)[c] |
| 2–4 | | | |
| Unvaccinated | 7,949 (1.09) | 1.0 (reference) | 1.0 (reference) |
| Vaccinated | 6,038 (0.83) | 0.79 (0.76 to 0.82)[c] | 0.79 (0.76 to 0.82)[c] |
| 4–6 | | | |
| Unvaccinated | 4,227 (0.58) | 1.0 (reference) | 1.0 (reference) |
| Vaccinated | 2,965 (0.41) | 0.80 (0.77 to 0.85)[c] | 0.80 (0.76 to 0.84)[c] |
| 6–8 | | | |
| Unvaccinated | 1,072 (0.15) | 1.0 (reference) | 1.0 (reference) |
| Vaccinated | 759 (0.10) | 0.89 (0.81 to 0.97)[c] | 0.84 (0.76 to 0.92)[c] |
| ≥ 8 | | | |
| Unvaccinated | 40 (0.01) | 1.0 (reference) | 1.0 (reference) |
| Vaccinated | 19 (0.003) | 0.65 (0.38 to 1.13) | 0.63 (0.36 to 1.10) |

aHR, adjusted hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

[a]Models 1: adjusted for age (50–54, 55–59, 60-64, and ≥ 65 years) and sex.

[b]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 kg/$m^2$], normal [18.5–22.9 kg/$m^2$], overweight [23.0–24.9 kg/$m^2$], and obese [≥ 25.0 kg/$m^2$]); blood pressure (systolic blood pressure < 140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure < 90 mmHg and systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg); fasting blood glucose (< 100 and ≥ 100 mg/dL); glomerular filtration rate (< 60, 60–89, and ≥ 90 mL/min/1.73 $m^2$); smoking status (non-, ex-, and current smoker); alcohol consumption (drinks; < 1, 1–2, 3–4, and ≥ 5 days per week); aerobic physical activity (sufficient and insufficient); and history of medication use for coronary artery disease, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, and hypertension.

[c]Significant differences ($p < 0.05$).


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