

Supplementary Table 20. Time persistence effect on cholelithiasis development following zoster vaccination

Time (yr)	Events, n (%)	aHR (95% CI)	
		Model 1 ^{a)}	Model 2 ^{b)}
< 1			
Unvaccinated	4,360 (0.60)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	3,808 (0.52)	0.87 (0.84 to 0.91) ^{c)}	0.87 (0.83 to 0.90) ^{c)}
1–2			
Unvaccinated	4,319 (0.59)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	3,480 (0.48)	0.80 (0.77 to 0.84) ^{c)}	0.80 (0.76 to 0.84) ^{c)}
2–4			
Unvaccinated	6,585 (0.90)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	5,066 (0.69)	0.80 (0.78 to 0.83) ^{c)}	0.81 (0.78 to 0.84) ^{c)}
4–6			
Unvaccinated	3,658 (0.50)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	2,556 (0.35)	0.81 (0.77 to 0.86) ^{c)}	0.80 (0.76 to 0.84) ^{c)}
6–8			
Unvaccinated	1,032 (0.14)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	713 (0.10)	0.88 (0.80 to 0.97) ^{c)}	0.84 (0.77 to 0.93) ^{c)}
≥ 8			
Unvaccinated	26 (0.004)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	20 (0.003)	1.06 (0.59 to 1.90)	1.10 (0.61 to 2.00)

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 [$< 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$], 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 ≥ 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 ($p < 0.05$).