Supplementary Table 21. Time persistence effect on acute pancreatitis development following zoster vaccination

Time (yr)	Events, n (%)	aHR (95% CI)	
		Model 1[a]	Model 2[b]
< 1			
Unvaccinated	918 (0.13)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	791 (0.11)	0.86 (0.78 to 0.95)[c]	0.86 (0.78 to 0.94)[c]
1–2			
Unvaccinated	974 (0.13)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	740 (0.10)	0.76 (0.69 to 0.83)[c]	0.75 (0.69 to 0.83)[c]
2–4			
Unvaccinated	1,375 (0.19)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	1,163 (0.16)	0.88 (0.82 to 0.95)[c]	0.88 (0.82 to 0.95)[c]
4–6			
Unvaccinated	774 (0.11)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	559 (0.08)	0.84 (0.75 to 0.93)[c]	0.82 (0.73 to 0.91)[c]
6–8			
Unvaccinated	203 (0.03)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	171 (0.02)	1.07 (0.88 to 1.32)	1.01 (0.83 to 1.25)
≥ 8			
Unvaccinated	7 (0.0009)	1.0 (reference)	1.0 (reference)
Vaccinated	5 (0.0007)	0.98 (0.31 to 3.11)	0.95 (0.30 to 3.06)

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 ($p < 0.05$).