

Table S1. Demographics and characteristics of female and male in BCLC stage 0-B
HBV-related HCC patients

Demographic and clinical values	Female n=260(%)	Male n=942(%)	p Value
Age(y)			<0.0001
≤50	33 (12.7)	304 (32.3)	
>50	227 (87.3)	638 (67.7)	
Smoking			<0.0001
Non-smoker	249 (95.8)	492 (52.2)	
Smoker	11 (4.2)	450 (47.8)	
Alcohol			<0.0001
No alcohol	254 (97.7)	542 (57.5)	
Alcohol	6 (2.3)	400 (42.5)	
HBV-DNA(IU/ml)			0.079
Low≤500	158 (60.8)	515 (54.7)	
High>500	102 (39.2)	427 (45.3)	
HBeAg at baseline			0.642
Negative	178 (68.5)	659 (70.0)	
Positive	82 (31.5)	283 (30.0)	
Tumor multiplicity			0.034
Solitary	180 (69.2)	585 (62.1)	
Multiple	80 (30.8)	357 (37.9)	
Tumor size(cm)			0.035
≤5	225 (86.5)	762 (80.9)	
>5	35 (13.5)	180 (19.1)	
PVTT at baseline			0.965
Yes	2 (0.8)	7 (0.7)	
No	258 (99.2)	935 (99.3)	
Cirrhosis			0.079
Yes	244 (93.8)	851 (90.3)	
No	16 (6.2)	91 (9.7)	
WBC (10 ⁹ /L)			<0.0001
Low≤4	159 (61.2)	343 (36.4)	
High>4	101 (38.8)	599 (63.6)	
HGB(g/L)			<0.0001

Low \leq 120	123 (47.3)	225 (23.9)	
High $>$ 120	137 (52.7)	717 (76.1)	
PLT ($10^9/L$)			<0.0001
Low \leq 100	168 (64.6)	443 (47.0)	
High $>$ 100	92 (35.4)	499 (53.0)	
ALT (U/L)			0.001
Normal \leq 50	213 (81.9)	679 (72.1)	
High $>$ 50	47 (18.1)	263 (27.9)	
TBIL(μ mol/L)			0.853
Normal \leq 18.8	162 (62.3)	581 (61.7)	
High $>$ 18.8	98 (37.7)	361 (38.3)	
ALB(g/L)			0.056
Normal \leq 40	183 (70.4)	603 (64.0)	
High $>$ 40	77 (29.6)	339 (36.0)	
r-GGT(U/L)			<0.0001
Normal \leq 60	195 (75.0)	509 (54.0)	
High $>$ 60	65 (25.0)	433 (46.0)	
PTA(%)			0.744
Low \leq 70	68 (26.2)	237 (25.2)	
High $>$ 70	192 (73.8)	705 (74.8)	
AFP(ng/ml)			0.373
Low \leq 400	203 (78.1)	759 (80.6)	
High $>$ 400	57 (21.9)	183 (19.4)	

p Value between female and male groups.

PVTT, portal vein tumor thrombus; WBC, white blood cell; RBC, Red blood cell; HGB, haemoglobin; PLT, platelet; CR, creatinine; AFP, alpha-fetoprotein; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; TBIL, total bilirubin; ALB, albumin; γ -GGT, γ -glutamyl transferase; PTA, prothrombin time activity .

Table S2. Multivariate analysis of risk factors related to overall survival and progression-free survival in our prospective cohort study for BCLC stage 0-B HBV-related HCC patients

Variable	Overall Survival			Progression-free Survival		
	HR	95%CI	P	HR	95%CI	P
Gender						
Male	1			1		
Female	0.336	0.131-0.859	0.023	0.536	0.292-0.985	0.044
Child-Pugh						
A	1			1		
B	1.762	0.965-3.216	0.065	1.782	1.183-2.683	0.006
HBV-DNA(IU/ml)						
Low≤500	1			----		
High>500	2.923	1.701-5.021	<0.0001	----	----	----
r-GGT(U/L)						
Low≤60	----			1		
High>60	----	----	----	1.648	1.112-2.442	0.013
HGB(g/L)						
Low≤120	1			----		
High>120	0.479	0.263-0.874	0.016	----	----	----
AFP(ng/ml)						
Low≤400	1			1		
High>400	2.155	1.255-3.702	0.005	1.629	1.079-2.460	0.020

γ-GGT, γ-glutamyl transferase; HGB, haemoglobin; AFP, alpha-fetoprotein; Cox proportional hazards model; P < 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

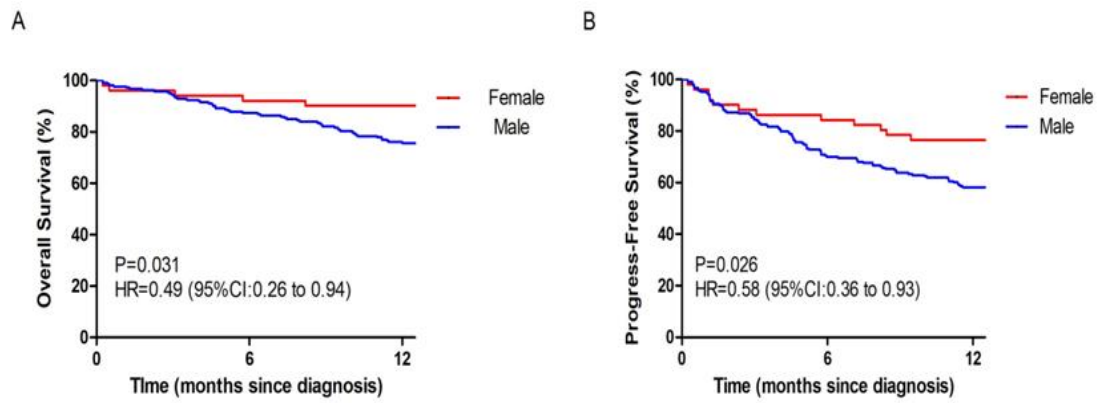


Fig.S1. Overall survival (OS) and Progression-free survival (PFS) in prospective cohort study for BCLC stage 0-B HBV-related HCC patients. (A-B) The OS (A) and PFS (B) in BCLC stage 0-B.