| **Supplementary Table 2.** The odds of having a ALT flare were compared between participants who were anti-HEV positive and those who were anti-HEV negative using conditional logistic regression with propensity score matching for flare cases vs controls, both at-flare and post-flare. | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cases** | **Matched Controls** | **Odds Ratio**c **(95%CI)**d |
| **At-flare samples** a | **n=72** | **n=288** |  |
| **Anti-HEV**, n(%) |  |  |  |
| Negative (IgG- and IgM-) | 46 (64%) | 186 (65%) | Reference |
| Positive (IgG+ or IgM+) | 26 (36%) | 102 (35%) | 1.3 (0.7, 2.5) |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Post-flare samples** b | **n=51** | **n=204** |  |
| **Anti-HEV**, n(%) |  |  |  |
| Negative (IgG- and IgM-) | 35 (69%) | 144 (71%) | Reference |
| Positive (IgG+ or IgM+) | 16 (31%) | 60 (29%) | 1.2 (0.6, 2.6) |
| a At-flare samples: cases and controls were matched by propensity scores accounting for sex, age, place of birth, and HBeAg status.  b Post-flare samples: cases and controls were matched by propensity scores accounting for sex, age, place of birth, HBeAg status, and time between samples.  c The odds ratio (OR) of ALT flare associated with seroprevalence of anti-HEV were estimated by conditional logistic regression models.  d If 95% confidence interval (CI) includes 1, there is no statistically significant difference between the group and the reference group. | | | |