Supplementary table 1: Incidence rate and adjusted hazard ratio of HBV reactivation in HBsAg-negative patients receiving rituximab for different autoimmune diseases

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Number of HBV reactivation events | Number of patients | Person-years† | Incidence rate (per 1000 person-years) | Adjusted HR (95% CI) ‡ | *p* value |
| RA | 2 | 129 | 697 | 2.9 | Reference | - |
| SLE | 6 | 233 | 957 | 6.3 | 4.1 (0.8-21.7) | 0.09 |
| Sjogren | 3 | 130 | 516 | 5.8 | 2.5 (0.4-15.5) | 0.3 |
| APS | 2 | 115 | 437 | 4.6 | 2.9 (0.4-21.7) | 0.3 |
| Vasculitis§ | 1 | 50 | 141 | 7.1 | 2.5 (0.2-28.6) | 0.5 |
| UCTD | 1 | 69 | 299 | 3.3 | 1.8 (0.2-20.8) | 0.6 |

† Calculated by time from rituximab initiation to last follow-up or time of HBV reactivation.

‡ Adjusted by age.

§ Includes ANCA vasculitis, cryoglobulinemic vasculitis and unclassified vasculitis.

APS = antiphospholipid syndrome; RA = rheumatoid arthritis; Sjogren = Sjogren’s syndrome; SLE = systemic lupus erythematosus; UCTD = unclassified connective tissue disease.

Supplementary table 2: Univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis for risk factors of HBV reactivation in anti-HBc-positive patients receiving rituximab for autoimmune diseases

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Univariate | Multivariate |
| HR (95% CI) | *p* value | HR (95% CI) | *p* value |
| Age | 1.04 (1.00 -1.08) | 0.076 | 1.01 (0.95-1.07) | 0.8 |
| Baseline anti-HBs positivity | 0.11 (0.03-0.44) | 0.002\* | 0.13 (0.03-0.56) | 0.004\* |
| Baseline serum IgG level  | 1.00 (1.00-1.00) | 0.6 | - | - |
| Other autoimmune disease versus RA | 2.24 (0.51-9.84) | 0.3 | - | - |
| Concomitant glucocorticoid use during rituximab | 4.11 (0.54-31.0) | 0.2 | 2.40 (0.26-318) | 0.5 |

RA = rheumatoid arthritis