**Sensitivity analyses using the reference intervals as in other studies, specifically, TSH 0.4-4.0 mIU/L and FT4 0.85-1.94 ng/dL: based on references** [**34**](#_ENREF_34) **&** [**35**](#_ENREF_35) **(Supplementary Tables 5 to 6)**

**Supplementary Table 5.** Hazard ratios (95% CIs) for liver cancer mortality by baseline thyroid hormone level in the overall population (n = 517,996)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TSH (µlU/mL) | Multivariable-adjusted HR†  (95% CI) | FT4 (ng/dL) | Multivariable-adjusted HR†  (95% CI) |
| Low (n = 8,567) | 1.10 (0.49-2.48) | Low (n = 2,847) | 1.14 (0.53-2.44) |
| Normal (n = 466,410) | 1.00 (reference) | Normal (n = 512,149) | 1.00 (reference) |
| High (n = 43,019) | 0.97 (0.67-1.41) | High (n = 3,000) | 0.74 (0.10-5.30) |
| *P* for trend | .796 | *P* for trend | .660 |

*Note:* Cox proportional hazard models using age as a timescale were used to estimate hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals.

†Multivariable model 1 was adjusted for age (timescale), sex (male or female), center (Seoul or Suwon), year of screening exam (1-year category), smoking status (never, past, current, or unknown), alcohol intake (none, < 20, or ≥ 20 g/day, unknown), regular exercise (< 3, ≥ 3 times a week, or unknown), BMI (continuous), education level (< community college graduate, ≥ community college graduate, or unknown), and family history of cancer (no, yes, or unknown), viral hepatitis (no or yes), fatty liver (no or yes), liver cirrhosis (no or yes), and FIB-4 (continuous).