**Supplementary Table 2. Demographic and clinical characteristics of sub-groups in the Ditan study**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Non-HCC** | **HCC** | ***p*-value****(non-PVT in two sub-groups)** |
| **Variables** | **non-PVT****(n = 71)** | **PVT****(n = 20)** | ***p*-value** | **non-PVT****(n = 35)** | **PVT****(n = 19)** | ***p*-value** |
| Age, years | 53 ± 10 | 56 ± 12 | 0.280 | 60 ± 6 | 58 ± 7 | 0.173 | **0.000** |
| Gender, male | 45 (63.4%) | 13 (65.0%) | 0.894 | 29 (82.9%) | 17 (89.5%) | 0.801 | **0.040** |
| Child-Pugh score | 7 [5-9] | 7 [7-9] | 0.183 | 7 [5-7] | 9 [7-11] | **0.006** | **0.360** |
| Child-Pugh grade |  |  | **0.005\*** |  |  | **0.039\*** | 0.853\* |
| A | 31 (43.7%) | 4 (20.0%) | 0.055 | 17 (48.6%) | 3 (15.8%) | **0.017** | 0.633 |
| B | 25 (35.2%) | 15 (75.0%) | **0.002** | 12 (34.3%) | 9 (47.4%) | 0.346 | 0.925 |
| C | 15 (21.1%) | 1 (5.0%) | 0.094 | 6 (17.1%) | 7 (36.8%) | 0.106 | 0.628 |
| Hepatocellular Carcinoma | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | – | 35 (100.0%) | 19 (100.0%) | – | **0.000** |
| Varices | 34 (47.9%) | 18 (90.0%) | **0.001** | 25 (71.4%) | 13 (68.4%) | 0.817 | **0.022** |
| History of Varices bleeding | 10 (14.1%) | 6 (30.0%) | 0.187 | 4 (11.4%) | 4 (21.1%) | 0.583 | 0.940 |
| Ascites | 31 (43.7%) | 13 (65.0%) | 0.092 | 15 (42.9%) | 15 (78.9%) | **0.011** | 0.937 |
| Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis | 6 (8.5%) | 1 (5.0%) | 0.971 | 6 (17.1%) | 4 (21.1%) | 1.000 | 0.316 |
| Hepatic encephalopathy | 6 (8.5%) | 2 (10.0%) | 1.000 | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (5.3%) | 0.352 | 0.186 |
| Diabetes | 11 (15.5%) | 2 (10.0%) | 0.796 | 7 (20.0%) | 2 (10.5%) | 0.610 | 0.561 |
| Hypertension | 14 (19.7%) | 2 (10.0%) | 0.499 | 7 (20.0%) | 1 (5.3%) | 0.292 | 0.973 |
| Splenomegaly | 13 (18.3%) | 4 (20.0%) | 1.000 | 6 (17.1%) | 3 (15.8%) | 1.000 | 0.883 |
| Hyper-spleen | 36 (50.7%) | 9 (45.0%) | 0.652 | 22 (62.9%) | 13 (68.4%) | 0.683 | 0.237 |
| Splenectomy | 2 (2.8%) | 6 (30.0%) | **0.001** | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | – | 1.000 |

Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation for continuous variables and number (%) for categorical variables. The differences between the two groups were tested using one-way t-tests (for normally distributed continuous variables) or Chi-square tests (for categorical variables). A two-sided α of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. *p*-values < 0.05 are shown in bold. *p*\* represents the difference in the distribution of Child-Pugh grades between the two groups. HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; PVT, portal vein thrombosis.