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| **Table S3. Cancer risks after 10 years of follow-up for patients younger than 45 years at time of diagnosis with autoimmune hepatitis (AIH).** Shown with 95% confidence intervals. |
|  | **10-year cumulative risk *(%)*** | **Adjusted risk ratio at 10 years** |
|  | *AIH vs. Controls* |
| Any cancer | 2.8 (1.5-4.7) | 1.3 (0.7-2.4) |
| Hepatocellular carcinoma | 0 | – |
| Primary liver cancer except hepatocellular carcinoma | 0.16 (0.02-0.88) | – |
| Colorectal cancer | 0.16 (0.02-0.87) | 10.7 (0.7-170.4) |
| Gastrointestinal cancer except colorectal and primary liver cancer | 0.34 (0.03-1.79) | 5.4 (0.5-59.3) |
| Lung cancer | 0 | – |
| Respiratory tract cancer exceptlung cancer | 0 | – |
| Malignant melanoma | 0.22 (0.02-1.16) | 0.7 (0.1-5.5) |
| Non-melanoma skin cancer | 0.9 (0.2-2.4) | 1.3 (0.4-4.5) |
| Breast cancer | 0 | – |
| Gynaecological cancer | 0.17 (0.02-0.94) | 0.8 (0.1-6.0) |
| Prostate cancer | 0 | – |
| Urological cancer | 0.15 (0.02-0.82) | \*\* |
| Cancer of CNS | 0 | – |
| Haematological cancer | 0.7 (0.2-2.0) | 7.2 (1.6-33.4)\* |
| **Abbreviations:** CNS, central nervous system.**Note:** The risk ratios of AIH vs. controls are for the designated subgroups of the 1805 included AIH patients and their matched controls. The risk ratio is adjusted for alcohol-related diagnoses and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. \*: The crude risk ratio is shown, as the adjusted risk ratio could not be precisely estimated; \*\*: Could not be precisely estimated. |