eTable 3. Sensitivity analyses using different analytical methods for the primary outcome

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| --- | --- |
| Effect estimate | Adjusted risk difference (95% CI) |
| **Main Analysis - inverse probability of exposure weighting, truncated at the 98th percentile**  | **-0.2% (-0.5 to 0.2%)** |
|   |  |
| (i) Untruncated inverse probability of exposure weighting  | -0.3% (-0.6 to 0.05%) |
|   |  |
| (ii) Propensity score matching | 0.2% ( -0.2 to 0.6%)  |
|   |  |
| (iii) Covariate adjustment using the propensity score | -0.3% (-0.6 to 0.09%) |
|   |  |
| (iv) Doubly robust regression adjustment with inverse probability of exposure weighting | -0.3% (-0.7 to 0.02%) |

Risk differences are for the male group relative to the female group. The primary outcome was re-analysed with (i) inverse probability of exposure weighting without truncation using the *teffects ipw* package in Stata, (ii) 1:1 propensity score matching using a caliper width of 0.2 of the SD of the logit of the propensity score, (iii) covariate adjustment using the propensity score as a continuous covariate in a logistic regression model, and (iv) doubly-robust regression adjustment with inverse probability of exposure weighting using the *teffects ipwra* package, in which the propensity score-weighted exposure as well as covariates used in propensity score estimation were included in the outcome regression model.