**Supplemental Digital Contents Table 2. Summary of risk factors of blood stream infection in total population and in subgroups stratified by age by univariate (A) and multivariate (B) analyses.**

1. **Univariate analyses**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Total population** | **Age** ≤**24 months** | **Age** >**24months** |
| Age | 　 | － | 　 |
| Body weight |  | － |  |
| Number of operation before LT | 　 | － | 　 |
| ABO compatibility | － |  |  |
| PELD/MELD score | ＋ | ＋ | 　 |
| Graft-recipient body weight ratio |  |  | － |
| Operative time | 　 | 　 | ＋ |
| Blood volume loss during LT | ＋ | ＋ | ＋ |
| Positivity of CMV antigemenia after LT | ＋ | 　 | ＋ |

1. **Multivariate analyses**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Total population** | **Age** ≤**24 months** | **Age** >**24months** |
| Body weight | ＋ | 　 | 　 |
| Blood volume loss during LT | ＋ | ＋ |  |
| Positivity of CMV antigenemia after LT | ＋ |  | ＋ |
| PELD/MELD score | 　 | ＋ | 　 |

Abbreviations; LT, liver transplantation; PELD, pediatric end-stage liver disease; MELD, model for end-stage liver disease

For continuous predictors, +/- indicates a significant (p<0.05) increase/decrease in the risk of blood stream infection associated with higher predictor values. For ABO compatibility, incompatibility of donor and recipient blood type increased the risk of blood stream infection significantly (P<0.05). In positivity of CMV, positive CMV antigenemia increased the risk of blood stream infection significantly (P<0.05).