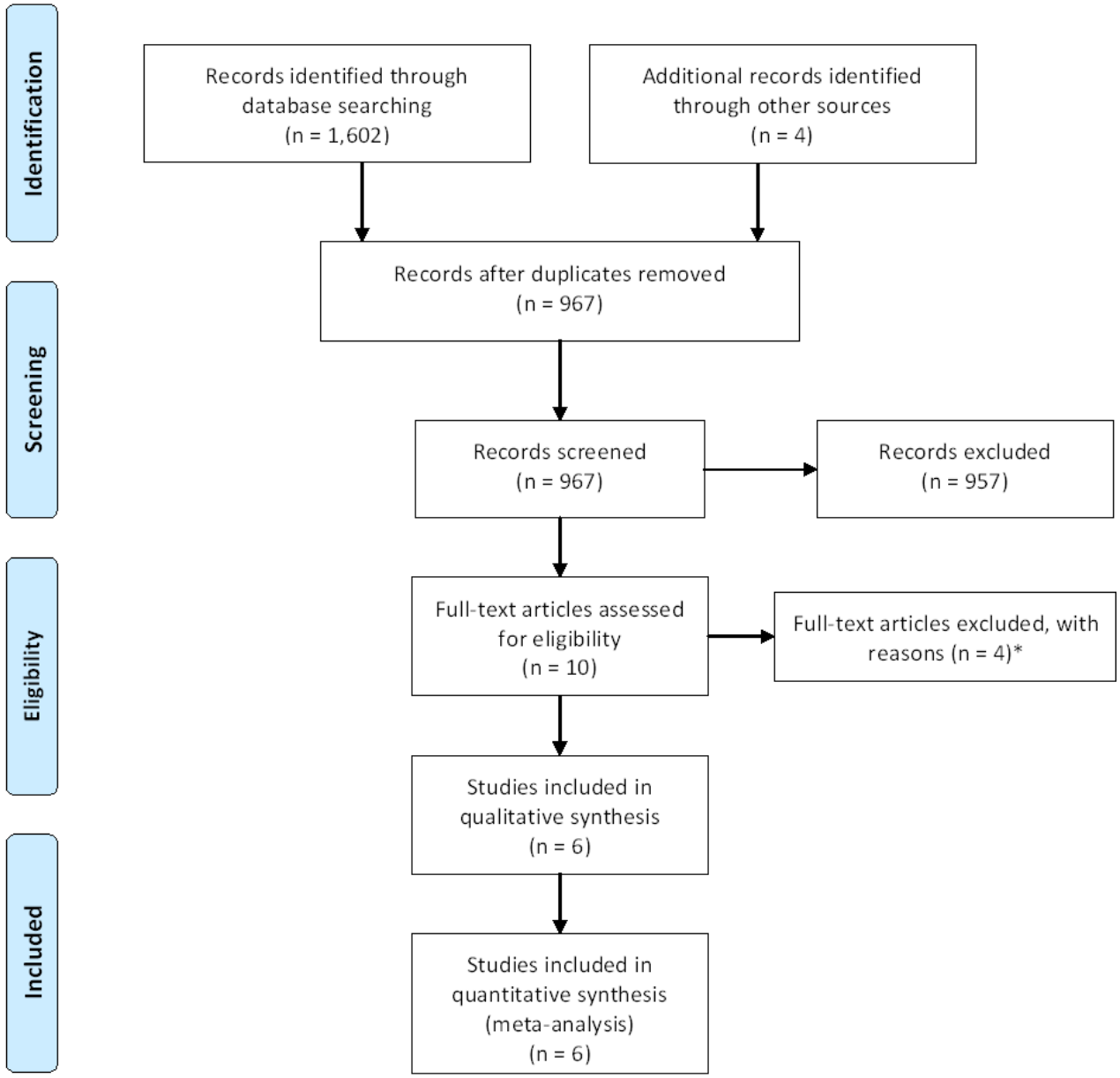
Supplementary material to Ambrosino et al. "The risk of venous thromboembolism in patients with hepatitis C. A systematic review and meta-analysis" (Thromb Haemost 2016; 116.4)

Suppl. Table 1. Transient risk factors for venous thromboembolism (VTE) in hepatitis C virus-infected subjects and uninfected controls in included studies.

Study		Pts (n)	Malignancy (%)	Pregnancy (%)	Hormonal therapy (%)	Orthopedic trauma/surgery (%)	Drug addiction (%)
Ahmed 2012	**HCV**	47391	-	-	-	-	-
	Controls	50291	-	-	-	-	-
Best 2010	**HCV**	26444	-	-	-	100	-
	Controls	8336822	-	-	-	100	-
El Bokl 2014	**HCV**	51	0	0	0	-	-
	Controls	51	0	0	0	-	-
Enger 2014	**HCV**	21919	-	-	-	-	-
	Controls	67109	-	-	-	-	-
RostamiJalilian 2006	**HCV**	59	-	-	-	-	100
	Controls	70	-	-	-	-	100
Wang 2015	**HCV**	3686	2.4	5.9	19.3	2.3	-
	Controls	14744	3.9	6.9	23.3	3.2	-

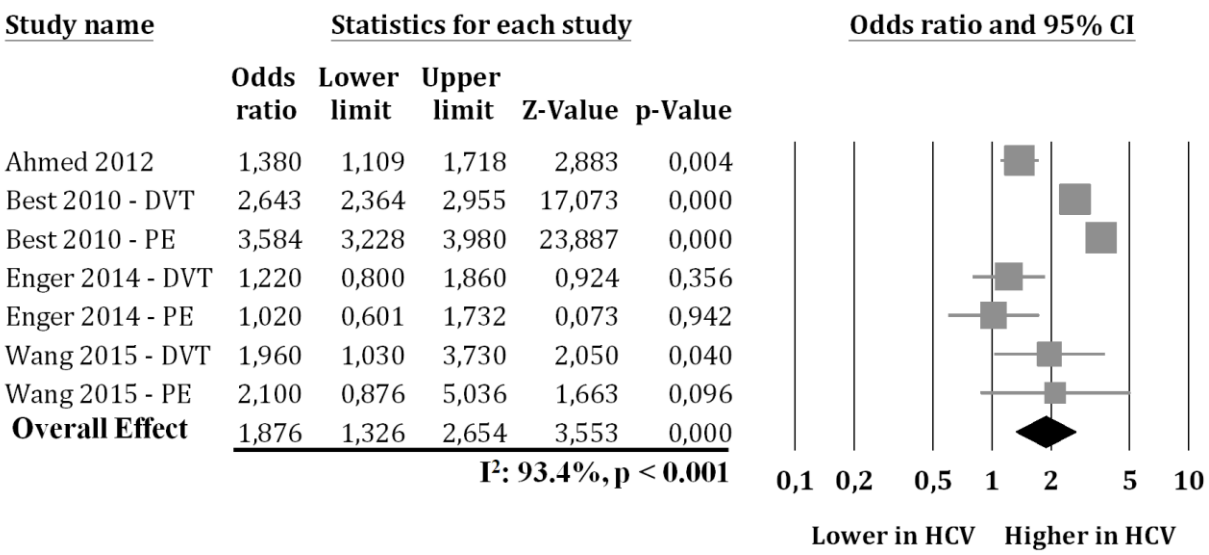
HCV: hepatitis C virus.

Suppl. Figure 1. Prisma Flow Diagram.



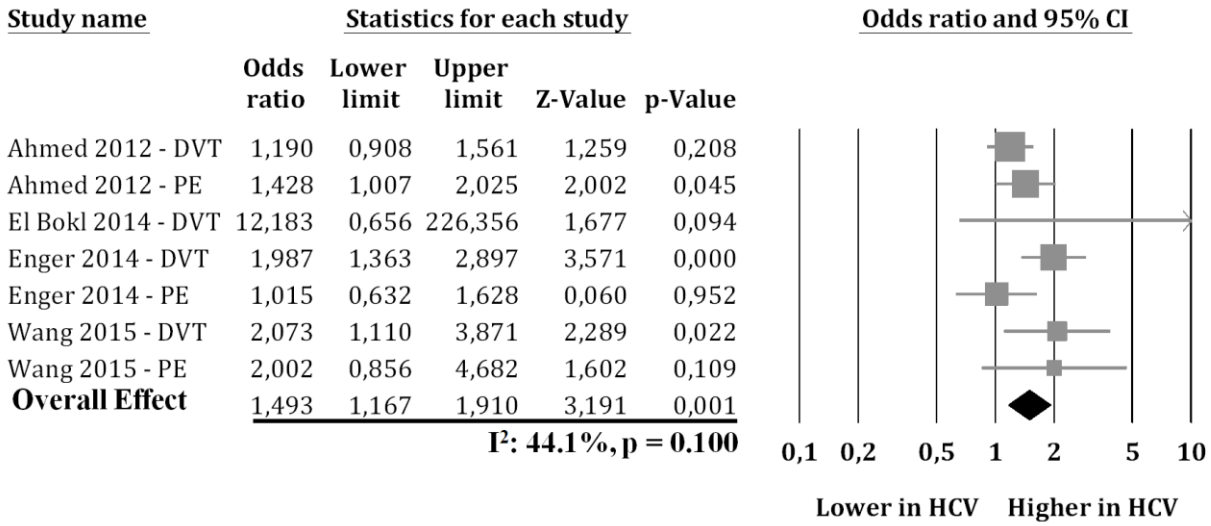
* 3 studies on cirrhosis, 1 study without control group.

Suppl. Figure 2. Sensitivity analysis. Risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE) in hepatitis C virus-infected subjects and uninfected controls: analysis of adjusted risk estimates.



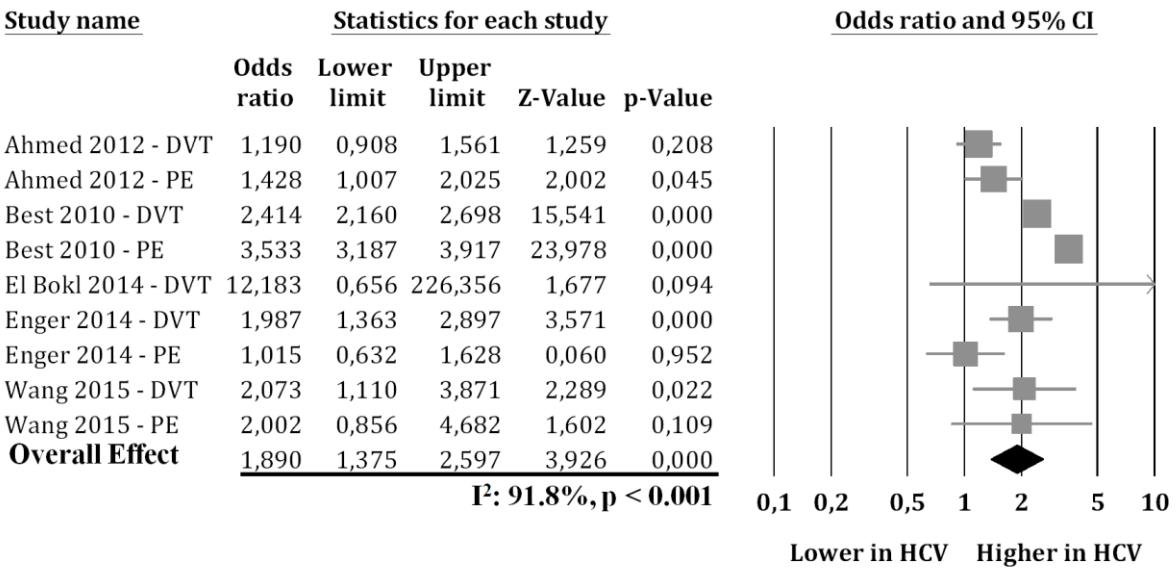
95% CI: 95% confidence interval; HCV: hepatitis C virus; DVT: deep venous thrombosis; PE: pulmonary embolism.

Suppl. Figure 3. Sensitivity analysis. Risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE) in hepatitis C virus-infected subjects and uninfected controls: exclusion of studies specifically enrolling populations exposed to transient risk fctors for VTE.



95% CI: 95% confidence interval; HCV: hepatitis C virus; DVT: deep venous thrombosis; PE: pulmonary embolism.

Suppl. Figure 4. Sensitivity analysis. Risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE) in hepatitis C virus-infected subjects and uninfected controls: analysis of studies with a retrospective design.



95% confidence interval; HCV: hepatitis C virus; DVT: deep venous thrombosis; PE: pulmonary embolism.

Suppl. Figure 5. Funnel plots of effect size versus standard error for studies evaluating venous thromboembolism (VTE) in patients with HCV-infection and uninfected controls.