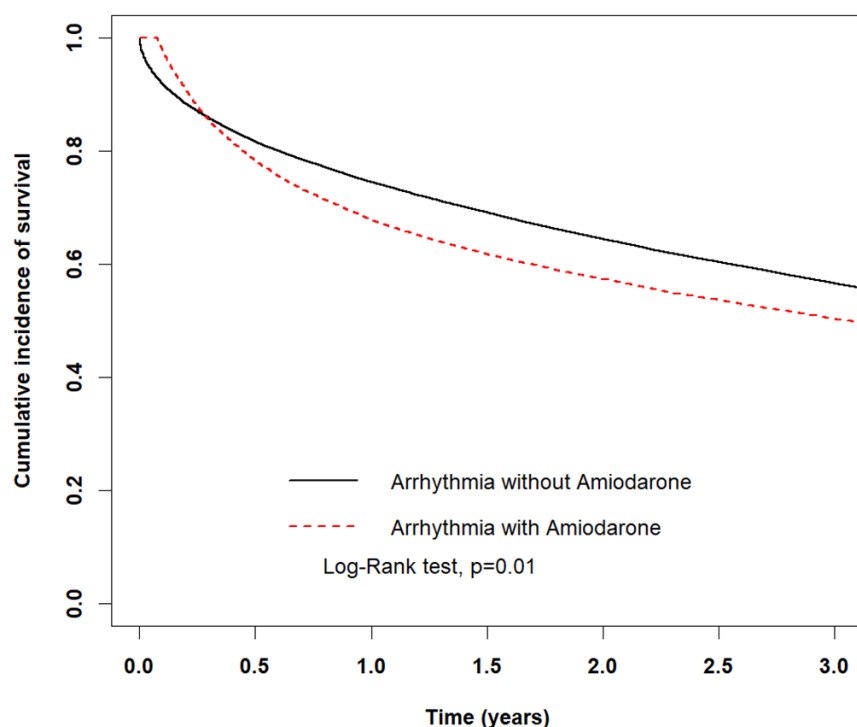


Supplementary Table 1 Cox model with hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals of mortality associated with or without amiodarone treatment among arrhythmia patients without HCC

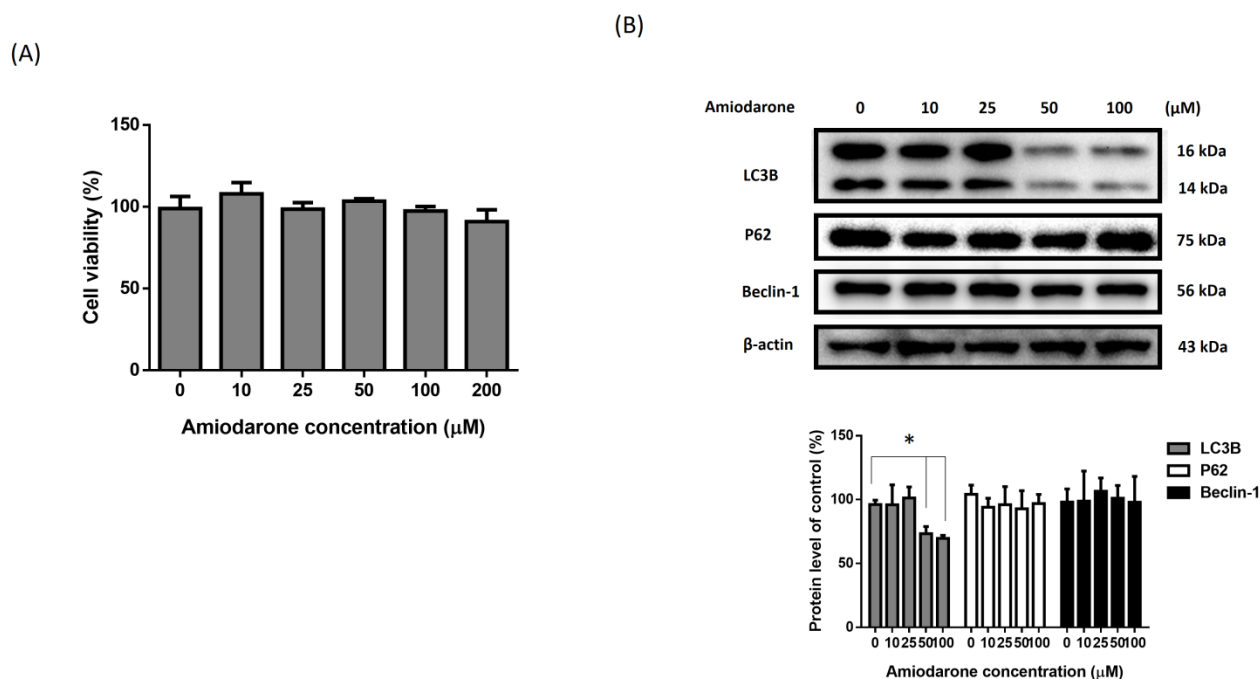
Variable	Death No.	Crude		Adjusted [‡] - model 1			Adjusted [†] -model 2			
		HR	95% C.I.	p-value	HR	95% C.I.	p-value	HR	95% C.I.	p-value
Arrhythmia patients without HCC										
without Amiodarone	10683	1	reference		1	reference		1	reference	
with Amiodarone	11932	1.15	(1.12-1.17)	0.01	1.13	(0.97-1.26)	0.08	1.05	(0.90-1.34)	0.10

Model 1: Adjusted HR[‡] represented adjusted hazard ratio: mutually adjusted for amiodarone drug used, age, gender, HBV, HCV, and liver cirrhosis in Cox proportional hazard regression.

Model 2: Adjusted HR[†] represented adjusted hazard ratio: mutually adjusted for amiodarone drug used, age, gender, HBV, HCV, HE, ascites, EGV, and treatment in Cox proportional hazard regression.



Supplementary Figure 1 Cumulative incidence of survival in arrhythmia patients without hepatoma at the presence and absence of amiodarone by Kaplan-Meier method analysis for 3 years follow up.



Supplementary Figure 2 Amiodarone exhibited no cytotoxicity of rat hepatocyte CRL 1439 cells without activation of autophagy. (A) MTT assay for cell viability of CRL 1439 cells treated with various concentrations of amiodarone for 24 hours. (B) Conversions of LC3B-I to LC3B-II and expression of P62 and beclin-1 were detected by immunoblotting following various concentrations of amiodarone treatment in CRL 1439 cells for 24 hours.