

Supplementary Material

Identification of the best cut-off value of protein induced by vitamin K absence or antagonist-II for surveillance of patients with cirrhosis at risk of hepatocellular carcinoma development

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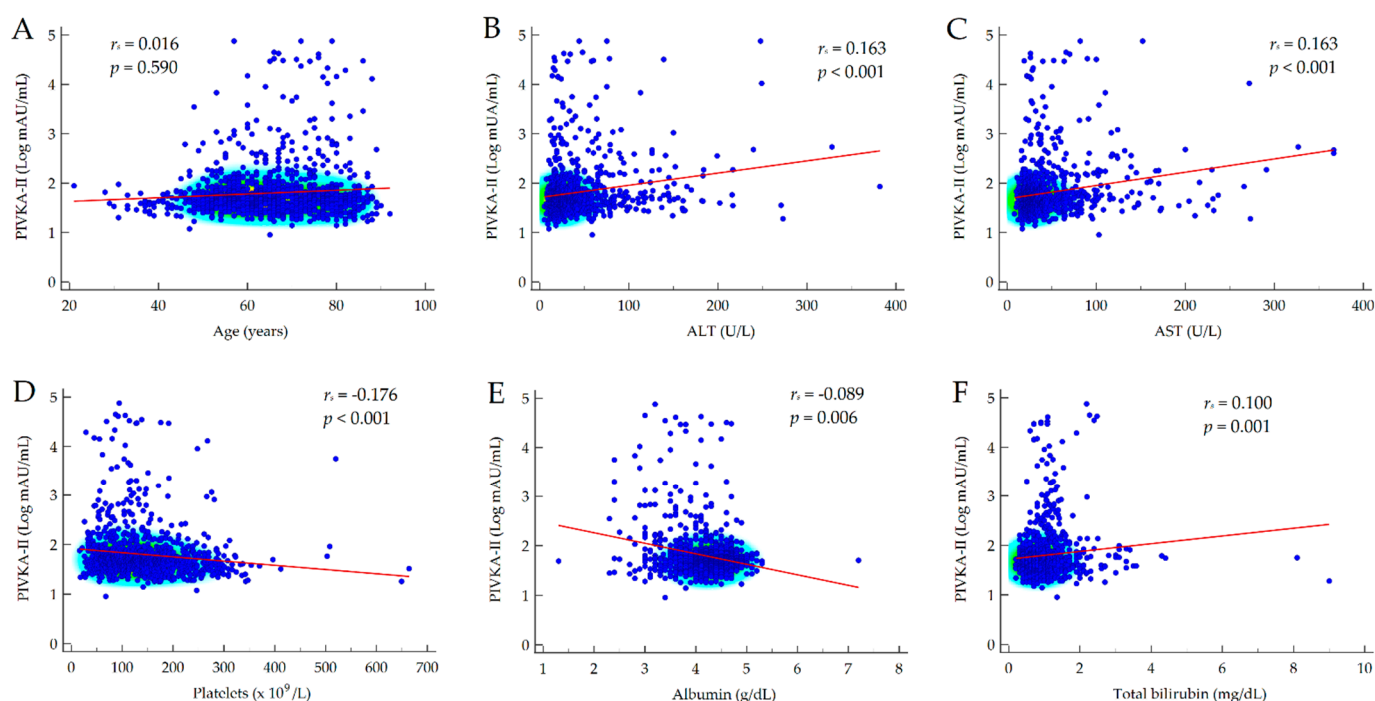


Figure S1. Correlation between serum PIVKA-II values and age (A), ALT (B), AST (C), platelet count (D), albumin (E), and total bilirubin (F). Correlation coefficients were calculated by Spearman rank correlation test. Abbreviations: alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), protein induced by vitamin K absence or antagonist II (PIVKA-II).

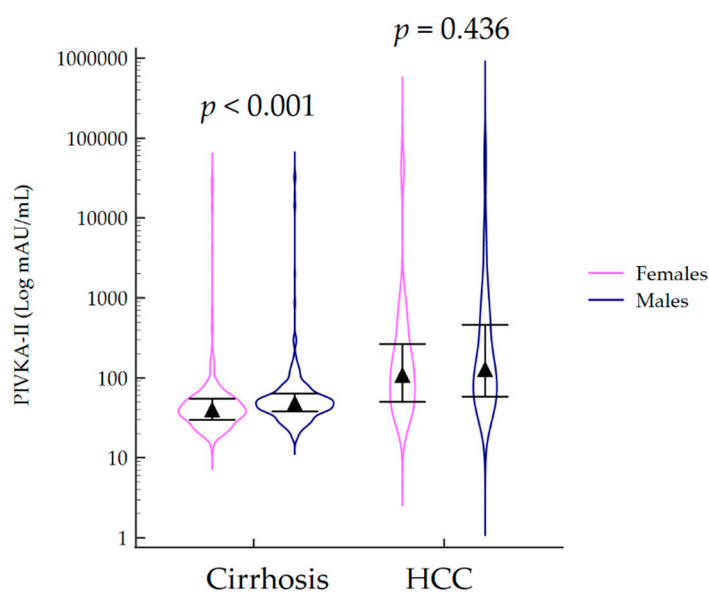


Figure S2. Serum PIVKA-II values in males and females according to the diagnosis of HCC. In patients with no HCC at baseline, median PIVKA-II serum values were 40 (30–55) mAU/mL in females and 48 (38–64) mAU/mL in males ($p < 0.001$), while in patients with a diagnosis of HCC, median serum PIVKA-II values were 110 (50–268) mAU/mL in females and 129 (58–460) mAU/mL in males ($p = 0.436$). Abbreviations: hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), protein induced by vitamin K absence or antagonist II (PIVKA-II).