Supplemental table 1. Characteristics of the DAA population by ethnicity

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | Caucasian  (n = 239) | Asian  (n = 67) | African American  (n = 25) | Hispanic  (n = 154) | *p-*value |
| Medical Comorbidities   * Coronary artery disease * Chronic kidney disease * Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease * Diabetes Mellitus | 15%  23.9%  6.3%  34.3% | 10.5%  31.3%  3%  38.8% | 16%  28%  8%  40% | 13.6%  27.9%  2.6%  42.2% | 0.8  0.6  0.28  0.46 |
| Liver-related comorbidities   * Cirrhosis * Decompensated cirrhosis * Hepatitis B coinfection * Hepatocellular carcinoma | 81.2%  71.6%  3.4%  12.7% | 85.1%  82.1%  10.5%  20.5% | 64%  44%  8%  24% | 96.5%  90.9%  3.9%  40.4% | < 0.001  < 0.001  0.08  0.42 |
| HCV genotype   * 1 * 2 * 3 * 4 * 6 | 69.4%  13.5%  16.1%  1%  0% | 46.3%  5.6%  7.4%  1.9%  39% | 94.1%  5.9%  0%  0%  0% | 68.4%  6.9%  21.4%  3.4%  0% | < 0.001 |
| Antiviral regimen (DAA era only)   * Ledipasvir/sofosbuvir * Simeprevir/sofosbuvir * Sofosbuvir/ribavirin * Daclatasvir/sofosbuvir * Pegylated interferon, ribavirin, and sofosbuvir * Other regimen | 41.8%  25.3%  17.5%  4.6%  1.6%  9.3% | 48.1%  23.1%  19.2%  0%  3.9%  5.8% | 66.7%  26.7%  0%  0%  0%  6.7% | 41.2%  26.3%  17.5%  6%  1.8%  7% | 0.72 |
| Reasons for treatment delay (n = 59)   * Insurance delays/denials * Patient choice * Financial stability * Comorbidities/medications * Unexplained | 13 (46.4%)  3 (10.7%)  2 (7.1%)  2 (7.1%)  8 (28.6%) | 3 (33.3%)  1 (11.1%)  0  2 (22.2%)  3 (33.3%) | 1 (50%)  0  0  1 (50%)  0 | 13 (65%)  2 (10%)  0  3 (15%)  2 (10%) | 0.61 |
| Reasons for non-treatment (n = 110)   * Patient choice * Issues with follow up * Insurance issues or access * Other reason * Management of comorbidities | 1 (2.2%)  8 (17.8%)  5 (11.1%)  15 (33.3%)  16 (35.6%) | 0  4 (26.7%)  0  3 (20%)  8 (53.3%) | 0  3 (30%)  1 (10%)  2 (20%)  4 (40%) | 0  12 (30%)  2 (5%)  8 (20%)  18 (45%) | 0.77 |

Supplemental table 2. Multivariate and univariate analysis of predictors of treatment in the IFN-era

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Odds Ratio Univariate | 95% Confidence Interval | p-value | Odds Ratio Multivariate | 95% Confidence Interval | p-value |
| Age (per increase in year) | 0.97 | 0.96 – 0.98 | < 0.001 | 0.97 | 0.96 – 0.98 | < 0.001 |
| Male | 0.88 | 0.74 – 1.1 | 0.19 | - | - | - |
| Ethnicity   * Caucasian * Asian * African American * Hispanic * Others | Referent  1.1  0.84  0.62  0.81 | 0.82 – 1.4  0.57 – 1.2  0.48 – 0.81  0.54 – 1.2 | 0.6  0.37  0.02  0.32 | Referent  1.3  0.81  0.61  0.83 | 0.93 – 1.7  0.53 – 1.3  0.46 – 0.82  0.5 – 1.4 | 0.13  0.34  < 0.001  0.47 |
| Decompensated cirrhosis | 0.57 | 0.47 – 0.69 | < 0.001 | 0.59 | 0.47 – 0.73 | < 0.001 |
| ≥ 2 vs. < medical comorbidities\* | 0.71 | 0.51 – 0.98 | 0.039 | 0.9 | 0.64 – 1.3 | 0.54 |
| History of psychiatric disorder† | 0.99 | 0.82 – 1.2 | 0.93 | - | - | - |

\*Medical comorbidities include coronary artery disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic kidney disease, and diabetes mellitus

†Psychiatric disorders include depression, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia