

Supplementary Table 1. Codes used to define patient characteristics and events.

	ICD-8	ICD-10	NCSP	ATC
Cirrhosis	571.09, 571.92	K70.3, K70.4, K74.6		
Alcohol-related cirrhosis (among patients with cirrhosis)	Before inclusion: 303.xx	At inclusion: K70.3, K70.4; or before inclusion: F10.x		
Venous thromboembolism	450.99, 451.00, 451.08, 451.09	I26.x, I80.1, I80.2, I80.3		
Acute myocardial infarction	410.xx	I21.x		
Ischemic stroke	436.xx	I63.x		
Alcohol-related cirrhosis	571.09	K70.3, K70.4		
Cancer	140.xx –199.xx	Cxx.x		
Diabetes	249.xx, 250.xx	E10.x, E11.x		
Chronic renal failure	792.99	N18.x		
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	491.xx, 492.xx	J44.x		
Arterial hypertension	400.xx, 401.99, 402.99, 403.99, 404.99	I10.x–I15.x		
Atrial fibrillation or flutter	427.93, 427.94	I48.x		
Surgery				KAx– KQx except other codes listed in this column, inpatients only
Trauma		S00.x-T14.x, inpatients only		
Ascites or spontaneous bacterial peritonitis		R18.9, K65.8I		
Ascites puncture or drainage				KTJA10x
Hepatorenal syndrome		K76.7		
Bleeding from gastroesophageal varices		I85.0, I86.4A		
Banding ligation or sclerotherapy of varices				KJCA20, KJCA22, KJCA32

Upper gastrointestinal bleeding	K25.0, K25.2, K26.0, K26.2, K27.0, K27.2, K28.0, K28.2, K29.0, K92.0, K92.1, K92.2	
Upper endoscopy		KUJD
Intracranial endovascular thrombolysis or thrombectomy		KAAL10, KAAL11
Thrombolysis		BOHA0, BOHA1
Percutaneous coronary intervention		KFNF, KFNG
Coronary artery bypass graft		KFNA, KFNB, KFNC, KFND, KFNE, KFNH20
Antithrombotic drug		B01A
Vitamin K antagonist		B01AA
Acetylsalicylic acid		B01AC06
Other antiplatelet drug		B01AC except B01AC06
Direct thrombin/Xa inhibitors		B01AE, B01AF
Antianginals		C01DA
Antidiabetic		A10
Statin		C10AA
Spirolactone		C03DA01
Furosemide		C03CA01
Non-selective beta-blockers		C07AA05, C07AG02
Lactulose		A06AD11
Medications for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease		R03AC, R03AK, R03AL, R03BA, R03BB, R03CC, R03DA, R03DC, R03DX
Nicotine addiction		N07BA
Medicinal oxygen		V03AN01
Thiazides		C03A
Calcium channel blockers		C08

ACE inhibitors	C09A, C09B
Angiotensin II receptor blockers	C09C, C09D
Cardioselective beta- blockers	C07AB

Supplementary Table 2. Hazard ratios associated with cirrhosis and with potential confounders. This analysis includes patients with cirrhosis and sex and age-matched comparators from the Danish general population. We conducted separate regression models for each of the outcomes under consideration.

	Venous thromboembolism	Acute myocardial infarction	Ischemic stroke	Death without thrombosis
Number of outcomes observed	419	472	408	4,304
Cirrhosis, yes vs. no	2.0 (1.5–2.6)	0.7 (0.5–0.9)	1.7 (1.3–2.3)	15 (13–16)
Cancer	2.4 (1.7–3.4)	0.9 (0.6–1.4)	1.2 (0.8–1.8)	7.1 (6.1–8.2)
Diabetes	0.9 (0.6–1.4)	1.2 (0.8–1.7)	1.2 (0.8–1.7)	1.3 (1.1–1.6)
Renal failure	1.8 (0.6–5.2)	1.7 (0.5–5.1)	3.2 (1.2–8.0)	2.4 (1.5–3.7)
Smoking, yes vs. no	1.3 (1.0–1.7)	1.2 (0.9–1.5)	1.3 (1.0–1.6)	1.7 (1.5–1.9)
Arterial hypertension	1.3 (1.0–1.7)	1.8 (1.4–2.2)	1.6 (1.2–2.0)	1.3 (1.1–1.5)
Atrial fibrillation or flutter	1.2 (0.6–2.1)	2.1 (1.2–3.6)	1.7 (1.0–3.1)	2.3 (1.7–3.0)
Surgery	3.8 (2.5–5.6)	1.5 (0.9–2.5)	1.3 (0.8–2.1)	5.3 (4.4–6.3)
Trauma	2.7 (0.8–8.5)	3.2 (0.9–11.6)	6.9 (2.3–20.5)	3.8 (2.4–6.3)

Supplementary Figure 1. Cumulative risk of death or thrombosis (as a combined outcome) for cirrhosis patients with vs. without data available on MELD score and albumin at inclusion.

