**Table S7: Relative risks for the effects of infections on disease outcomes.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Agent, disease outcome** | **Units** |  |
| *Hepatitis B virus* |  |  |
| Liver cancer [[1](#_ENREF_1)] | Anti-HCV (-) & HBsAg (-) b | 1 |
|  | Anti-HCV (-) & HBsAg (+) | 74 |
| *Hepatitis C virus* |  |  |
| Liver cancer [[1](#_ENREF_1)] | Anti-HCV (-) & HBsAg (-) b | 1 |
|  | Anti-HCV (+) & HBsAg (-) | 36 |
| *Helicobacter pylori* |  |  |
| Stomach cancer a | Anti-*Helicobacter pylori* immunoglobulin G  antibody sero-positivity | 2.9 |

HCV, hepatitis C virus; HBsAg, hepatitis B surface antigen.

a We conducted an ad-hoc analysis for this study.

b Reference category

**References**

1. Tanaka H, Tsukuma H, Yamano H, Oshima A, Shibata H (2004) Prospective study on the risk of hepatocellular carcinoma among hepatitis C virus-positive blood donors focusing on demographic factors, alanine aminotransferase level at donation and interaction with hepatitis B virus. International Journal of Cancer 112: 1075-1080.