

Table 9 Regression analysis for risk factors of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection

Variable	Total sample (n = 65 761)				Females (n = 32 780)			Males (n = 32 391)				
	Exposed %	Exp(B)	95% CI for Exp(B)	P-value	Exposed %	Exp(B)	95% CI for Exp(B)	P-value	Exposed %	Exp(B)	95% CI for Exp(B)	P-value
Age		1.01	(1.00–1.01)	< 0.001		1.00	(0.99–1.01)	0.665		1.01	1.01–1.02	< 0.001
Hospitalization	26.0	0.98	(0.84–1.14)	0.756	27.0	1.11	(0.88–1.40)	0.394	24.3	0.94	0.76–1.15	0.543
Surgical operation	14.8	1.02	(0.84–1.23)	0.868	15.5	1.02	(0.77–1.35)	0.887	14.1	1.04	0.81–1.34	0.745
Blood transfusion	5.5	0.81	(0.63–1.05)	0.107	4.5	0.86	(0.56–1.32)	0.485	6.4	0.74	0.54–1.01	0.054
IV drug use	0.1	0.00	–	0.997		0.00	–	0.999	0.2	0.00	0.00–	0.998
Haemodialysis	0.1	1.50	(0.36–6.23)	0.578	0.1	1.72	(0.23–12.9)	0.599	0.1	1.35	0.18–10.2	0.769
Diabetes treatment	3.8	1.02	(0.79–1.33)	0.869	3.9	1.11	(0.73–1.68)	0.629	3.7	1.02	0.73–1.43	0.907
Family hepatitis B cases	2.0	2.10	(1.70–2.61)	< 0.001	2.2	1.99	(1.45–2.73)	< 0.001	1.6	2.43	1.80–3.26	< 0.001
HBV vaccination	20.4	0.56	(0.47–0.66)	< 0.001	28.4	0.62	(0.48–0.80)	< 0.001	24.1	0.50	0.40–0.63	< 0.001

IV = intravenous.