## **Obstetrics & Gynecology Science**

Hee-Yeong Jung, et al. Pelvic organ prolapse and hormone

Supplementary Table 2. Hazard ratios for risk of POP according to age, Korea National Health Insurance data, 2002-2019

МНТ	HR (99% CI) <sup>a</sup>	<i>P</i> -value
50-59 years		
Tibolone	0.881 (0.813-0.954)	< 0.001
Combined estrogen plus progestin by the manufacturer	0.849 (0.769-0.937)	< 0.001
Other oral MHT	1.041 (0.899-1.206)	0.479
Transdermal estrogen	1.27 (0.636-2.535)	0.372
60-69 years		
Tibolone	0.81 (0.72-0.912)	< 0.001
Combined estrogen plus progestin by the manufacturer	0.701 (0.58-0.847)	< 0.001
Other oral MHT	0.996 (0.825-1.202)	0.955
Transdermal estrogen	1.225 (0.462-3.249)	0.592
70 years~		
Tibolone	0.833 (0.593-1.17)	0.167
Combined estrogen plus progestin by the manufacturer	0.986 (0.56-1.737)	0.947
Other oral MHT	0.576 (0.327-1.014)	0.012
Transdermal estrogen	0 (0-infinite)	0.921

POP, pelvic organ prolapse; MHT, menopausal hormone therapy; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>HRs were adjusted for body mass index, socioeconomic status, region, Charlson comorbidity index, parity, age at menarche, age at menopause, smoking, alcohol, physical exercise, and the period from menopause to inclusion.