

Supplementary Table 1. Comparison of clinical characteristics among single-MAFLD, mixed-MAFLD and non-MAFLD HCC population

Characteristic	Overall (n=2,831)	Single-MAFLD HCC (n=83)	Mixed-MAFLD HCC (n=502)	Non-MAFLD HCC (n=2,246)
Age (years)	58 (51, 66)	68 (61, 73)*	58 (51, 65) [†]	58 (51, 66)
Male (%)	2,372 (83.79)	58 (69.88)*	435 (86.65) [†]	1,879 (83.66)
Metastases (%)	41 (1.45)	1 (1.22)	2 (0.40)	38 (1.69) [‡]
Liver cirrhosis (%)	1,486 (52.49)	24 (28.92)*	272 (54.18) [†]	1,190 (52.98)
Invasion of nerve or lymph nodes (%)	47 (1.94)	1 (1.33)	5 (1.11)	41 (2.16)
Portal vein tumor thrombus (%)	249 (9.45)	3 (3.85)	37 (7.81)	209 (10.04)
Multiple tumors (%)	330 (13.06)	5 (6.41)	47 (9.98)	278 (14.05) [‡]
Maximum tumor diameter (cm)	3.80 (2.50, 6.00)	3.50 (2.50, 6.00)	3.50 (2.20, 6.00)	4.00 (2.50, 6.13) [‡]
Alpha fetoprotein (ng/mL)	24.70 (4.63, 361.30)	5.50 (2.90, 107.47)*	13.00 (4.21, 141.98) [‡]	30.60 (4.90, 489.34)
Platelet count (×10 ⁹)	154 (107, 204)	156 (110, 207)	151 (108, 200)	155 (107, 205)

Continuous values are presented as median (interquartile range) and categorical variables as frequency (percentage).

MAFLD, metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma;

* $P < 0.05$ Non-MAFLD HCC vs. Single-MAFLD HCC. [†] $P < 0.05$ Single-MAFLD HCC vs. Mixed-MAFLD HCC. [‡] $P < 0.05$ Mixed-MAFLD HCC vs. Non-MAFLD HCC.