

## Supplementary Methods

### NAFLD Identification

NAFLD cases were identified from eligible participants using (ICD-9 codes 571.8 and 571.9 and ICD-10 codes K75.81, K760, K7689, K741, K769) in one inpatient or two or more outpatient/carrier FFS claims on different dates between 1999 and 2016 and by excluding other etiology [hepatitis C virus (HCV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), alcohol-related conditions, hemochromatosis, primary biliary cholangitis, primary sclerosing cholangitis, Wilson's disease, HIV, alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency and autoimmune hepatitis]. Female NAFLD cases who reported >14 alcoholic drinks/week were reclassified as alcohol-related liver disease<sup>1</sup>. In a random subset of NAFLD cases with blood (N=319), we tested HCV antibodies and HBV surface antigen to confirm the robustness of using ICD-9/10 codes for excluding HBV- and HCV-related liver disease; we found >99% of NAFLD cases did not test positive for chronic viral hepatitis.

### Reference:

1. Chalasani N, Younossi Z, Lavine JE, et al. The diagnosis and management of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: Practice guidance from the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases. *Hepatology* (Baltimore, Md). 2018;67(1):328-57. Epub 2017/07/18.