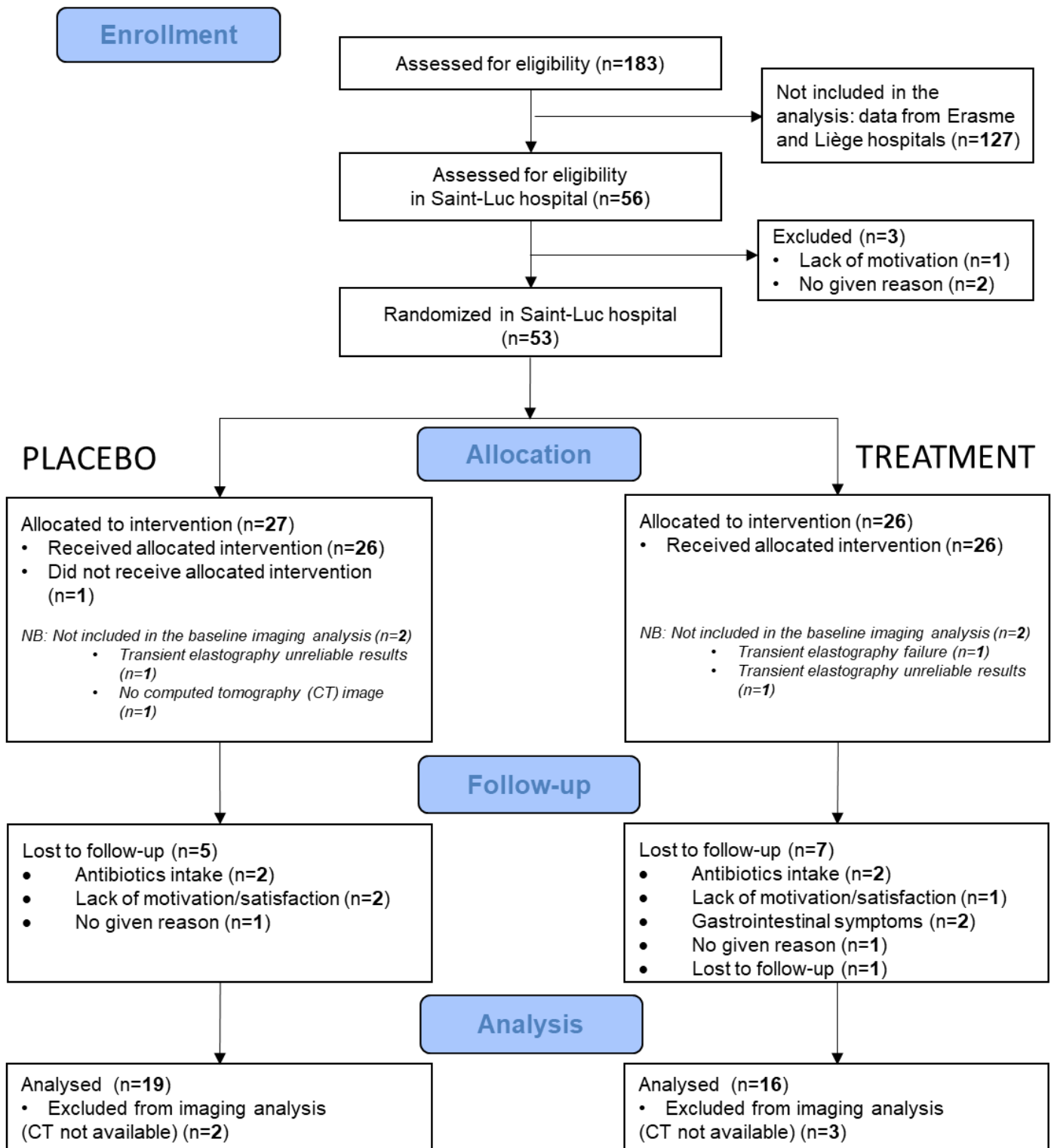


# **A dynamic association between myosteatosis and liver stiffness: Results from a prospective interventional study in obese patients**

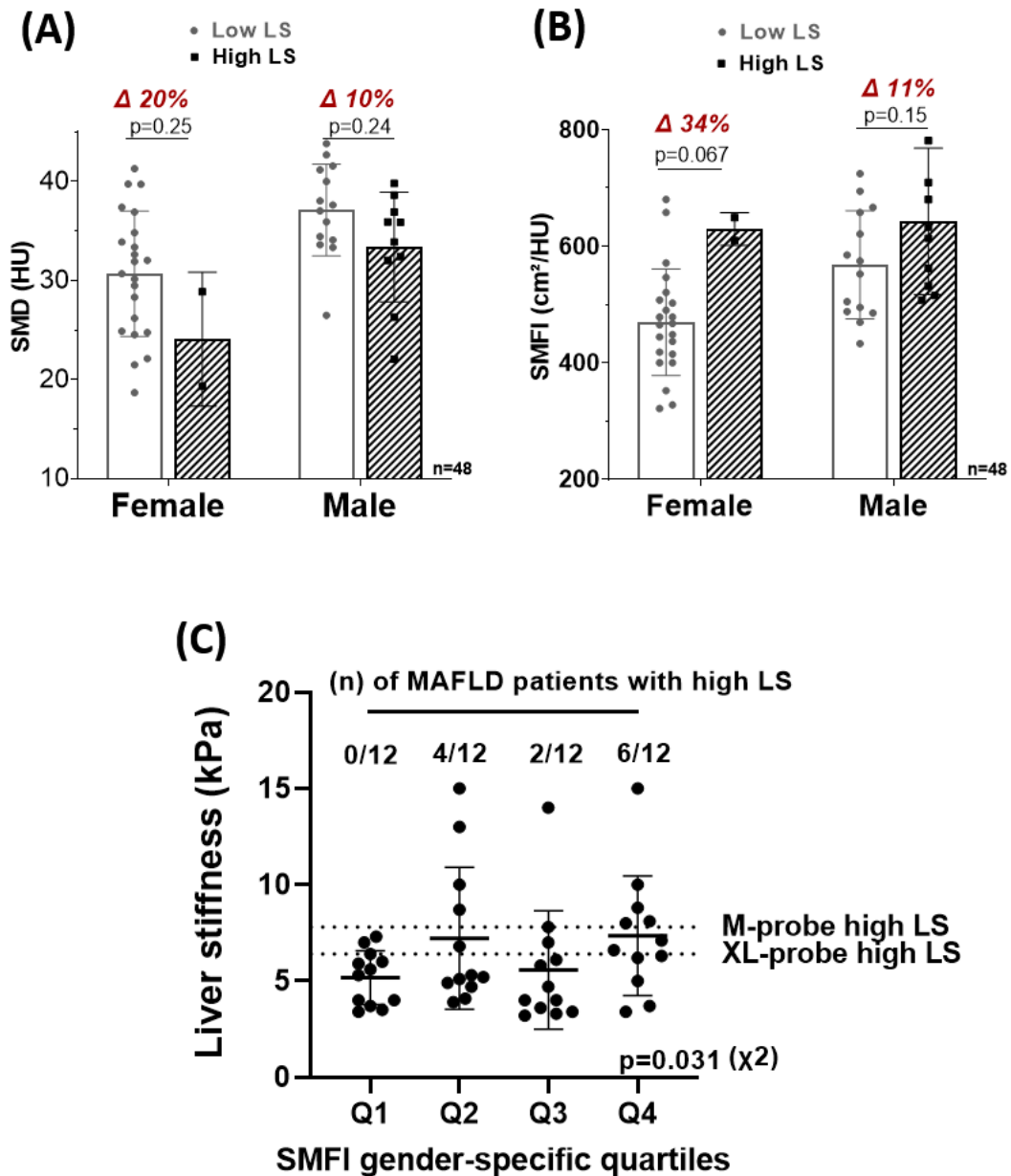
Maxime Nachit, Nicolas Lanthier, Julie Rodriguez, Audrey M. Neyrinck, Patrice D. Cani, Laure B. Bindels, Sophie Hiel, Barbara D. Pachikian, Pierre Trefois, Jean-Paul Thissen, Nathalie M. Delzenne

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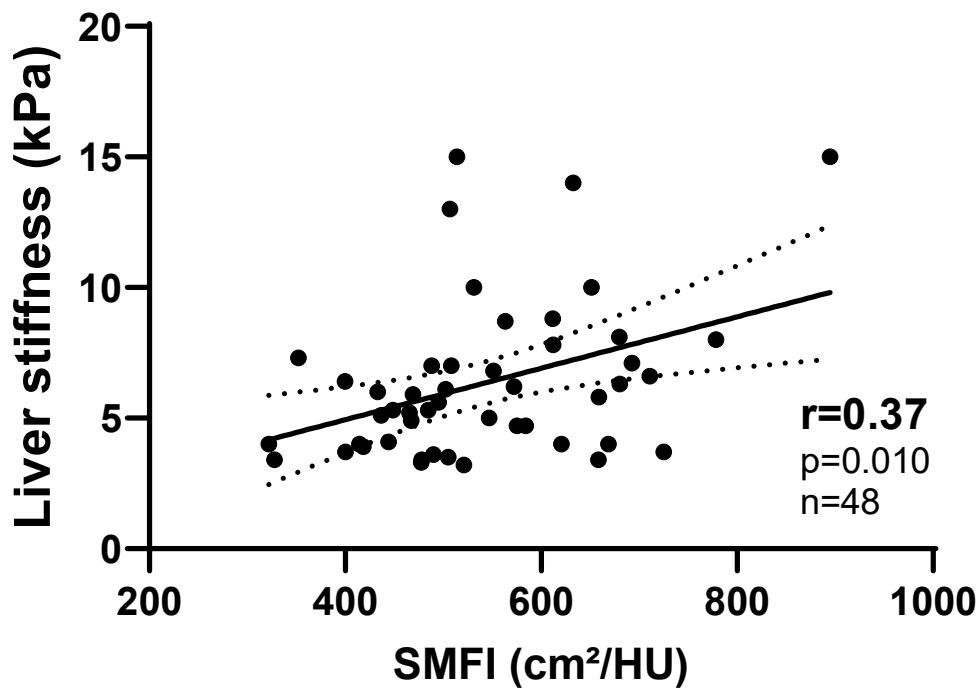
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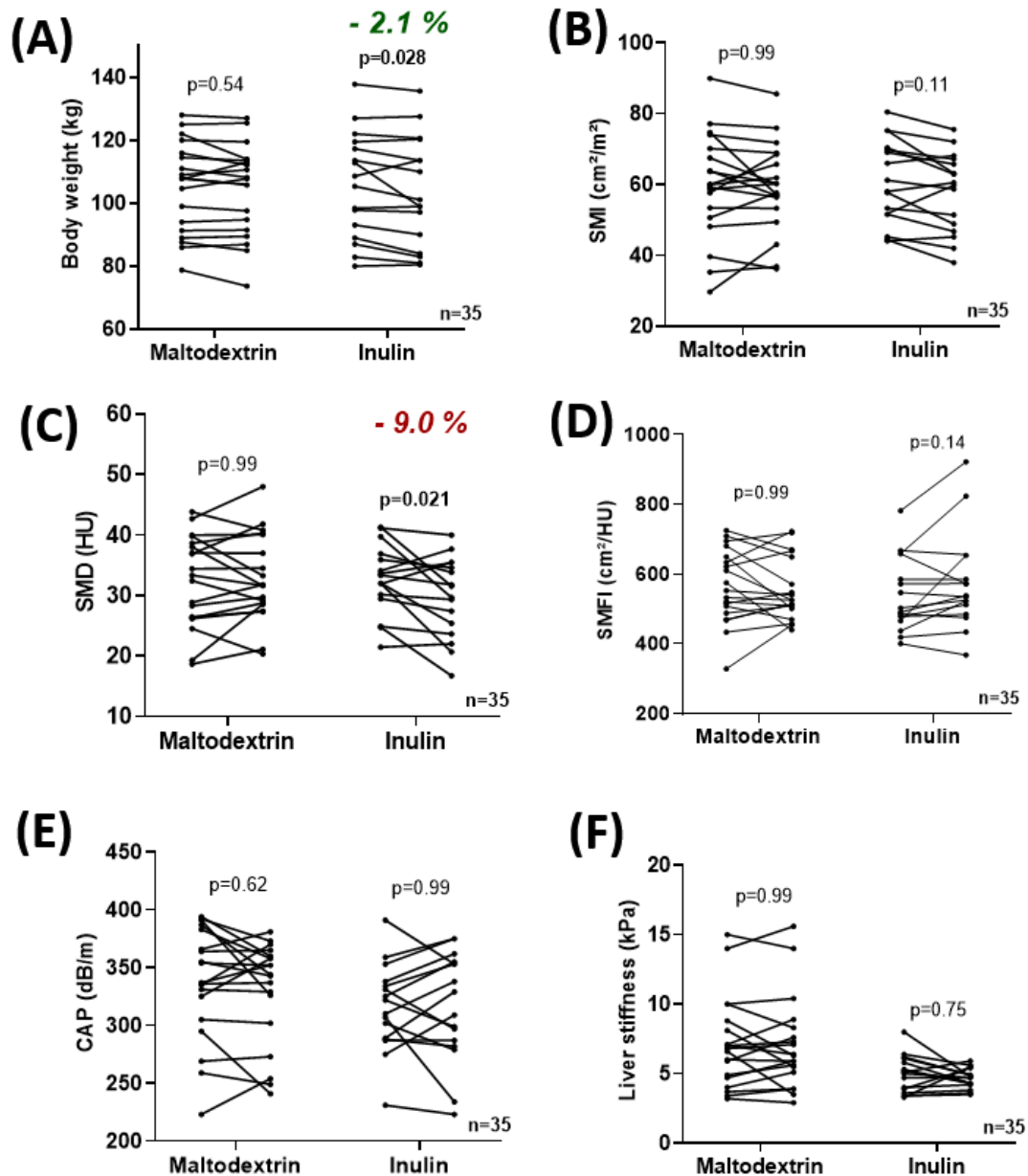
**Fig. S1. CONSORT Flow diagram.**



**Fig. S2. Gender-stratification of SMFI in relation with liver stiffness.** (a) Skeletal muscle density (SMD) and (b) skeletal muscle fat index (SMFI) in male and female patients sub-divided according to liver stiffness (LS) (Female  $n=24$  and Male  $n=24$ ) (two-way ANOVA,  $n=48$ ). (c) Gender-specific quartile stratification of liver stiffness values according to SMFI values. Chi-squared test.

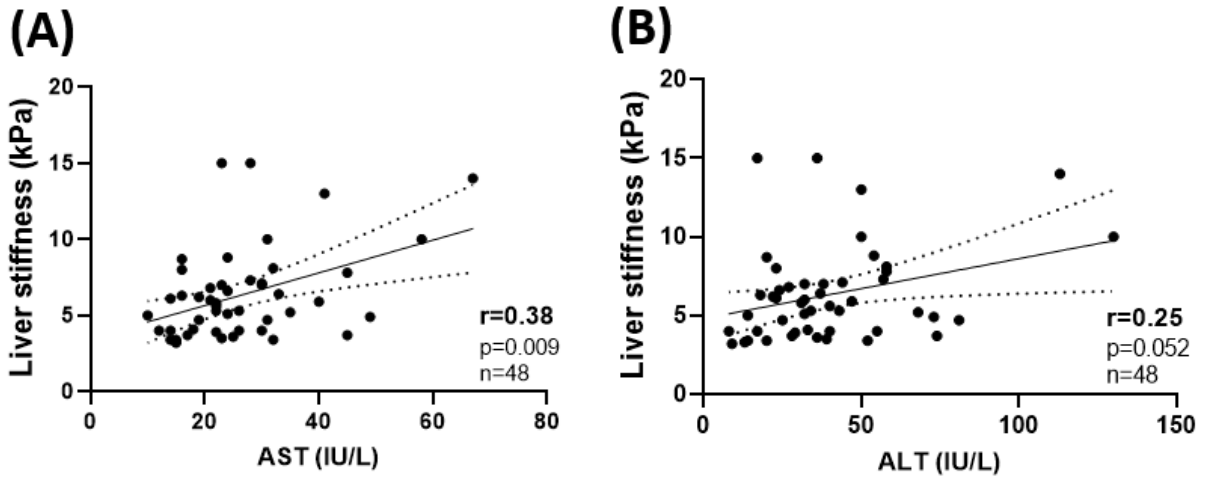


**Fig. S3. SMFI significantly correlates with liver stiffness.** Spearman's correlation between liver stiffness and skeletal muscle fat index (SMFI) at baseline. Dotted line = 95% confidence interval.

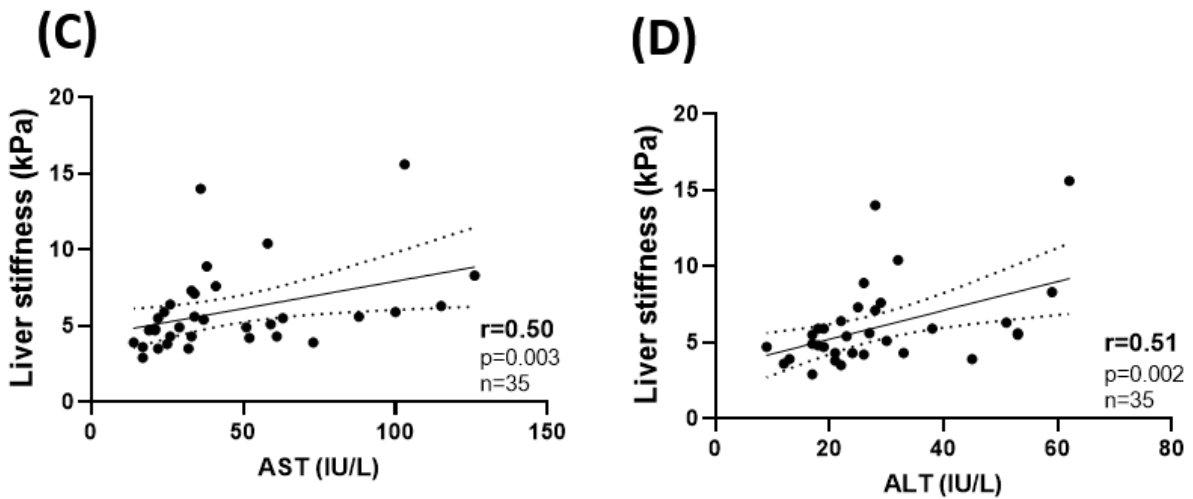


**Fig. S4. Inulin supplementation is associated with significant weight loss and decreased muscle mass and density.** (a) Body weight, (b) skeletal muscle index (SMI), (c) skeletal muscle density (SMD), (d) skeletal muscle fat index (SMFI), (e) controlled attenuation parameter (CAP) and (f) liver stiffness in patients sub-divided according to dietary intervention (Maltodextrin, n=19 or Inulin, n=16) at baseline and after dietary regimen completion (3 months) (Paired sample t-test, n=35). All data are mean  $\pm$  SD. Significant differences considered at  $p < 0.05$ .

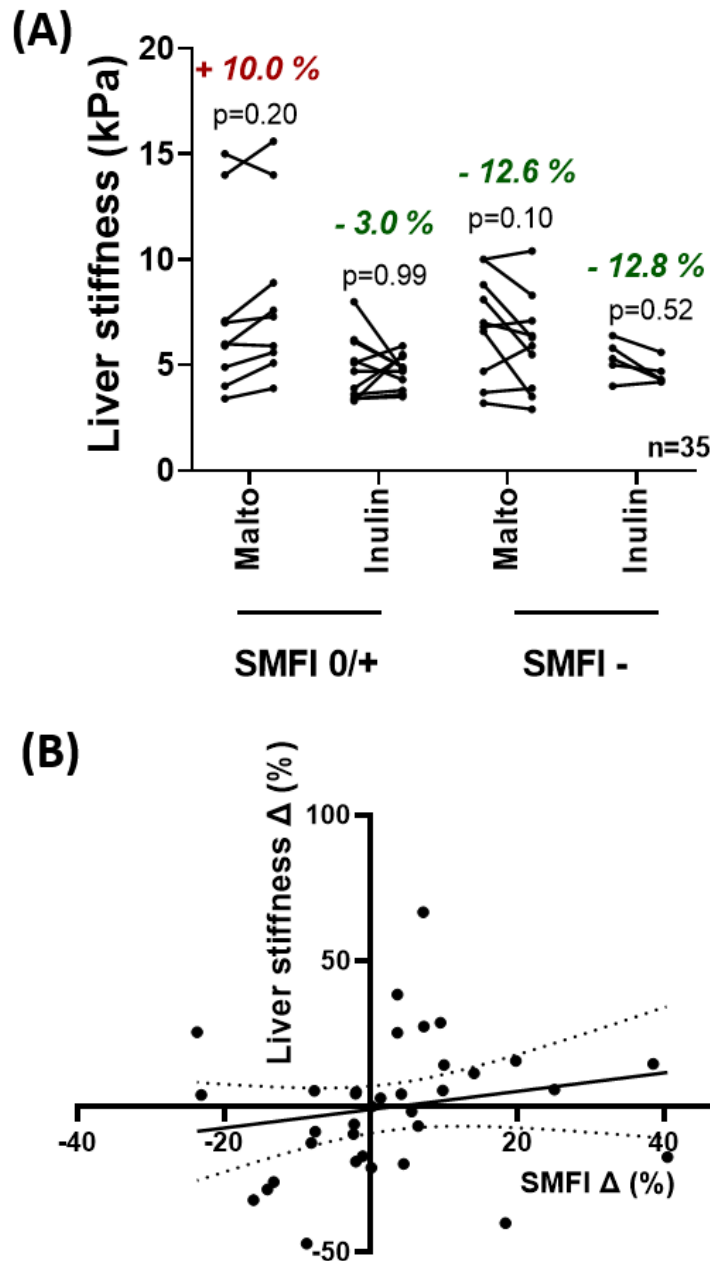
**Before intervention**



**After intervention**



**Fig. S5. Liver stiffness correlates with ALT and AST serum levels before and after intervention.** Spearman's correlations between ALT or AST and liver stiffness at baseline (a and b) and after intervention (c and d). Dotted line = 95% confidence interval.



**Fig. S6. Decreased liver stiffness is not explained by intervention in patients that decreased SMFI.** (a) Liver stiffness in patients stratified according to skeletal muscle fat index (SMFI) changes and dietary supplementation (two-way ANOVA, n=35 with maltodextrin n=19 and inulin n=16). Significant differences considered at  $p < 0.05$ . (b) Spearman's correlations between liver stiffness change (%) and SMFI change (%) after intervention. Dotted lines = 95% confidence interval.

**Table S1.** Pearson correlation analysis of CT-SMI vs BIA muscle parameters : BIA-SMI<sub>ht<sup>2</sup></sub> is the most correlated with gold standard CT-SMI

	<b>CT - SMI</b>
<b>CT- Psoas muscle index</b>	r = 0.79 p < 0.0001
<b>BIA – Fat free mass</b>	r = 0.56 p <0.0001
<b>BIA-SMI<sub>bw</sub></b>	r = 0.49 p = 0.001
<b>BIA-SMI<sub>ht<sup>2</sup></sub></b>	r = 0.70 p <0.0001
<p><u>Abbreviations:</u> CT – Psoas muscle index = psoas muscle area at L3 divided by height<sup>2</sup>, BIA – Fat Free mass : Fat free mass derived from bioelectrical impedance analysis; BIA-SMI<sub>bw</sub> = BIA – Body weight scaled muscle mass index = BIA – Fat Free mass x 100 divided by body weight; BIA-SMI<sub>ht<sup>2</sup></sub> = BIA – Height scaled muscle mass index = BIA - Fat Free Mass divided by height<sup>2</sup>. Pearson’s correlation.</p>	



**Table S2.** SMFI is a significant predictor of liver stiffness.

	<b>Liver stiffness (kPa)</b>
<b>Parameters</b>	<b>p value</b>
<b>Age</b>	0.737
<b>Gender</b>	0.525
<b>Waist circumference (cm)</b>	0.198
<b>Probe type (M or XL)</b>	0.083
<b>SMFI (cm<sup>2</sup>/HU)</b>	<b>0.032</b>

Multivariate linear regression model to predict liver stiffness

Abbreviations: SMFI, Skeletal Muscle Fat Index

**Table S3.** Body weight, muscle and liver changes after dietary intervention

	<b>Patients (n=35)</b>		
	<b>M0</b>	<b>M3</b>	<b>p value</b>
<b>Body weight (kg)</b>	105.47 ± 15.30	103.94 ± 15.58	<b>0.015</b>
<b>BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	35.98 ± 4.95	35.48 ± 4.84	<b>0.025</b>
<b>SMI (cm<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	60.21 ± 13.42	58.63 ± 11.77	0.136
<b>SMD (HU)</b>	32.53 ± 6.70	31.40 ± 6.97	0.155
<b>SMFI (cm<sup>2</sup>/HU)</b>	552.2 ± 105.3	562.1 ± 113.0	0.461
<b>Liver CAP (dB/m)</b>	326.94 ± 44.83	323.34 ± 45.57	0.477
<b>Liver stiffness (kPa)</b>	6.16 ± 2.78	5.95 ± 2.75	0.388

Abbreviations: BMI, Body Mass Index; SMI, Skeletal Muscle Index; SMD, Skeletal Muscle Density; SMFI, Skeletal Muscle Fat Index; CAP, Controlled Attenuation Parameter.  
Repeated t test. Mean ± SD.

**Table S4.** Baseline parameters were similar between SMFI non-improvers and improvers

	<b>SMFI 0/+ (n=20)</b>	<b>SMFI - (n=15)</b>	<b>p value</b>
<b>Age</b>	50 ± 11	48 ± 12	0.624
<b>Weight (kg)</b>	103.5 ± 11.9	108.0 ± 19.0	0.396
<b>CAP (dB/m)</b>	316 ± 46	341 ± 41	0.109
<b>Liver stiffness (kPa)</b>	6.0 ± 3.2	6.4 ± 2.1	0.719
<b>SMI (cm<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	60.8 ± 13.4	59.4 ± 13.9	0.766
<b>SMFI (cm<sup>2</sup>/HU)</b>	525.3 ± 107.9	588.3 ± 93.2	0.080
<b>HOMA-IR</b>	29.5 ± 15.3	40.6 ± 24.1	0.264

**Abbreviations:** CAP, Controlled Attenuation Parameter; SMI, Skeletal Muscle Index; SMFI, Skeletal Muscle Fat Index; HOMA-IR, Homeostatic Model Assessment for Insulin Resistance.  
Student's t test. Mean ± SD.