Supplemental Table S1. Prediction Models for Determining NAFLD or Advanced Fibrosis

NAFLD prediction models	Cut-off values	Equation
Comprehensive NAFLD score (CNS)	≥40	Probability (in %) of having NAFLD$=1/[1+\exp(-x)]\times100$
		if male,
		$x=0.016\times$age$+0.182\times$BMI$+0.089\times$WC$+0.391\times$alcohol$+0.124\times$exercise$+0.018\times$ fasting glucose$+0.773\times\log_e$(triglycerides)$-0.014\times$HDL-C$+0.415\times$uric acid$-0.674\times\log_e$ (AST)$+1.632\times\log_e$ (ALT)-21.695
		if female,
		$x=0.320\times$BMI$+0.044\times$WC$+0.533\times$diabetes$+0.016\times$fasting glucose$+0.951\times\log_e$(triglyceride)$-0.015\times$HDL-C$+0.199\times$uric acid$-0.645\times\log_e$ (AST)$+1.302\times\log_e$ (ALT)$+0.255\times$menopause-19.741
NAFLD liver fat score (NLFS)	≥−0.640	$-2.89+1.18\times$metabolic syndrome (yes$=1$/no$=0$)$+0.45\times$diabetes (yes$=2$/no$=0$)$+0.15\times$ (fasting insulin, μU/L)$+0.04\times$AST$+0.94\times$AST/ALT ratio
Hepatic steatosis index (HSI)	>36	$8\times$AST/ALT ratio$+$BMI ($+2$, if diabetes; $+2$, if female)
Advanced fibrosis prediction models		
NAFLD fibrosis score (NFS)	Highest quartile	$-1.675+0.037\times$age (years)$+0.094\times$BMI (kg/m^2)$+1.13\times$impaired fasting glucose or diabetes (yes$=1$/no$=0$)$+0.99\times$AST/ALT ratio$-0.013\times$platelet count (10^9/L)$-0.66\times$serum albumin (g/dL)
FIB-4	≥2.67	Age (years)$\times$AST (U/L)$/$[platelet count (10^9/L)$\times$AST (U/L)]$^{1/2}$
Forns index	Highest quartile	$7.811-3.131\times\log_e$ (platelet count)$+0.781\times\log_e$ (GGT)$+3.467\times\log_e$ (age)$-0.014\times$total cholesterol

NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; BMI, body mass index; WC, waist circumference; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; AST, Aspartate aminotransferase; ALT, alanine transaminase; FIB-4, fibrosis-4; GGT, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase.