**Supplementary Table 4. Characteristics of patients by fibrosis stagea**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristics of patients (*n* = 273)** | **F0 (40.1%)**  **(*n* = 113)** | | **F1 (22.8%)**  **(*n* = 58)** | | **F2 (8.9%)**  **(*n* = 25)** | | **F3 (13.0%)**  **(*n* = 35)** | | **F4 (15.3%)**  **(*n* = 42)** | | |
| Men sex, *n* (%) | 62 | 54.9 | 34 | 58.6 | 14 | 56.0 | 18 | 51.4 | 23 | 54.8 | |
| Minority ethnic groups, *n* (%) | 33 | 29.2 | 15 | 25.9 | 7 | 28.0 | 4 | 11.4 | 6 | 14.3 | |
| Median age, years (IQR) | 57 | 44-65 | 56 | 50-64 | 58 | 45-63 | 55 | 45-61 | 58 | 53-65 | |
| Mean ELF score, (SD) | 9.8 | 0.6 | 9.7 | 0.8 | 9.9 | 0.7 | 10.2 | 0.7 | 10.6 | 1.1 | |
| Mean weight, kg (SD) | 82.2 | 16.8 | 91.3 | 19.2 | 96.9 | 20.5 | 92.5 | 19.0 | 105.7 | 21.5 | |
| Median BMI, kg/m2 (IQR) | 29.5 | 24.6-32.6 | 30.7 | 28.0-34.0 | 32.0 | 29.3-38.9 | 31.6 | 30.0-36.3 | 36.4 | 30.3-40.3 | |
| BMI ≥ 30 kg/m2,*n* (%) | 54 | 47.8 | 32 | 55.2 | 19 | 76.0 | 27 | 77.1 | 35 | 85.3 | |
| Diabetes positive, *n* (%)¶ | 26 | 23.0 | 19 | 32.8 | 16 | 64 | 19 | 54.3 | 30 | 71.4 | |
| Mean HbA1c, mmol/mol (SD) | 38.9 | 9.2 | 41.7 | 16.2 | 48.5 | 15.7 | 47.0 | 14.6 | 50.6 | 16.0 | |
| ALT ≥ 40 IU/L, *n* (%)$ | 44 | 38.9 | 37 | 63.8 | 15 | 60.0 | 23 | 65.7 | 34 | 81.0 | |
| Mean ALT, IU/L (SD) | 42.6 | 30.3 | 50.4 | 24.2 | 52.1 | 32.1 | 68.5 | 57.9 | 68.7 | 42.6 | |
| Mean VCTE reading, kPa(SD) | 4.5 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 8.7 | 0.4 | 11.2 | 1.1 | 22.8 | 12.0 | |
| Mean CAP score, dB/m2 (SD) | 289.8 | 60.3 | 321.9 | 50.2 | 348.6 | 38.1 | 335.9 | 45.5 | 363.5 | 34.7 | |
| High alcohol, *n* (%)ᴮ\* | 23 | 20.4 | 14 | 25.0 | 6 | 24.0 | 8 | 22.9 | 14 | 33.3 | |
| Smoker, *n* (%) | 16 | 14.2 | 8 | 13.8 | 7 | 28.0 | 8 | 22.9 | 6 | 14.3 | |
| **Steatosis grade:** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| S0 (< 302 dB/m2), *n* (%) | 51 | 54 | 20 | 34.5 | 2 | 8.0 | 7 | 20.0 | 2 | 4.8 |
| S1 (≥ 302 dB/m2), *n* (%) | 22 | 19.5 | 14 | 24.1 | 6 | 24.0 | 6 | 17.1 | 7 | 16.7 |
| S2 (≥ 331 dB/m2, *n* (%) | 6 | 5.3 | 2 | 5.2 | 3 | 12.0 | 3 | 8.6 | 0 | - |
| S3 (≥ 337 dB/m2, *n* (%) | 24 | 21.2 | 21 | 36.2 | 14 | 56.0 | 20 | 57.1 | 33 | 78.6 |
| **Medication:** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antidepressants, *n* (%) | 26 | 23 | 14 | 24.1 | 6 | 24.0 | 14 | 40.0 | 15 | 35.7 |
| Statins, *n* (%) | 35 | 31 | 14 | 24.1 | 15 | 60.0 | 10 | 28.6 | 14 | 33.3 |
| Antihypertensives, *n* (%) | 38 | 33.6 | 21 | 36.2 | 13 | 52.0 | 15 | 42.9 | 29 | 69.0 |
| AIIR blockers, *n* (%) | 4 | 3.5 | 8 | 10.3 | 7 | 28.0 | 0 | - | 5 | 11.9 |
| Statins & antihypertensives, *n* (%) | 27 | 23.9 | 12 | 20.7 | 11 | 44.0 | 7 | 20.0 | 13 | 31.0 |
| Anticoagulants, *n* (%) | 17 | 15.0 | 6 | 10.3 | 5 | 20.0 | 4 | 11.4 | 4 | 9.5 |
| GLP-1 agonist, *n* (%) | 1 | 0.9 | 2 | 3.4 | 2 | 8.0 | 4 | 11.4 | 4 | 9.5 |

**a**Biopsyvalidated thresholds were used for the cutoff values for fibrosis stage and steatosis grade;1 **¶**Diabetes = HbA1c reading of >48 mmol/mol; ᴮHigh alcohol; a score of 8-14 (harmful/hazardous) on the alcohol use disorders identification test (AUDIT);2 3 \*0.7% (*n* = 2) declined to complete the AUDIT; IQR, interquartile range; SD, standard deviation; kg, kilogram; BMI, body mass index; kg/m2, kilogram per square meter; HbA1c, glycated hemoglobin; mmol/mol, millimoles per mole; ALT, alanine transaminase; IU/L, international units per liter; VCTE, vibration-controlled transient elastography; kPa, kilopascals; CAP, controlled attenuation parameter; dB/m2, decibel per square meter; F0, no fibrosis; F1, low fibrosis; F2, moderate fibrosis; F3, severe fibrosis; F4, advanced fibrosis/cirrhosis; S0, no steatosis; S1, mild steatosis; S2, moderate steatosis; S3, severe steatosis; GLP-1 agonist, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; AIIR blockers, angiotensin II receptor blockers.

1Eddowes PJ, Sasso M, Allison M, *et al*. Accuracy of FibroScan Controlled Attenuation Parameter and Liver Stiffness Measurement in Assessing Steatosis and Fibrosis in Patients with Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. Gastroenterology. 2019 May;156(6):1717-1730.

2Saunders JB, Aasland OG, Babor TF, *et al*. Development of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT): WHO Collaborative Project on Early Detection of Persons with Harmful Alcohol Consumption--II. Addiction 1993;88(6):791-804.

3https://auditscreen.org/about/scoring-audit