**Supplementary Table 1.** **Reliability assessment of the results of NAFLD group vs. controls by the GRADE approach**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NAFLD compared to control for resistin level** | | | | | | |
| **Patient or population:** Patients with  **Settings of** **Intervention:** NAFLD **Comparison:** Control | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | **Illustrative comparative risks\* (95% CI)** | | **Relative effect (95% CI)** | **No. of participants (studies)** | **Quality of the evidence (GRADE)** | **Comments** |
| **Assumed risk** | **Corresponding risk** |
|  | **Control** | **NAFLD** |  |  |  |  |
| **Resistin level** |  | The mean resistin level in the intervention groups was **0.52 standard deviations higher** (0 to 1.03 higher) |  | 1948 (18) | ⊕⊕⊝⊝ **low**1,2 | SMD  0.52 (0 to 1.03) |
| \*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in the footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI). | | | | | | |
| GRADE Working Group grades of evidence **High quality:** Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.  **Moderate quality:** Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate. **Low quality:** Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate. **Very low quality:** We are very uncertain about the estimate. | | | | | | |
| 1The heterogeneity among the studies was large. 2The level of resistin is closely related to the degree of NAFLD. | | | | | | |