**Supplementary Table 2.** **Reliability assessment of the results of NASH group vs. controls by the GRADE approach**

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| **NASH compared to control for resistin level** |
| **Patient or population:** Patients with **Settings of** **Intervention:** NASH**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** | **NASH** |  |  |  |  |
| **resistin level** |  | The mean resistin level in the intervention groups was**0.23 standard deviations lower**(0.42 to 0.04 lower) |  | 508(9) | ⊕⊕⊕⊝**moderate**1 | SMD -0.23 (-0.42 to -0.04) |
| \*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 level of resistin is closely related to the degree of NAFLD. |