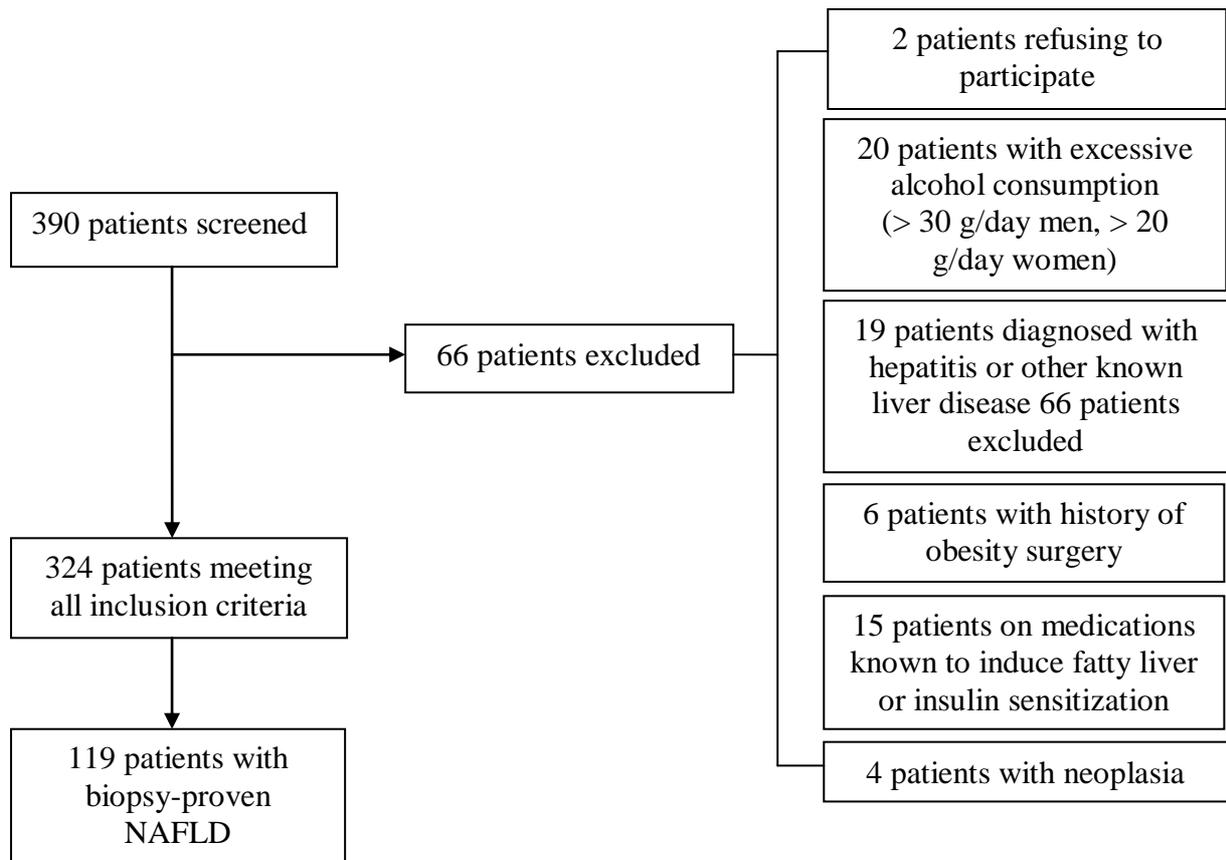


Supplementary Figure 1 Study flowchart



Supplementary Table 1 Correlations of visceral fat, controlled attenuation parameter, anthropometric parameters and liver elastography with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis clinical research network system

	Steatosis (0-3)	Lobular inflammation (0-3)	Ballooning (0-2)	NAS
Visceral fat	0.005	0.001	0.022	0.009
Hepatic fat (CAP) (dB/m)	0.046 ^a	0.01	0.001	0.044 ^a
WC (cm)	0.044 ^a	0.001	0.005	0.018
BMI (kg/m ²)	0.036 ^a	0.001	0.000	0.006
Liver elastography (Kpa)	0.004	0.03	0.015	0.022

The values correspond with r^2 coefficient. ^a $P < 0.05$; NAS: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease activity score; CAP: Controlled attenuation parameter; WC: Waist circumference; BMI: Body mass index; we considered non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) when non-alcoholic fatty liver disease activity score was ≥ 4 : patients with NASH had higher liver elastography (13.2 vs 10.3 Kpa; $P = 0.046$) and hepatic fat (343 vs 319.1 dB/m; $P = 0.018$) than patients without NASH.