

# World Journal of *Gastroenterology*

*World J Gastroenterol* 2022 September 28; 28(36): 5240-5382



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**RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE**

Production Editor: *Yu-Xi Chen*; Production Department Director: *Xu Guo*; Editorial Office Director: *Jia-Ru Fan*.

**NAME OF JOURNAL**

*World Journal of Gastroenterology*

**ISSN**

ISSN 1007-9327 (print) ISSN 2219-2840 (online)

**LAUNCH DATE**

October 1, 1995

**FREQUENCY**

Weekly

**EDITORS-IN-CHIEF**

Andrzej S Tarnawski

**EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS**

<http://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327/editorialboard.htm>

**PUBLICATION DATE**

September 28, 2022

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<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

**STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS**

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

**ONLINE SUBMISSION**

<https://www.f6publishing.com>

## Observational Study

**Atherogenic index of plasma combined with waist circumference and body mass index to predict metabolic-associated fatty liver disease**

Shao-Jie Duan, Zhi-Ying Ren, Tao Zheng, Hong-Ye Peng, Zuo-Hu Niu, Hui Xia, Jia-Liang Chen, Yuan-Chen Zhou, Rong-Rui Wang, Shu-Kun Yao

**Specialty type:** Gastroenterology and hepatology

**Provenance and peer review:** Unsolicited article; Externally peer reviewed.

**Peer-review model:** Single blind

**Peer-review report's scientific quality classification**

Grade A (Excellent): 0  
Grade B (Very good): 0  
Grade C (Good): C, C  
Grade D (Fair): 0  
Grade E (Poor): 0

**P-Reviewer:** Cumhuri Cure M, Turkey; Lin WR, Taiwan

**Received:** June 26, 2022

**Peer-review started:** June 26, 2022

**First decision:** August 1, 2022

**Revised:** August 9, 2022

**Accepted:** September 8, 2022

**Article in press:** September 8, 2022

**Published online:** September 28, 2022



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**Abstract****BACKGROUND**

Early identification of metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) is urgent. Atherogenic index of plasma (AIP) is a reference predictor of obesity-related diseases, but its predictive value for MAFLD remains unclear. No studies have reported whether its combination with waist circumference (WC) and body mass index (BMI) can improve the predictive performance for MAFLD.

**AIM**

To systematically explore the relationship between AIP and MAFLD and evaluate its predictive value for MAFLD and to pioneer a novel noninvasive predictive model combining AIP, WC, and BMI while validating its predictive performance for MAFLD.

**METHODS**

This cross-sectional study consecutively enrolled 864 participants. Multivariate logistic regression analysis and receiver operating characteristic curve were used to evaluate the relationship between AIP and MAFLD and its predictive power for MAFLD. The novel prediction model A-W-B combining AIP, WC, and BMI to

predict MAFLD was established, and internal verification was completed by magnetic resonance imaging diagnosis.

## RESULTS

Subjects with higher AIP exhibited a significantly increased risk of MAFLD, with an odds ratio of 12.420 (6.008-25.675) for AIP after adjusting for various confounding factors. The area under receiver operating characteristic curve of the A-W-B model was 0.833 (0.807-0.858), which was significantly higher than that of AIP, WC, and BMI (all  $P < 0.05$ ). Subgroup analysis illustrated that the A-W-B model had significantly higher area under receiver operating characteristic curves in female, young and nonobese subgroups (all  $P < 0.05$ ). The best cutoff values for the A-W-B model to predict MAFLD in males and females were 0.5932 and 0.4105, respectively. Additionally, in the validation set, the area under receiver operating characteristic curve of the A-W-B model to predict MAFLD was 0.862 (0.791-0.916). The A-W-B level was strongly and positively associated with the liver proton density fat fraction ( $r = 0.630$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) and significantly increased with the severity of MAFLD ( $P < 0.05$ ).

## CONCLUSION

AIP was strongly and positively associated with the risk of MAFLD and can be a reference predictor for MAFLD. The novel prediction model A-W-B combining AIP, WC, and BMI can significantly improve the predictive ability of MAFLD and provide better services for clinical prediction and screening of MAFLD.

**Key Words:** Atherogenic index of plasma; Metabolic-associated fatty liver disease; Receiver operating characteristic curve; Predictor

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**Core Tip:** Metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) is the most common chronic liver disease, and early identification of MAFLD is urgent. This study demonstrated that the atherogenic index of plasma was strongly and positively associated with the risk of MAFLD, and it can be a reference predictor for MAFLD. Then, we pioneered a novel noninvasive prediction model, A-W-B, combining atherogenic index of plasma, waist circumference, and body mass index and validated its excellent predictive performance for MAFLD. Furthermore, we also pointed out the optimal cutoff values of the A-W-B model to predict MAFLD in males and females, which will facilitate early clinical identification of MAFLD in different sex populations. This study is highly innovative, and the noninvasive prediction model, A-W-B, is convenient, affordable, and easy to obtain, which can provide better services for clinical prediction and screening of MAFLD and metabolic-related diseases.

**Citation:** Duan SJ, Ren ZY, Zheng T, Peng HY, Niu ZH, Xia H, Chen JL, Zhou YC, Wang RR, Yao SK. Atherogenic index of plasma combined with waist circumference and body mass index to predict metabolic-associated fatty liver disease. *World J Gastroenterol* 2022; 28(36): 5364-5379

**URL:** <https://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327/full/v28/i36/5364.htm>

**DOI:** <https://dx.doi.org/10.3748/wjg.v28.i36.5364>

## INTRODUCTION

Metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD), formerly known as nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, is a common disease closely related to genetic, obesity, and metabolic abnormalities and has become a global public health problem[1,2]. In recent decades, obesity has become increasingly widespread owing to huge changes in dietary structure and living habits[3,4]. The prevalence of MAFLD has risen rapidly, and patients tend to be younger[5]. Notably, MAFLD can not only progress to hepatitis, liver cirrhosis, and liver cancer[6] but also increase the occurrence and development of diabetes[7] and cardiovascular diseases[8,9], which seriously endangers individual health and increases the social and medical economic burden[10]. Therefore, it is necessary to predict and screen MAFLD at an early stage to intervene in a timely manner.

The occurrence and development of MAFLD are closely related to lipid metabolism disorders and dyslipidemia caused by the accumulation of visceral fat[11]. Patients with fatty liver usually have elevated triglycerides (TG) and generally lower high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) than healthy people[12]. Waist circumference (WC) and body mass index (BMI) are commonly used as

indicators to assess obesity, and it has been shown that elevated WC and BMI can significantly increase the risk of fatty liver disease. However, they have certain limitations in accurately reflecting the accumulation of visceral fat[13].

Recently, the atherogenic index of plasma (AIP), calculated from the logarithm of the ratio of TG to HDL-C[14], has been proven to be closely related to abdominal obesity, and it can sensitively reflect the accumulation of visceral fat and effectively predict the risk of atherosclerosis and cardiovascular disease [15,16]. Previous studies indicate that AIP is significantly higher in patients with fatty liver and may be a potential indicator for identifying fatty liver disease[17]. However, few studies have systematically reported the predictive value of AIP for MAFLD and whether AIP combined with WC and BMI can improve the predictive ability for MAFLD is unclear.

Therefore, the two main objectives of this study were: (1) To systematically assess the relationship between AIP and MAFLD and evaluate its predictive value for MAFLD; and (2) To establish a novel noninvasive prediction model combining AIP, WC and BMI and validate its predictive performance for MAFLD.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study design and participants

This study was conducted in Beijing, China. Among the adults who underwent a physical examination for health at China-Japan Friendship Hospital in Beijing from September 2018 to October 2021, we consecutively recruited 943 participants who completed the standardized questionnaire, finished anthropometric and laboratory tests, and underwent liver ultrasonography. All subjects agreed to participate in this study voluntarily and submitted informed consent forms.

According to quality control, after excluding pregnant and lactating women, subjects who had a history of any severe brain, heart, lung, kidney, or blood diseases, mental illness, infectious diseases, malignant tumors, *etc* as well as the subjects with incomplete data, a total of 864 subjects were finally included (Figure 1), with 624 males and 240 females, aged from 20-years-old to 78-years-old.

This study was approved by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of China-Japan Friendship Hospital (2018-110-K79-1).

### Data collection and definition

The physical examination was performed in the morning in a fasting state. Anthropometric indicators were measured by professionally trained doctors. Height, weight, and waist circumference were measured while subjects were naturally standing barefoot with lightweight clothes. After 10 min of rest, the blood pressure was measured with an upper arm electronic sphygmomanometer. Peripheral blood was drawn into an EDTA-containing tube and subjected to biochemical experiments within 2 h. The relevant laboratory indicators were obtained through the electronic database of this physical examination center, including alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), total cholesterol, TG, HDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, fasting blood glucose (FBG), serum uric acid (SUA) and so on.

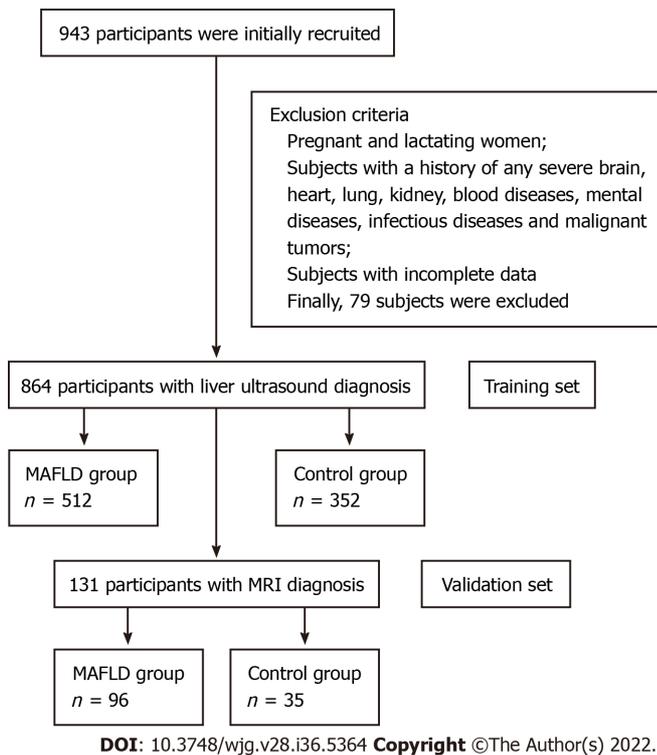
BMI was calculated as the body weight (in kilograms) divided by the square of the height (in meters). WC referred to the waist circumference at the level of the flat navel. AIP was calculated as the logarithmic transformation of the ratio of TG to HDL-C [ $\log(TG/HDL-C)$ ].

### Diagnostic criteria and detection methods of MAFLD

The diagnostic criteria of MAFLD refer to the consensus of international experts in 2020 that in addition to the evidence of hepatic steatosis[18], one of the following three criteria, namely, overweight/obesity, type 2 diabetes, or metabolic dysregulation, needs to be met[19,20]. Among them, metabolic dysregulation refer to the existence of at least two of the following metabolic risk criteria: (1) Waist circumference  $\geq 102/88$  cm in Caucasian males and females, respectively, or  $\geq 90/80$  cm in Asian males and females; (2) Blood pressure  $\geq 130/85$  mmHg or specific drug treatment; (3) Plasma TG  $\geq 1.70$  mmol/L or specific drug treatment; (4) Plasma HDL-C  $< 1.0$  mmol/L for males and  $< 1.3$  mmol/L for females or specific drug treatment; (5) Prediabetes (*i.e.* fasting glucose levels 5.6 to 6.9 mmol/L or 2-h post load glucose levels 7.8 to 11.0 mmol or glycated hemoglobin 5.7% to 6.4%); (6) Homeostasis model assessment-insulin resistance score  $\geq 2.5$ ; and (7) Plasma high-sensitivity C-reactive protein level  $> 2$  mg/L.

In the training set, fatty liver (hepatic steatosis) was defined by liver ultrasound examination based on at least two of the following three abnormal findings: (1) Diffusely increased echogenicity of the liver relative to the kidney or spleen; (2) Ultrasound beam attenuation; and (3) Poor visualization of intrahepatic structures.

In the validation set, the proton density fat fraction (PDFF) based on magnetic resonance spectroscopy and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was used to diagnose fatty liver and to evaluate the severity of MAFLD[21]. PDFF  $< 5\%$  was defined as no fatty liver, PDFF 5.0%-14.0% was defined as mild MAFLD, and PDFF  $> 14.0\%$  was defined as moderate to severe MAFLD.



**Figure 1** Flow chart of the study subjects. MAFLD: Metabolic-associated fatty liver disease; MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging.

### Statistical analysis

First, the baseline characteristics of the MAFLD and non-MAFLD groups were compared. The independent samples *t* test was used for comparing normally or approximately normally distributed quantitative data between groups, expressed as the mean and standard deviation (SD). The Mann-Whitney *U* test was used for comparing nonnormally distributed quantitative data between groups, represented as medians and quartiles. The  $\chi^2$  test was used for comparing categorical data between groups, represented as numbers and percentages.

Then, multivariate logistic regression analysis was conducted to calculate the odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals of AIP for MAFLD under different adjustment conditions. The logistic regression prediction model A-W-B combining AIP, WC, and BMI was established. The Hosmer-Lemeshow test and the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve were used to evaluate the calibration and discrimination of this model. The DeLong test was used to compare the predictive ability of the AIP, WC, BMI, and A-W-B model for MAFLD. Spearman's correlation analysis was used to explore the correlation between parameters. Finally, the internal verification was completed with MRI as the diagnostic standard.

All statistical tests were two-tailed and were considered significant for *P* less than 0.05 ( $P < 0.05$ ). Statistical analyses were performed using Statistical Package for the Sciences (SPSS, version 25.0) and MedCalc statistical software (version 19.6.4).

## RESULTS

### Characteristics of participants

The demographics, anthropometrics, and laboratory test characteristics of 864 subjects are presented in [Table 1](#). The prevalence of male and young patients (age < 40-years-old) and the percentage of smoking history, drinking history, overweight, obesity, elevated ALT, and elevated ALT in MAFLD subjects were significantly higher than those in the non-MAFLD subjects (all  $P < 0.05$ ). Participants with MAFLD had dramatically higher WC, BMI, SBP, DBP, ALT, AST, total cholesterol, TG, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, FBG, and SUA and significantly lower AST/ALT and HDL-C (all  $P < 0.05$ ). In addition, a significant association between AIP and MAFLD was initially demonstrated.

### Multivariate logistic regression analysis of AIP on the risk of MAFLD

Multivariate logistic regression analyses were conducted to further explore the relationship between AIP and MAFLD, and the results are shown in [Table 2](#). AIP had a strong association with the risk of MAFLD, and the OR for a 1-SD increase in AIP was 50.286 (26.953-93.819) without adjustment (Model

**Table 1** Baseline characteristics of the study subjects

Variable	Non-MAFLD, n = 352	MAFLD, n = 512	Statistics <sup>1</sup>	P value
Demographics				
Sex			$\chi^2 = 14.020$	< 0.001
Male	230 (65.3)	394 (77.0)		
Female	122 (34.7)	118 (23.0)		
Age in yr	37.750 ± 10.736	41.240 ± 10.852	$t = -4.634$	< 0.001
Age ≥ 40 yr	115 (32.7)	254 (49.6)	$\chi^2 = 24.461$	< 0.001
Age < 40 yr	237 (67.3)	258 (40.4)		
Smoking history	81 (23.0)	174 (34.0)	$\chi^2 = 12.073$	< 0.001
Drinking history	76 (21.6)	145 (28.3)	$\chi^2 = 4.962$	0.027
Anthropometrics				
WC in cm	86.240 ± 9.893	96.790 ± 8.618	$t = -16.219$	< 0.001
BMI in kg/m <sup>2</sup>	24.436 ± 3.169	28.028 ± 3.221	$t = -16.228$	< 0.001
SBP in mmHg	125.880 ± 14.883	133.610 ± 16.859	$t = -6.908$	< 0.001
DBP in mmHg	77.500 ± 11.658	82.950 ± 12.525	$t = -6.461$	< 0.001
Laboratory tests				
ALT in U/L	21.0 (15.0, 30.0)	34.0 (24.0, 54.0)	$Z = -12.276$	< 0.001
AST in U/L	19.0 (17.0, 23.0)	23.0 (19.0, 29.0)	$Z = -9.058$	< 0.001
TC in mmol/L	4.539 ± 0.847	4.783 ± 0.902	$t = -4.104$	< 0.001
TG in mmol/L	1.1 (0.7, 1.5)	1.8 (1.3, 2.6)	$Z = -13.650$	< 0.001
HDL-C in mmol/L	1.351 ± 0.283	1.191 ± 0.256	$t = 8.321$	< 0.001
LDL-C in mmol/L	2.645 ± 0.708	2.906 ± 0.884	$t = -4.568$	< 0.001
FBG in mmol/L	5.2 (4.9, 5.4)	5.4 (5.1, 5.9)	$Z = -7.637$	< 0.001
SUA in μmol/L	332.722 ± 86.289	377.836 ± 85.859	$t = -7.590$	< 0.001
AIP	-0.11 (-0.30, 0.08)	0.20 (0.03, 0.39)	$Z = -14.006$	< 0.001

<sup>1</sup>Comparison of significant differences between the two groups;  $\chi^2$  value calculated by the  $\chi^2$  test; Z value calculated by the Mann-Whitney U test; t value calculated by the independent samples t test. Data are presented as median and interquartile range, mean and standard deviation or frequency (percentage). MAFLD: Metabolic-associated fatty liver disease; WC: Waist circumference; BMI: Body mass index; SBP: Systolic blood pressure; DBP: Diastolic blood pressure; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; AST: Aspartate aminotransferase; TC: Total cholesterol; TG: Triglyceride; HDL-C: High-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FBG: Fasting blood glucose; SUA: Serum uric acid; AIP: Atherogenic index of plasma.

1). After adjusting for sex and age, the OR for a 1-SD increase in AIP was 48.874 (26.087-91.569) (Model 2). After further adjusting for smoking history, drinking history, WC, and BMI, the degree of this association changed but was still strong; the OR for a 1-SD increase in AIP was 16.184 (7.961-32.902) (Model 3). Further adjusting for SBP, DBP, ALT, AST, total cholesterol, TG, HDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, FBG, and SUA attenuated the association but only slightly; there was still a 12.420-fold (6.008-25.675) higher risk for MAFLD with a 1-SD increase in AIP (Model 4).

After dividing AIP into quartiles, the risk of MAFLD increased robustly with higher AIP quartiles. When comparing the top quartiles with the bottom categories, the risk of MAFLD increased 16.882-fold to 7.160-fold from Model 1 to Model 4. The P values for the linear trend were less than 0.01, signifying that linear trends from the lowest to the highest quartiles were eminent.

**Predictive ability of AIP for MAFLD in different subgroups**

The ROC curve of AIP for predicting MAFLD in different sex, age, and weight subgroups was plotted, and the DeLong test was used to compare the area under the ROC curve (AUC) between the subgroups. As shown in Figure 2, the AUC of AIP for MAFLD in the young was significantly higher than that in middle-age and elderly subjects [0.816 (0.779-0.849) vs 0.726 (0.678-0.771), P < 0.05]. The AUC of AIP for MAFLD in nonobese subjects was significantly higher than that in obese subjects [0.783 (0.747-0.816) vs 0.579 (0.519-0.638), P < 0.0001]. However, there was no significant difference between males and females

**Table 2** Multivariate logistic regression of atherogenic index of plasma for the risk of metabolic-associated fatty liver disease

Variable	$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	P value	OR (95%CI)	
Model 1	AIP level (per change in SD)	3.918	0.318	151.599	< 0.001	50.286 (26.953-93.819)
	Quartiles of AIP					
	A1 ( $\leq -0.1265$ )	-	-	-	-	1 (Ref)
	A2 (-0.1265-0.0947)	1.241	0.209	35.108	< 0.001	3.460 (2.295-5.217)
	A3 (0.0947-0.3023)	2.323	0.226	105.794	< 0.001	10.204 (6.554-15.885)
	A4 ( $> 0.3022$ )	2.826	0.245	132.611	< 0.001	16.882 (10.436-27.311)
Model 2	AIP level (per change in SD)	3.889	0.32	147.414	< 0.001	48.874 (26.087-91.569)
	Quartiles of AIP					
	A1 ( $\leq -0.1265$ )	-	-	-	-	1 (Ref)
	A2 (-0.1265-0.0947)	0.847	0.241	12.347	< 0.001	3.218 (2.124-4.876)
	A3 (0.0947-0.3023)	1.690	0.260	42.107	< 0.001	9.774 (6.256-15.270)
	A4 ( $> 0.3022$ )	2.103	0.281	55.913	< 0.001	16.514 (10.176-26.799)
Model 3	AIP level (per change in SD)	2.784	0.362	59.147	< 0.001	16.184 (7.961-32.902)
	Quartiles of AIP					
	A1 ( $\leq -0.1265$ )	-	-	-	-	1 (Ref)
	A2 (-0.1265-0.0947)	0.847	0.241	12.347	< 0.001	2.334 (1.455-3.744)
	A3 (0.0947-0.3023)	1.690	0.260	42.107	< 0.001	5.421 (3.253-9.032)
	A4 ( $> 0.3022$ )	2.103	0.281	55.913	< 0.001	8.194 (4.721-14.22)
Model 4	AIP level (per change in SD)	2.519	0.371	46.230	< 0.001	12.420 (6.008-25.675)
	Quartiles of AIP					
	A1 ( $\leq -0.1265$ )	-	-	-	-	1 (Ref)
	A2 (-0.1265-0.0947)	0.828	0.249	11.088	0.001	2.288 (1.4063-7.25)
	A3 (0.0947-0.3023)	1.642	0.268	37.636	< 0.001	5.167 (3.058-8.732)
	A4 ( $> 0.3022$ )	1.969	0.289	46.343	< 0.001	7.160 (4.062-12.62)

Model 1: Unadjusted. Model 2: Adjusted for age and sex. Model 3: Adjusted for age, sex, smoking history, drinking history, waist circumference and body mass index. Model 4: Adjusted for age, sex, smoking history, drinking history, waist circumference, body mass index, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, total cholesterol, triglyceride, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, fasting blood glucose, and serum uric acid. AIP: Atherogenic index of plasma; SE: Standard error; OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval; SD: Standard deviation.

( $P = 0.0639$ ).

In addition, the best cutoff values for AIP to predict MAFLD in males and females were 0.0821 and -0.1390, respectively. The AUCs of AIP, WC, and BMI for predicting total MAFLD were 0.780 (0.751-0.807), 0.790 (0.761-0.817), and 0.788 (0.759-0.814), respectively, with no significant difference among the three (Table 3).

### Establishment of the A-W-B model for better predicting MAFLD

To further improve the predictive ability of MAFLD, we combined AIP, WC, and BMI and put them into the binary logistic regression model to construct a new logistic regression prediction model, A-W-B. The regression equation was  $\text{logit (A-W-B)} = -8.782 + 2.560 \times \text{AIP} + 0.049 \times \text{WC} + 0.170 \times \text{BMI}$  (Table 4).

The Hosmer-Lemeshow test and ROC curve analysis were used to evaluate the calibration and discrimination of the A-W-B model. Figure 3A illustrated the calibration line graph of the A-W-B model, and the result of the Hosmer-Lemeshow test showed that  $\chi^2 = 8.5901$ ,  $P = 0.3780 > 0.05$ , indicating that the A-W-B model had a good calibration ability for MAFLD. Figure 3B illustrated the ROC curve of the A-W-B model, with the AUC of 0.833 (0.807-0.858), indicating that the A-W-B model had a good

**Table 3 Results analysis of the receiver operating characteristic curves**

Variable	AUC (95%CI)	P value	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	Youden index	Cutoff value
Total						
AIP	0.780 (0.751-0.807)	< 0.0001	75.20	69.89	0.4508	0.0340
WC in cm	0.790 (0.761-0.817)	< 0.0001	85.94	58.52	0.4446	88.00
BMI in kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.788 (0.759-0.814)	< 0.0001	83.20	59.09	0.4229	25.10
A-W-B	0.833 (0.807-0.858) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	< 0.0001	86.13	68.47	0.5460	0.5019
Male						
AIP	0.755 (0.719-0.788)	< 0.0001	75.89	64.78	0.4067	0.0821
WC in cm	0.770 (0.735-0.803)	< 0.0001	72.59	67.39	0.3998	92.50
BMI in kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.773 (0.738-0.805)	< 0.0001	72.34	68.70	0.4103	26.32
A-W-B	0.814 (0.781-0.843) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	< 0.0001	82.99	65.65	0.4865	0.5932
Female						
AIP	0.819 (0.764-0.865)	< 0.0001	82.2	70.49	0.5270	-0.1390
WC in cm	0.820 (0.765-0.866)	< 0.0001	81.36	69.67	0.5103	85.50
BMI in kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.804 (0.748-0.852)	< 0.0001	88.98	58.20	0.4718	23.34
A-W-B	0.874 (0.826-0.914) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	< 0.0001	78.81	83.61	0.6242	0.4105
Age ≥ 40 yr						
AIP	0.726 (0.678-0.771)	< 0.0001	71.26	66.96	0.3822	0.0367
WC in cm	0.736 (0.688-0.780)	< 0.0001	82.68	52.17	0.3485	88.00
BMI in kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.736 (0.688-0.780)	< 0.0001	71.26	66.96	0.3822	26.03
A-W-B	0.787 (0.742-0.828) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	< 0.0001	77.56	69.57	0.4712	0.5574
Age < 40 yr						
AIP	0.816 (0.779-0.849)	< 0.0001	73.64	77.22	0.5086	0.0814
WC in cm	0.824 (0.787-0.856)	< 0.0001	89.15	61.60	0.5075	88.00
BMI in kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.820 (0.783-0.853)	< 0.0001	83.72	66.24	0.4997	25.31
A-W-B	0.863 (0.830-0.892) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	< 0.0001	89.92	71.73	0.6165	0.4947
BMI ≥ 28 kg/m <sup>2</sup>						
AIP	0.579 (0.519-0.638)	0.0849	25.63	90.91	0.1654	0.4140
WC in cm	0.597 (0.688-0.780)	0.0303	36.97	79.55	0.1652	104.50
BMI in kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.648 (0.589-0.704)	0.0005	65.13	68.18	0.3331	29.38
A-W-B	0.644 (0.585-0.700) <sup>1</sup>	0.0007	43.28	84.09	0.2737	0.9009
BMI < 28 kg/m <sup>2</sup>						
AIP	0.783 (0.747-0.816) <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0001	69.71	76.30	0.4601	0.0340
WC in cm	0.754 (0.717-0.789)	< 0.0001	78.1	63.31	0.4141	87.50
BMI in kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.733 (0.695-0.768)	< 0.0001	77.37	59.42	0.3679	24.56
A-W-B	0.822 (0.789-0.852) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	< 0.0001	80.66	72.08	0.5273	0.4531

<sup>1</sup>Indicates significantly larger compared with atherogenic index of plasma.

<sup>2</sup>Indicates significantly larger as compared with waist circumference.

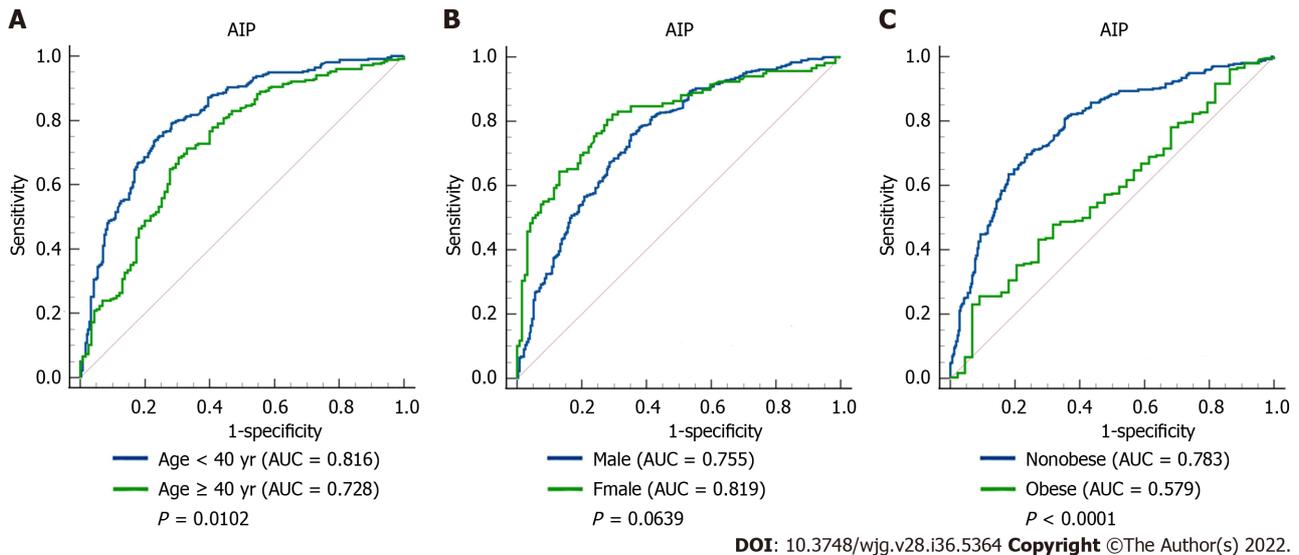
<sup>3</sup>Indicates significantly larger as compared with body mass index.

AUC: Area under the receiver operating characteristic curve; AIP: Atherogenic index of plasma; WC: Waist circumference; BMI: Body mass index; A-W-B: Prediction model combining atherogenic index of plasma, waist circumference, and body mass index; CI: Confidence interval.

**Table 4 Establishment of the logistic regression prediction model A-W-B combined with the atherogenic index of plasma, waist circumference, and body mass index**

Variable	$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	P value	OR (95%CI)
AIP	2.560	0.345	55.017	< 0.001	12.939 (6.578-25.45)
WC	0.049	0.017	7.951	0.005	1.050 (1.015-1.087)
BMI	0.170	0.051	11.087	0.001	1.186 (1.073-1.0311)
Constant	-8.782	1.003	76.689		

AIP: Atherogenic index of plasma; WC: Waist circumference; BMI: Body mass index; SE: Standard error; OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval.



**Figure 2 Receiver operating characteristic curves of atherogenic index of plasma in predicting metabolic-associated fatty liver disease in different subgroups.** A: Comparison between the young (age < 40 years) and middle-age and elderly (age  $\geq$  40 years) subjects ( $P = 0.0102$ ); B: Comparison between male and female subjects ( $P = 0.0639$ ); C: Comparison between nonobese and obese subjects ( $P < 0.0001$ ). AIP: Atherogenic index of plasma; AUC: Area under the receiver operating characteristic curve.

discrimination ability for MAFLD.

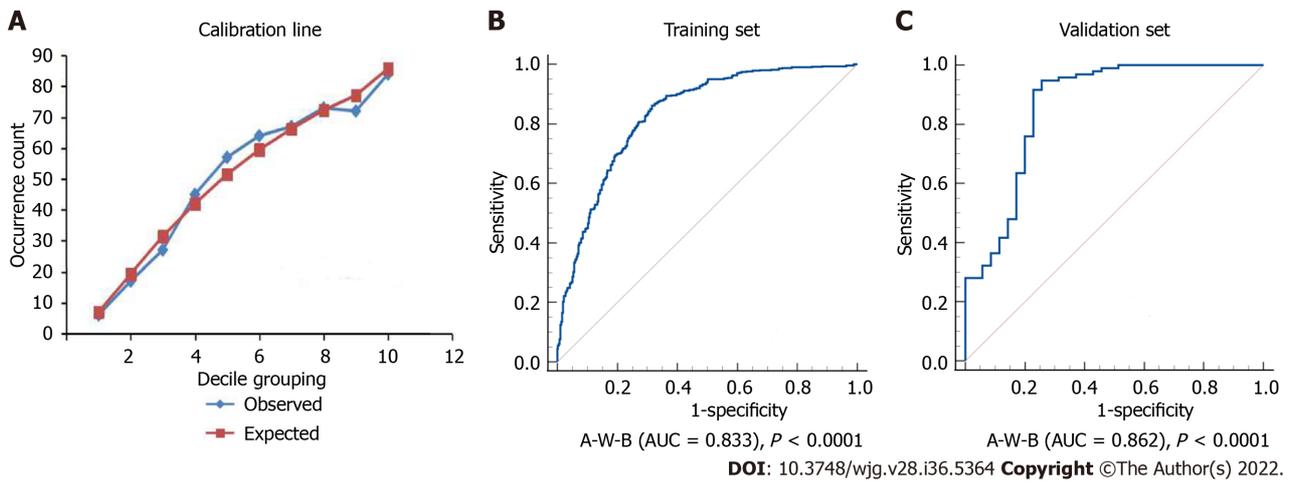
### Predictive ability of the A-W-B model for MAFLD in different subgroups

To further evaluate the predictive power of the A-W-B model for MAFLD in different populations, we performed a subgroup analysis. As shown in [Figure 4](#), the AUCs of A-W-B for MAFLD in female, young, and nonobese subjects were 0.874 (0.826-0.914), 0.863 (0.830-0.892), and 0.822 (0.789-0.852), respectively, which were significantly higher than those in male [0.814 (0.781-0.843)], middle-aged and elderly [0.787 (0.742-0.828)], and obese subjects [0.644 (0.585-0.700)] (all  $P < 0.05$ ). These results indicated that the A-W-B model had stronger predictive power for MAFLD in female, young, and nonobese subjects. Furthermore, the results in [Table 3](#) showed that the best cutoff values for A-W-B to predict MAFLD in males and females were 0.5932 and 0.4105, respectively.

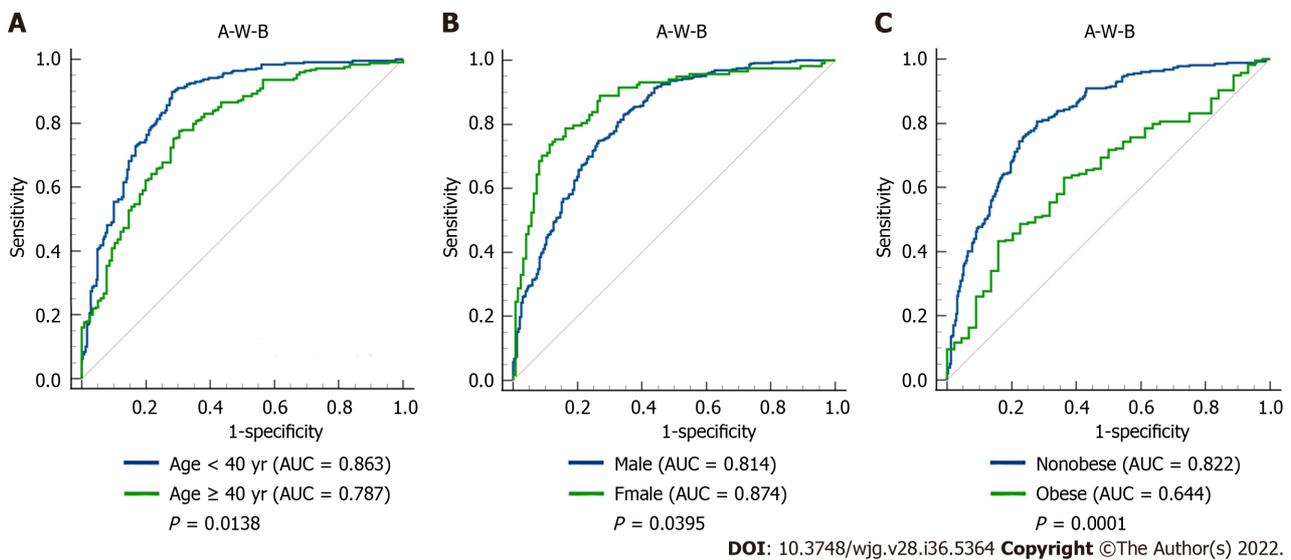
### Comparison of the A-W-B model and AIP, WC, and BMI for predicting MAFLD

The DeLong test was used to compare the predictive ability of the A-W-B model and AIP, WC, and BMI. The AUC of the A-W-B model for MAFLD was 0.833 (0.807-0.858), which was significantly higher than that of AIP, WC, and BMI ( $P < 0.05$ ). The sensitivity, specificity, Youden index, and cutoff value of the A-W-B model were 86.13%, 68.47%, 0.5460, and 0.5019, respectively ([Table 3](#)).

As shown in [Figure 5A-E](#), subgroup analysis showed that the AUCs of the A-W-B model were significantly higher than those of AIP, WC, and BMI in male, female, young, middle-aged and elderly, and nonobese subjects (all  $P < 0.01$ ), demonstrating that the A-W-B model has a higher ability to predict MAFLD than AIP, WC, and BMI in different age, sex, and nonobese subjects. However, as shown in [Figure 5F](#), among obese subjects, the predictive ability of the A-W-B model for MAFLD was only better than that of AIP. In addition, the Z values between the AIP, WC, BMI, and the A-W-B model in different subgroups were illustrated in [Supplementary Table 1](#).



**Figure 3 Calibration line and receiver operating characteristic curves of the A-W-B model.** A: Calibration line of the prediction model combining atherogenic index of plasma, waist circumference, and body mass index (A-W-B) model (Hosmer-Lemeshow test:  $\chi^2 = 8.5901$ ,  $P = 0.3780$ ); B: Receiver operating characteristic curve of the A-W-B model in the training set (area under the receiver operating characteristic curve [AUC] = 0.833); C: Receiver operating characteristic curve of the A-W-B model in the validation set (AUC = 0.862).



**Figure 4 Receiver operating characteristic curves of the A-W-B model to predict metabolic-associated fatty liver disease in different subgroups.** A: Comparison between young (age < 40 years) and middle-age and elderly (age ≥ 40 years) subjects ( $P = 0.0138$ ); B: Comparison between male and female subjects ( $P = 0.0395$ ); C: Comparison between nonobese and obese subjects ( $P = 0.0001$ ); AUC: Area under the receiver operating characteristic curve; A-W-B: Prediction model combining atherogenic index of plasma, waist circumference, and body mass index.

The concrete ROC curve results of the AIP, WC, BMI, and A-W-B model for predicting MAFLD in different subgroups were illustrated in Table 3. Compared to AIP, WC, and BMI, the A-W-B model had the best sensitivity in male, young and nonobese subjects, which may be more conducive to identifying patients with positive MAFLD to reduce the missed diagnosis rate. Meanwhile, the A-W-B model had the best specificity in female and middle-aged and elderly subjects, which may be more beneficial to identifying people without MAFLD and reducing the misdiagnosis rate.

Moreover, Spearman’s correlations between A-W-B, AIP, WC, BMI, and various physical and chemical indicators are illustrated in Table 5. Compared with AIP, WC, and BMI, the A-W-B model had a higher positive association with SBP, DBP, ALT, AST, FBG, and SUA.

#### Validation of the A-W-B model

To further validate the diagnostic performance of the A-W-B model for MAFLD, we randomly selected approximately 15% of the subjects (131 cases) from the overall subjects as the validation set and used MRI to diagnose MAFLD. Among them, 35 cases were in the control group, 67 cases were mild MAFLD, and 29 cases were moderate to severe MAFLD. The data comparison between the training set and validation set was shown in Table 6. There was no statistically significant difference in age, sex, and

Table 5 Spearman's correlation analysis results between various indicators (*r* value)

Variable	AIP	WC	BMI	A-W-B
SBP in mmHg	0.299 <sup>b</sup>	0.358 <sup>b</sup>	0.362 <sup>b</sup>	0.392 <sup>b</sup>
DBP in mmHg	0.327 <sup>b</sup>	0.325 <sup>b</sup>	0.315 <sup>b</sup>	0.375 <sup>b</sup>
ALT in U/L	0.470 <sup>b</sup>	0.455 <sup>b</sup>	0.451 <sup>b</sup>	0.530 <sup>b</sup>
AST in U/L	0.306 <sup>b</sup>	0.307 <sup>b</sup>	0.304 <sup>b</sup>	0.351 <sup>b</sup>
TC in mmol/L	0.193 <sup>b</sup>	0.070 <sup>a</sup>	0.056	0.132 <sup>b</sup>
TG in mmol/L	0.954 <sup>b</sup>	0.455 <sup>b</sup>	0.430 <sup>b</sup>	0.763 <sup>b</sup>
HDL-C in mmol/L	-0.617 <sup>b</sup>	-0.365 <sup>b</sup>	-0.373 <sup>b</sup>	-0.543 <sup>b</sup>
LDL-C in mmol/L	0.253 <sup>b</sup>	0.128 <sup>b</sup>	0.105 <sup>b</sup>	0.190 <sup>b</sup>
FBG in mmol/L	0.294 <sup>b</sup>	0.280 <sup>b</sup>	0.274 <sup>b</sup>	0.334 <sup>b</sup>
SUA in $\mu$ mol/L	0.462 <sup>b</sup>	0.375 <sup>b</sup>	0.358 <sup>b</sup>	0.469 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>*P* < 0.05.<sup>b</sup>*P* < 0.01.

SBP: Systolic blood pressure; DBP: Diastolic blood pressure; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; AST: Aspartate aminotransferase; TC: Total cholesterol; TG: Triglyceride; HDL-C: High-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FBG: Fasting blood glucose; SUA: Serum uric acid; AIP: Atherogenic index of plasma; WC: Waist circumference; BMI: Body mass index; A-W-B: Prediction model combining atherogenic index of plasma, waist circumference, and body mass index.

various indicators between the two groups (all *P* > 0.05).

Figure 3C illustrated the ROC curve of the A-W-B model in the validation set, with the AUC of 0.862 (0.791-0.916), indicating that the A-W-B model also exhibited outstanding discrimination for MAFLD in the validation set. In addition, Figure 6 shows that the A-W-B level was strongly and positively associated with the PDFF (*r* = 0.630, *P* < 0.001). With the degree of severity of MAFLD increased, the A-W-B level also increased significantly (*P* < 0.05).

## DISCUSSION

In this study, the relationship between AIP and MAFLD was systematically assessed, and it was confirmed that AIP had a strong and positive association with the risk of MAFLD and can be used as a reference predictor for MAFLD. Then, to further improve the predictive power for MAFLD, we combined AIP, WC, and BMI to pioneer a novel noninvasive prediction model, A-W-B, and confirmed that it had a better predictive value for MAFLD than AIP, WC, and BMI. At the same time, we also pointed out the optimal cutoff values of the A-W-B model to predict MAFLD in males and females, which will facilitate early clinical identification of MAFLD in different sex populations. Finally, we internally validated the model with MRI as the diagnostic standard, further affirming its outstanding predictive performance for MAFLD, which provided a new tool for the early prevention and screening of MAFLD.

As a new type of body fat index calculated as the logarithmic transformation of the ratio of TG to HDL-C, AIP is more sensitive to visceral fat accumulation than WC and BMI and has shown predictive potential for fatty liver in previous studies[15]. Xie *et al*[17] found that a higher AIP level was positively associated with fatty liver, which might be a novel and strong predictor associated with fatty liver in the Chinese Han population. In this study, the multivariate logistic regression results showed that the subjects with higher AIP still exhibited a significantly increased risk of MAFLD after adjusting for age, sex, smoking history, drinking history, WC, BMI, and various physical and chemical indicators, indicating that AIP was strongly and positively associated with the risk of MAFLD.

Visceral fat accumulation has been proven to increase the prevalence of a variety of cardiovascular risk factors, including insulin resistance and dyslipidemia, which also play a tremendously crucial role in the pathogenesis of fatty liver disease[16]. It is widely accepted that the increased TG caused by liver lipid accumulation is a prerequisite for MAFLD and that insulin resistance is a key factor during its development. Previous studies demonstrated that increasing levels of TG and decreasing concentrations of HDL-C could reduce sensitivity to insulin, and higher TG/HDL-C usually indicates insulin resistance [22], which may explain the close relationship between AIP and MAFLD. In addition, this study also pointed out the optimal cutoff values of AIP for predicting MAFLD in males and females, which provided a new idea for the early prevention of MAFLD. People with AIP levels above this cutoff point may be at higher risk for MAFLD and require more attention to liver conditions.

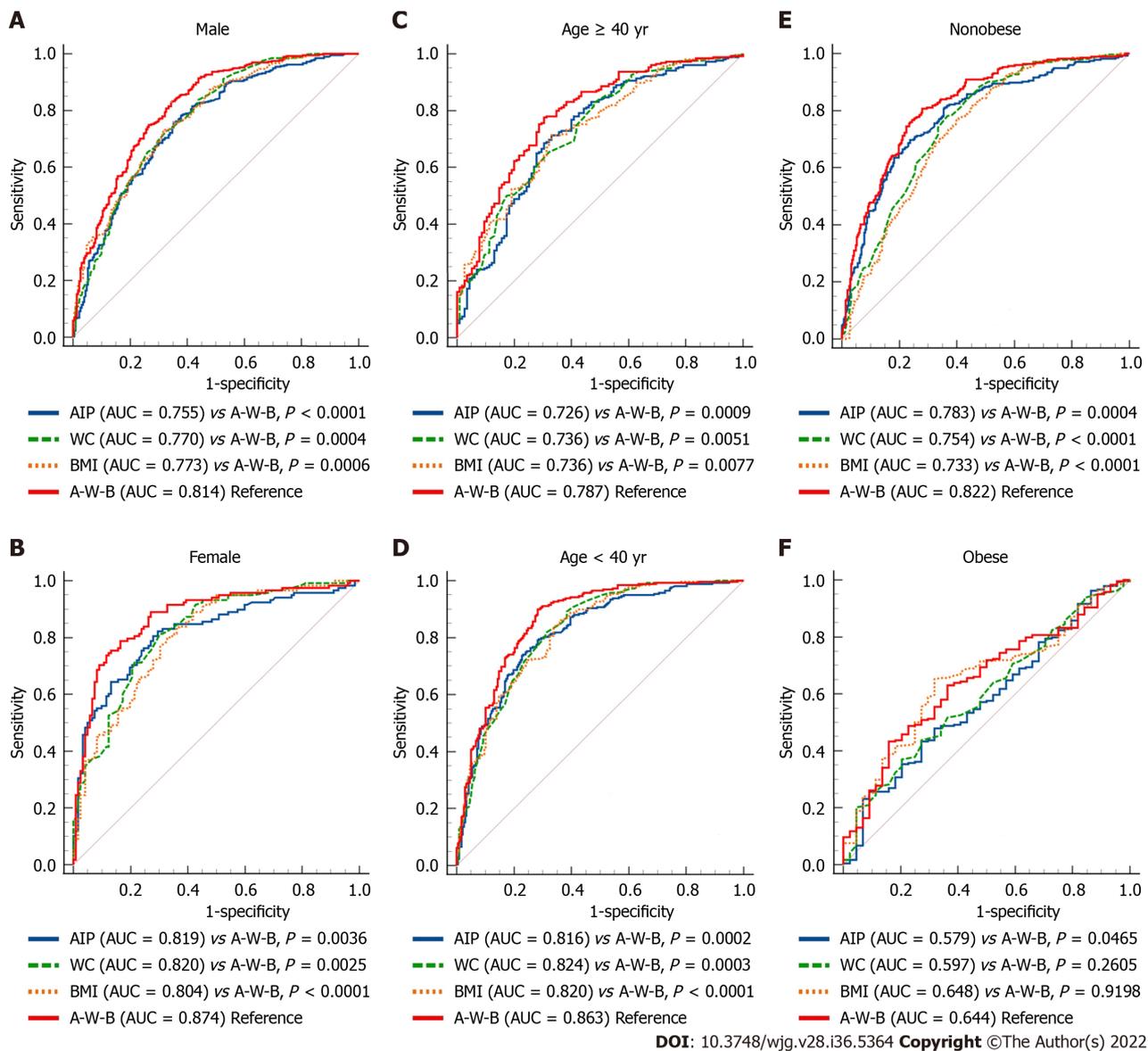
**Table 6** Data comparison between training set and validation set

Variable	Training set, n = 864	Validation set, n = 131	P value
Sex, female	240 (27.8)	38 (29.0)	0.770
Age in yr	39.820 ± 10.934	39.660 ± 10.861	0.885
Smoking history	255 (29.5)	38 (29.0)	0.906
Drinking history	221 (25.6)	24 (18.3)	0.072
WC in cm	92.490 ± 10.522	93.690 ± 10.759	0.057
BMI in kg/m <sup>2</sup>	26.563 ± 3.653	27.055 ± 3.772	0.155
SBP in mmHg	130.460 ± 16.517	129.090 ± 16.822	0.386
DBP in mmHg	80.730 ± 12.464	78.560 ± 12.192	0.063
ALT in U/L	28.0 (19.0, 42.0)	28.0 (19.0, 43.0)	0.837
AST in U/L	21.0 (18.0, 26.0)	22.0 (18.0, 26.0)	0.612
TC in mmol/L	4.683 ± 0.888	4.607 ± 0.865	0.349
TG in mmol/L	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)	1.6 (1.0, 2.5)	0.307
HDL-C in mmol/L	1.256 ± 0.279	1.241 ± 0.293	0.533
LDL-C in mmol/L	2.800 ± 0.826	2.763 ± 0.769	0.651
FBG in mmol/L	5.3 (5.0, 5.7)	5.2 (4.9, 5.8)	0.326
SUA in μmol/L	359.434 ± 88.800	342.901 ± 88.448	0.052
AIP	0.09 (-0.13, 0.30)	0.12 (-0.13, 0.33)	0.306

Data are presented as median and interquartile range, mean ± SD, or *n* (%). WC: Waist circumference; BMI: Body mass index; SBP: Systolic blood pressure; DBP: Diastolic blood pressure; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; AST: Aspartate aminotransferase; TC: Total cholesterol; TG: Triglyceride; HDL-C: High-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FBG: Fasting blood glucose; SUA: Serum uric acid; AIP: Atherogenic index of plasma.

Xie *et al*[17] indicated that the ORs of AIP on the risk of fatty liver disease in women and young adults increased faster. This study showed that the AIP had a better predictive ability for MAFLD in young subjects, which may be related to the higher excessive fat accumulation of young people caused by dietary irregularities and insufficient exercise. However, there was no significant difference between males and females. Wang *et al*[23] and Dong *et al*[24] studied the predictive value of AIP for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in obese and nonobese populations separately, with AUCs of 0.718 and 0.803, respectively. It seems that the predictive ability of AIP in the nonobese population might be better, but no studies have directly compared the ability of AIP in identifying MAFLD between different weights. Fortunately, our study filled this gap, and confirmed that the AIP had a remarkably higher predictive ability for MAFLD in nonobese subjects. A cohort study demonstrated that visceral obesity was dose-dependently associated with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[25]. It is worth noting that lean people with unhealthy metabolism may have a greater accumulation of visceral fat[26], and nonobese MAFLD patients with unhealthy metabolism usually exhibit higher liver damage and cardiovascular risks[27]. AIP, as a sensitive indicator that reflects the accumulation of visceral fat, might have a stronger association with nonobese MAFLD patients and thus might have a better predictive ability for MAFLD in nonobese populations.

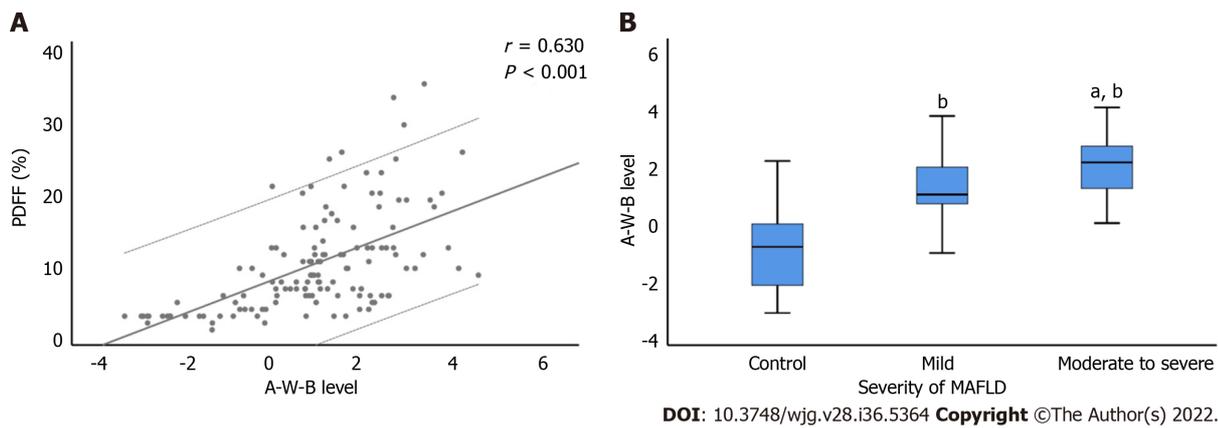
WC and BMI are common indicators for obesity evaluation and have been proven to be good predictors of fatty liver[17]. This study confirmed that they also had good predictive ability for MAFLD, with no significant difference compared to AIP. However, no previous study has assessed the predictive power of AIP combined with WC and BMI for MAFLD. Therefore, another focus of this study was to explore whether AIP combined with WC and BMI can improve the ability to identify MAFLD. The results showed that the logistic regression prediction Model A-W-B established by AIP combined with WC and BMI had excellent calibration and discrimination for MAFLD and had a significantly better ability to identify MAFLD. At the same time, it also had an outstanding ability to identify MAFLD in the validation, further affirming its outstanding predictive performance for MAFLD. Interestingly, we also found that the level of A-W-B was positively correlated with the liver fat content and the degree of severity of MAFLD in the validation, which may be objective evidence explaining the positive association and excellent predictive ability of the A-W-B model for MAFLD.



**Figure 5** Receiver operating characteristic curves of atherogenic index of plasma, waist circumference, body mass index, and A-W-B model to predict metabolic-associated fatty liver disease in different subgroups. A-E: The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) of the prediction model combining atherogenic index of plasma, waist circumference (WC), and body mass index (BMI) (A-W-B) model was significantly higher than that of A-W-B in male, female, young, middle-aged and elderly, and nonobese subjects (all  $P < 0.01$ ); F: The AUC of the A-W-B model was only better than atherogenic index of plasma (AIP) in obese subjects ( $P = 0.0465$ ).

The Spearman's correlation analysis showed that AIP, WC, and BMI were all positively associated with SBP, DBP, ALT, AST, FBG, and SUA. Notably, these physical and chemical indicators were also risk factors for MAFLD, and compared with AIP, WC, and BMI, the A-W-B model had a higher correlation with SBP, DBP, ALT, AST, FBG, and SUA, which may indirectly explain the better correlation and predictive ability of the A-W-B model for MAFLD. Furthermore, this study also pointed out that the optimal cutoff values of the A-W-B model to predict MAFLD in males and females were 0.5932 and 0.4105, respectively, which will facilitate early clinical identification of MAFLD in different sex populations. When the A-W-B level of the subject is above the cutoff point, it can be preliminarily identified as MAFLD.

In summary, compared with other studies, this study has the following advantages. First, this study confirmed that AIP was strongly and positively associated with the risk of MAFLD, and it can be a reference predictor for MAFLD and determined the optimal cutoff values of AIP for predicting MAFLD in males and females, providing a new idea for early prevention of MAFLD. Then, we pioneered a novel noninvasive prediction model A-W-B combining AIP, WC, and BMI that can significantly improve the predictive ability for MAFLD and determined its optimal cutoff values of the A-W-B model to predict MAFLD in males and females. Furthermore, we also validated the model with MRI as the diagnostic standard, further affirming its outstanding predictive performance for MAFLD. This study is highly innovative, and this noninvasive prediction model A-W-B is convenient, affordable, and easy to obtain,



**Figure 6 Correlation between A-W-B levels with liver proton density fat fraction and the severity of metabolic-associated fatty liver disease.** A: The prediction model combining atherogenic index of plasma, waist circumference, and body mass index (A-W-B) level was strongly and positively associated with liver proton density fat fraction (PDFF) ( $r = 0.630$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ); B: Compared with the control group, <sup>a</sup> $P < 0.01$ ; compared with the mild group, <sup>b</sup> $P < 0.001$ . MAFLD: Metabolic-associated fatty liver disease.

which can provide better services for clinical prediction and screening of MAFLD and metabolic-related diseases.

However, there are still some limitations. First, to avoid subject recall bias, this study did not collect confounding factors, such as specific dietary structure and physical activity, and mainly focused on objective laboratory indicators and basic demographic indicators, which may slightly affect the results of multiple logistic regression analysis. Second, the subjects in this study were limited to a single physical examination center, which may cause selection bias. Third, fatty liver in the training set of this study was diagnosed by abdominal ultrasonography, and we did not use ultrasonography to accurately classify the severity of MAFLD. Therefore, the relationship between AIP, A-W-B model, and the severity of fatty liver by ultrasonography was unclear. Notably, we found that the A-W-B levels were positively correlated with MRI-diagnosed MAFLD severity in the validation set. However, due to limited funds, the number of validation sets using MRI as the diagnostic standard was relatively small. Therefore, further multicenter, large-sample prospective cohort studies are needed in the future to verify and explore the predictive value of AIP and A-W-B for MAFLD and differential severity.

## CONCLUSION

AIP was strongly and positively associated with MAFLD, and it can be a reference predictor for MAFLD. The novel noninvasive prediction model A-W-B combining AIP, WC, and BMI can significantly improve the predictive ability for MAFLD and provide better services for clinical prediction and screening of MAFLD.

## ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

### Research background

Metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) is the most common chronic liver disease and poses great harm to people's health. Early identification of MAFLD is imminent.

### Research motivation

Atherogenic index of plasma (AIP) is a reference predictor of obesity-related diseases, but its predictive value for MAFLD remains unclear. No studies have reported whether its combination with waist circumference (WC) and body mass index (BMI) can improve the predictive performance for MAFLD.

### Research objectives

This study had two main objectives: (1) To systematically explore the relationship between AIP and MAFLD and evaluate its predictive value for MAFLD; and (2) To pioneer a novel prediction model combining AIP, WC, and BMI and validate its predictive performance for MAFLD.

**Research methods**

This cross-sectional study consecutively enrolled 864 participants. Multivariate logistic regression analysis and receiver operating characteristic curve were used to evaluate the relationship between AIP and MAFLD and its predictive power for MAFLD. The novel prediction model A-W-B combining AIP, WC, and BMI to predict MAFLD was established, and internal verification was completed by magnetic resonance imaging diagnosis.

**Research results**

Subjects with higher AIP exhibited a significantly increased risk of MAFLD, with an odds ratio of 12.420 (6.008-25.675) for AIP after adjusting for various confounding factors. The area under receiver operating characteristic curve of the A-W-B model was 0.833 (0.807-0.858), which was significantly higher than that of AIP, WC, and BMI (all  $P < 0.05$ ). The best cutoff values for the A-W-B model to predict MAFLD in males and females were 0.5932 and 0.4105, respectively. Additionally, in the validation set the area under receiver operating characteristic curve of A-W-B model to predict MAFLD was 0.862 (0.791-0.916). The A-W-B level was strongly and positively associated with the liver proton density fat fraction ( $r = 0.630$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) and significantly increased with the severity of MAFLD ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Research conclusions**

AIP was strongly and positively associated with MAFLD and can be a reference predictor for MAFLD. The novel noninvasive prediction model A-W-B combining AIP, WC, and BMI can significantly improve the predictive ability for MAFLD and provide better services for clinical prediction and screening of MAFLD.

**Research perspectives**

Studies that may be conducted in the future should further explore the predictive value of AIP and the A-W-B model for different severities of MAFLD and other related metabolic diseases.

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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We thank all staff for helping recruit the subjects. We thank English language expert Liang JT for the English language revision.

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**FOOTNOTES**

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**Author contributions:** Duan SJ designed and performed the study, analyzed the data, and drafted the manuscript; Ren ZY, Zheng T, Peng HY, Niu ZH, and Wang RR collected the samples and clinical data of the patients; Xia H, Chen JL, and Zhou YC took part in designing the study and analyzing the data; Yao SK designed the study, supervised the study performance, and revised the manuscript.

**Institutional review board statement:** This study was approved by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of China-Japan Friendship Hospital (2018-110-K79-1).

**Informed consent statement:** All study participants provided informed written consent prior to study enrollment.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** All the authors report no relevant conflicts of interest for this article.

**Data sharing statement:** No additional data are available.

**STROBE statement:** The authors have read the STROBE Statement checklist of items, and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the STROBE Statement checklist of items.

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**S-Editor:** Gong ZM**L-Editor:** Filipodia**P-Editor:** Gong ZM

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