

S5 Table. Stratification analyses of associations between fatty liver diseases and hepatocellular carcinoma risk by fibrosis status

Disease	FIB-4 < 1.3 (F2)				FIB-4 1.3 to < 2.67 (F2 to F3)			
	No. cases	Person-years	Incidence (per 100,000 person-years)	Adjusted HR (95% CI)	No. cases	Person-years	Incidence (per 100,000 person-years)	Adjusted HR (95% CI)
Fatty liver disease								
Absence	12	185,740	6.46	1.00 (reference)	78	72,839	107.09	1.00 (reference)
Presence	13	106,756	12.18	1.66 (0.72-3.82)	40	37,661	106.21	1.37 (0.91-2.07)
NAFLD								
Absence	19	227,419	8.35	1.00 (reference)	108	88,550	121.96	1.00 (reference)
Presence	5	60,244	8.30	3.46 (0.93-12.9)	7	20,131	34.77	0.79 (0.35-1.81)
MAFLD								
Absence	13	194,519	6.68	1.00 (reference)	81	76,037	106.53	1.00 (reference)
Presence	12	97,764	12.27	1.57 (0.69-3.60)	37	34,376	107.63	1.37 (0.90-2.08)
MASLD								
Absence	18	228,300	7.88	1.00 (reference)	107	88,774	120.53	1.00 (reference)
Presence	6	56,846	10.55	5.68 (1.42-22.8)	7	19,034	36.78	0.86 (0.38-1.96)
MetALD								
Absence	22	277,878	7.92	1.00 (reference)	109	105,389	103.43	1.00 (reference)
Presence	1	9,775	10.23	1.04 (0.14-7.83)	4	3,258	122.77	1.47 (0.53-4.05)
ALD								
Absence	22	278,511	7.90	1.00 (reference)	112	105,248	106.42	1.00 (reference)
Presence	1	9,394	10.65	1.21 (0.16-9.14)	1	3,465	28.86	0.41 (0.06-2.94)

Multivariable models were adjusted for age, sex, chronic liver disease, chronic viral hepatitis, and cirrhosis. ALD, alcohol-related liver disease; CI, confidence interval; FIB-4, fibrosis-4 index; HR, hazard ratio; MAFLD, metabolic dysfunction–associated fatty liver disease; MASLD, metabolic dysfunction–associated steatotic liver disease; MetALD, metabolic dysfunction–associated steatotic liver disease with increased alcohol intake; NAFLD, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease.