

**S7 Table.** Associations between fatty liver diseases and hepatocellular carcinoma excluding cases identified with ICD-10 C229 (n=28,742)

Factor	Incident cases	Sample size	Person-years	Incidence (per 100,000 person-years)	Crude HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR (95% CI)
<b>Fatty liver disease</b>						
Absence	90	18,705	264,067	34.08	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Presence	52	10,179	144,925	35.88	1.05 (0.75-1.48)	1.41 (0.97-2.03)
<b>NAFLD</b>						
Absence	127	22,820	321,668	39.48	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Presence	11	5,564	80,363	13.69	0.34 (0.19-0.64)	1.04 (0.53-2.06)
<b>MAFLD</b>						
Absence	94	19,525	276,073	34.05	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Presence	48	9,337	132,609	36.20	1.06 (0.75-1.50)	1.39 (0.96-2.02)
<b>MASLD</b>						
Absence	125	22,918	322,781	38.73	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Presence	12	5,268	75,868	15.82	0.41 (0.22-0.73)	1.26 (0.65-2.45)
<b>MetALD</b>						
Absence	130	27,517	389,202	33.40	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Presence	5	932	13,094	38.16	1.15 (0.47-2.82)	1.43 (0.58-3.54)
<b>ALD</b>						
Absence	133	27,487	389,706	34.13	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Presence	2	981	12,909	15.49	0.47 (0.12-1.90)	0.60 (0.15-2.46)

Multivariable models were adjusted for age, sex, chronic liver disease, chronic viral hepatitis, cirrhosis, and fibrosis-4. ALD, alcohol-related liver disease; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; ICD-10, International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision; 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.