Supplementary Table 4. Associations between baseline healthy lifestyle and the risk of MAFLD by sex ($n=18,964$)

Variable	No. of healthy lifestyle factors			P for trend[a]	P for interaction[b]
	0–2	3	4		
Sex					0.01
Men					
No. of participants	4,044	2,934	1,392		
No. of incident MAFLD	1,332	853	391		
Person-years	12,842	9,564	4,787		
Crude model	Reference	0.86 (0.79–0.94)	0.79 (0.71–0.89)	<0.0001	
Adjusted model 1[c]	Reference	0.86 (0.79–0.94)	0.79 (0.71–0.89)	<0.0001	
Adjusted model 2[d]	Reference	0.86 (0.79–0.95)	0.78 (0.69–0.88)	<0.0001	
Women					
No. of participants	4,258	4,749	1,587		
No. of incident MAFLD	563	652	234		
Person-years	15,287	17,567	5,901		
Crude model	Reference	1.01 (0.90–1.13)	1.08 (0.93–1.26)	0.73	
Adjusted model 1[c]	Reference	0.92 (0.82–1.03)	0.98 (0.84–1.14)	0.49	
Adjusted model 2[d]	Reference	0.93 (0.82–1.05)	1.00 (0.85–1.18)	0.74	

Values are presented as hazard ratio (95% confidence interval).

MAFLD, metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease.

[a]P for trend was calculated using Cox proportional hazard models by coding groups as a continuous variable, [b]P for interaction was calculated by involving the multiplicative terms in the fully adjusted Cox proportional hazards model, [c]Mode1 1 was adjusted for age and body mass index at baseline, [d]Model 2 was adjusted for model 1 plus educational level, employment status, household income, energy intake per day, and family history of diseases (cardiovascular disease, hypertension, and diabetes) at baseline.