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Supplementary Table 5. Univariate and multiple regression analyses in the prediction of advanced fibrosis ($n=116$)

Parameter	Univariate analysis		Multiple logistic regression analysis	
	OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI)	P value
Age, yr	1.080 (1.028–1.134)	0.002	1.066 (0.981–1.159)	0.134
Sex	0.838 (0.230–3.059)	0.789		
BMI, kg/m²	1.072 (0.989–1.161)	0.089		
AST, U/L	1.019 (1.008–1.031)	0.001	1.009 (0.985–1.033)	0.480
ALT, U/L	1.008 (1.002–1.015)	0.010	1.007 (0.992–1.023)	0.338
WBC, ×10⁹/L	1.136 (0.864–1.493)	0.361		
Platelets, ×10⁹/L	0.992 (0.983–1.001)	0.072		
hs-CRP, mg/dL	1.027 (0.333–3.172)	0.963		
HOMA-IR	1.006 (0.948–1.067)	0.843		
AKR1B10, pg/mL[a]	16.064 (3.137–82.256)	0.001	4.778 (0.457–49.983)	0.192
Cytokeratin 18, U/L	1.002 (1.001–1.003)	0.001	0.999 (0.997–1.002)	0.518
ELF	4.317 (2.022–9.215)	<0.001	1.298 (0.414–4.064)	0.654
TE-CAP, dB/m	1.007 (0.997–1.018)	0.188		
TE-LSM, kPa	1.156 (1.066–1.254)	<0.001	1.045 (0.945–1.154)	0.392

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; BMI, body mass index; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; WBC, white blood cell; hs-CRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; AKR1B10, aldo-keto reductase family 1 member B10; ELF, enhanced liver fibrosis; TE, transient elastography; CAP, controlled attenuation parameter; LSM, liver stiffness measurement.

[a]Test on $\log_{10}$-transformed values.