

Supplementary Table 4. Sensitivity analysis on the impact of evolutionary changes in MASLD status on the risk of hepatocellular carcinoma after excluding events that occurred within specified latent periods

aHR (95% CI)	Evolutionary change in MASLD status				P for trend
	Persistent non-MASLD	Resolved MASLD	Incident MASLD	Persistent MASLD	
aHR (95% CI)*	1.00 (reference)	1.32 (1.16–1.50)	1.76 (1.54–2.01)	2.82 (2.56–3.10)	<0.001
aHR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.27 (1.09–1.48)	1.70 (1.46–1.99)	2.71 (2.43–3.03)	<0.001
aHR (95% CI) [‡]	1.00 (reference)	1.20 (0.99–1.46)	1.54 (1.25–1.88)	2.69 (2.33–3.09)	<0.001

aHRs calculated using the Cox proportional hazards model after adjustments for baseline fatty liver index, age, sex, household income, body mass index, systolic blood pressure, fasting serum glucose, cigarette smoking, exercise frequency, Charlson comorbidity index, antihypertensive medication, antidiabetic medication, antidiabetic medication, antidiabetic medication, aspirin, acetaminophen, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, and advanced fibrosis.

MASLD, metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease; aHR, adjusted hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

*Calculated after excluding hepatocellular carcinoma cases within 1 year. [†]Calculated after excluding hepatocellular carcinoma cases within 3 years. [‡]Calculated after excluding hepatocellular carcinoma cases within 5 years.