

Table 1: Baseline characteristics of the study cohort (n = 477)

Gender – Male n (%)	239 (50.1%)
Age*	58 (47-68)
<u>Ethnicity n (%)</u>	
White	346 (72.5%)
Asian	96 (20.1%)
Black	19 (4.0%)
Other	16 (3.4%)
<u>Risk factor n (%)</u>	
BMI ≥ 28.0 kg/m ² only	344 (73.7%)
Hazardous alcohol use + BMI ≥ 28.0	51 (10.9%)
Type 2 diabetes + BMI ≥ 28.0	72 (15.4%)
All 3 risk factors	10 (2.1%)
<u>Metabolic risk factors n (%)</u>	
Hypertension	192 (40.3%)
Hyperlipidaemia	112 (23.5%)
BMI (kg/m ²)	
28 – 29.9	154 (32.3%)
30-34.9	207 (43.4%)
35-39.9	73 (15.3%)
≥ 40	42 (8.8%)
<u>Ischaemic heart disease n (%)</u>	37 (7.8%)
<u>ALT U/L*</u>	26 (19-36)
<u>Platelets 10⁹/L*</u>	247.5 (205-290)

* Median (IQR)

ALT = alanine aminotransferase; BMI = Body mass index

Table 2: A comparison in the performance of the M and XL transient elastography probes

Characteristic	M probe	XL probe	P value
≥10 valid measurements	316 (66.3%)	430 (90.2%)	<0.001
Reliable LSM (Minimum 10 valid measurements and IQR/M <0.3 only if LSE >7.1kPa)	312 (65.4 %)	425 (89.1 %)	<0.001
Reliable LSM* (Very reliable – IQR/M ≤0.1; Reliable - 0.1<IQR/M≤0.3 or IQR/M >0.3 with LSM <7.1kPa; Poorly reliable – IQR/M>0.3 with LSM ≥7.1kPa)	369 (77.4%)	470 (98.5%)	0.028
Median success rate‡ - includes unreliable readings	100% (91-100%)	100% (100-100%)	<0.001
Median IQR/M‡	13% (9-19%)	15% (10-23%)	0.008
Median liver stiffness‡	5.3 (4.2-6.7)	4.9 (3.9-6.2)	<0.001

*Boursier *et al* 2013[15]

‡Median (IQR)

kPa = kilopascals; LSM= liver stiffness measurement

Table 3: Reliability of the M vs XL probe using Boursier criteria

All patients (n=477)

		XL	
		Unreliable	Reliable
M	Unreliable	4/108 (3.7%)	104/108(96.3%)
	Reliable	3/369 (0.8%)	366/369 (99.2%)

P value = 0.028

Table 4: Risk stratification of liver disease using the M and XL probes for all patients (n= 477). Includes unreliable readings.

		XL probe	
		Normal	Clinically significant liver disease
M probe	No valid readings	85 (17.8%)	15 (3.2%)
	Normal	320 (67.1%)	1 (0.2%)
	Clinically significant liver disease	25 (5.2%)	31 (6.5%)

Table 5: Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis of the variables associated with re-stratification

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Univariate analysis</u>		<u>Multivariate analysis*</u>	
	<u>Odds ratio (95% CI)</u>	<u>P value</u>	<u>Odds ratio (95% CI)</u>	<u>P value</u>
Age	1.01 (0.98-1.03)	0.691		
Gender	0.98 (0.43-2.20)	0.957		
BMI	1.17 (1.08-1.26)	<0.001	1.196 (1.10-1.30)	<0.001
Type 2 diabetes as a risk factor for CLD	3.17 (1.33-7.55)	0.009		
Hazardous alcohol use as a risk factor for CLD	2.15 (0.82-5.68)	0.121		
Hypertension	2.99 (1.29-6.98)	0.011		
Hypercholesterolaemia	2.35 (1.03-5.39)	0.043		

*Adjusted for age/gender/ethnicity

BMI = Body Mass Index; CLD = Chronic Liver Disease