

Supplementary Table 1. Pathologic diagnosis of tumor

Pathologic diagnosis	No. (%)
Hepatocellular carcinoma	87 (72.5)
Metastases from colorectal cancer	14 (11.7)
Combined hepatocellular carcinoma-cholangiocarcinoma	7 (5.8)
Cholangiocarcinoma	6 (5.0)
Inflammatory pseudotumors	3 (2.5)
Intrahepatic reactive lymphoid hyperplasia	1 (0.8)
Hemangioma	1 (0.8)
Mucinous cystic neoplasm	1 (0.8)

Supplementary Table 2. Comparison between each group of different degrees of hepatic steatosis by using quantitative imaging tools

Hepatic steatosis	CT			MRI-PDFF			CAP			ATI		
	5–33%	33–66%	>66%	5–33%	33–66%	>66%	5–33%	33–66%	>66%	5–33%	33–66%	>66%
<5%	<0.001	<0.001	0.017	<0.001	<0.001	0.017	<0.001	<0.001	0.017	<0.001	<0.001	0.017
5–33%		<0.001	0.017		<0.001	0.017		0.002	0.029		0.001	0.019
>33–66%			0.026			0.026			0.080			0.038

CT, computed tomography; MRI-PDFF, magnetic resonance imaging–derived proton density fat fraction; CAP, controlled attenuation parameter; ATI, attenuation imaging.

Supplementary Table 3. Diagnostic performance of imaging tools for detecting HS ≥10%

Imaging tool	AUC	Cutoff value	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	Accuracy (%)	PPV (%)	NPV (%)
CT	0.829 [0.750–0.892]	≤4	72.7 (32/44) [57.2–85.0]	86.8 (66/76) [77.1–93.5]	81.7 (98/120) [66.3–99.5]	76.2 (32/42) [63.6–85.4]	84.6 (66/78) [77.1–90.0]
MRI-PDFF	0.945 [0.887–0.978]	>4	97.7 (43/44) [88.0–99.9]	86.8 (66/76) [77.1–93.5]	90.8 (109/120) [74.6–100.0]	81.1 (43/53) [70.0–88.5]	98.5 (66/67) [90.5–99.8]
CAP	0.856 [0.781–0.914]	>248	76.5 (35/44) [65.0–90.2]	86.8 (66/76) [77.1–93.5]	84.2 (101/120) [68.6–100.0]	77.8 (35/45) [65.8–86.4]	88.0 (66/75) [80.3–93.0]
Grayscale US	0.807 [0.725–0.873]	≥mild HS	81.8 (36/44) [67.3–91.8]	72.4 (55/76) [60.9–82.0]	75.8 (91/120) [61.1–93.1]	63.2 (36/57) [53.7–71.7]	87.3 (55/76) [78.3–92.9]
ATI	0.905 [0.838–0.951]	>0.65	84.1(37/44) [69.9–93.4]	85.5 (65/76) [75.6–92.5]	85.0 (102/120) [69.3–100.0]	77.1 (37/48) [65.7–85.5]	90.3 (65/72) [82.4–94.9]

Values are percentages, with numerators and denominators in parentheses and 95% confidence intervals in brackets.

HS, hepatic steatosis; AUC, area under the curve; PPV, positive predictive value; NPV, negative predictive value; CT, computed tomography; MRI-PDFF, magnetic resonance imaging–derived proton density fat fraction; CAP, controlled attenuation parameter; US, ultrasound; ATI, attenuation imaging.

Supplementary Table 4. Subgroup analysis: diagnostic performance of imaging tools for detecting HS >33% in patients with HS ≥5%

Imaging tool	AUC	Cutoff value	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	Accuracy (%)	PPV (%)	NPV (%)
CT	0.855 [0.747–0.930]	≤1	87.5 (14/16) [61.7–98.4]	78.0 (39/50) [64.0–88.5]	80.3 (53/66) [68.7–89.1]	56.0 (14/25) [42.2–68.9]	95.1 (39/41) [84.1–98.6]
MRI-PDFF	0.911 [0.815–0.967]	>8	87.5 (14/16) [61.7–98.4]	96.0 (48/50) [86.3–99.5]	93.9 (62/66) [85.2–98.3]	87.5 (14/16) [64.0–96.5]	96.0 (48/50) [86.7–98.9]
CAP	0.800 [0.683–0.888]	>250	100.0 (16/16) [79.4–100.0]	54.0 (27/50) [39.3–68.2]	65.2 (43/66) [52.4–76.5]	41.0 (16/39) [34.0–48.4]	100.0 (27/27)
Grayscale US	0.861 [0.754–0.934]	>mild HS	62.5 (10/16) [35.4–84.8]	94.0 (47/50) [83.5–98.7]	86.4 (57/66) [75.7–93.6]	76.9 (10/13) [51.1–91.4]	88.7 (47/53) [80.6–93.7]
ATI	0.829 [0.716–0.910]	>0.71	75.0 (12/16) [47.6–92.7]	82.0 (41/50) [68.6–91.4]	80.3 (53/66) [68.7–89.1]	57.1 (12/21) [40.9–72.0]	91.1 (41/45) [81.3–96.0]

Values are percentages, with numerators and denominators in parentheses and 95% confidence intervals in brackets.

HS, hepatic steatosis; AUC, area under the curve; PPV, positive predictive value; NPV, negative predictive value; CT, computed tomography; MRI-PDFF, magnetic resonance imaging–derived proton density fat fraction; CAP, controlled attenuation parameter; US, ultrasound; ATI, attenuation imaging.