Supplementary Table 2. Complete diagnostic performance metrics for iATT and Hamaguchi score

All participants (n = 605)	Cutoff value	AUROC (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Accuracy (95% CI)	PPV (95% CI)	NPV (95% CI)
S1 (≥ 5% hepatic steatosis)							
iATT (dB/cm/MHz)	0.671	0.922 (0.900–0.944)	85.9 (82.0–89.8)	85.7 (81.7–89.7)	85.8 (83.0–88.6)	86.5 (82.6–90.3)	85.1 (81.0–89.1)
Hamaguchi score	2	0.919 (0.899–0.940)	79.8 (75.4–84.3)	92.2 (89.1–95.2)	85.8 (83.0–88.6)	91.5 (88.2–94.9)	81.1 (76.9–94.9)
P-value		0.792	0.056	0.017	1	0.064	0.202
S2 (≥ 33% hepatic steatosis)							
iATT (dB/cm/MHz)	0.728	0.932 (0.913–0.951)	93.1 (89.2–97.0)	81.6 (78.0–85.2)	84.6 (81.8–87.5)	64.5 (58.3–70.7)	97.1 (95.3–98.8)
Hamaguchi score	3	0.926 (0.904–0.948)	86.3 (80.9–91.6)	84.7 (81.4–88.1)	85.1 (82.3–88.0)	67.0 (60.6–73.4)	94.5 (92.2–96.7)
P-value		0.466	0.065	0.244	0.873	0.615	0.108
S3 (≥ 66% hepatic steatosis)							
iATT (dB/cm/MHz)	0.753	0.911(0.886–0.935)	97.5 (94.1–100.0)	73.9 (70.1–77.7)	77.2 (73.7–80.4)	36.3 (29.9–42.7)	99.5 (98.8–100.2)
Hamaguchi score	4	0.915(0.888–0.942)	92.5 (86.7–98.3)	82.9 (79.3–86.1)	84.1 (81.2–87.0)	45.1 (37.5–52.7)	98.6 (97.6–99.7)
P-value		0.794	0.276	0.001	0.002	0.091	0.294

Steatosis grade: S0, MRI-PDFF <5.2%; S1, 5.2%≤MRI-PDFF<11.3%; S2, 11.3%≤MRI-PDFF<17.1%; and S3, MRI-PDFF ≥17.1% [1].
iATT, improved attenuation parameter; AUROC, area under the receiver operating characteristic curve; CI, confidence interval; PPV, positive predictive value; NPV, negative predictive value.

Reference

1. Imajo K, Kessoku T, Honda Y, Tomeno W, Ogawa Y, Mawatari H, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging more accurately classifies steatosis and fibrosis in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease than transient elastography. Gastroenterology 2016;150:626-637.