Supplementary Table 6. Univariate and multiple regression analyses in the prediction of high-risk NASH ($n=116$)

Parameter	Univariate analysis		Multiple logistic regression analysis	
	OR (95% CI)	*P* value	OR (95% CI)	*P* value
Age, yr	1.051 (1.009–1.095)	0.017	1.029 (0.944–1.121)	0.519
Sex	1.084 (0.348–3.376)	0.890		
BMI, kg/m^2	1.094 (1.018–1.175)	0.014	1.096 (0.935–1.283)	0.258
AST, U/L	1.022 (1.011–1.034)	<0.001	1.007 (0.983–1.031)	0.567
ALT, U/L	1.010 (1.004–1.017)	0.002	1.008 (0.992–1.024)	0.331
WBC, $\times 10^9$/L	1.130 (0.894–1.427)	0.306		
Platelets, $\times 10^9$/L	0.994 (0.987–1.001)	0.083		
hs-CRP, mg/dL	1.212 (0.520–2.824)	0.657		
HOMA-IR	1.020 (0.976–1.066)	0.379		
AKR1B10, pg/mL[a]	18.852 (4.603–77.207)	<0.001	4.976 (0.645–38.374)	0.124
Cytokeratin 18, U/L	1.002 (1.001–1.003)	<0.001	0.999 (0.997–1.001)	0.496
ELF	3.675 (1.919–7.036)	<0.001	1.676 (0.607–4.625)	0.319
TE-CAP, dB/m	1.010 (1.000–1.020)	0.049	0.996 (0.975–1.016)	0.675
TE-LSM, kPa	1.156 (1.066–1.253)	<0.001	1.031 (0.937–1.135)	0.531

NASH, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis; 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.