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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 2.** Association between UAP values and presence of significant steatosis (defined as S≥2). |  |  |
|  | Unadjusted model 1 |  | Adjusted model 2 |  | Adjusted model 3 |  |
|  | OR (95%CI) | P  | OR (95%CI) | P  | OR (95%CI) | P  |
| UAP | 1.06 (1.05-1.07) | <0.001 | 1.06 (1.04-1.08) | <0.001 | 1.05 (1.02-1.09) | 0.001 |
| Age |  |  | 0.96 (0.94-0.98) | <0.001 | 0.96 (0.92-1.00) | 0.028  |
| Male sex |  |  | 0.44 (0.26-0.75) | 0.003 | 0.49 (0.18-1.37) | 0.175  |
| Alcohol intake |  |  | 0.57 (0.29-1.14) | 0.112 | 1.61 (0.42-6.18) | 0.491  |
| BMI |  |  | 0.98 (0.90-1.06) | 0.598 | 0.87 (0.72-1.06) | 0.178  |
| LSM |  |  |  |  | 1.29 (1.08-1.53) | 0.005 |
| Cohort size, *n*=497.Data are expressed as odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) as tested by univariable and multivariable logistic regression analyses. Model 1 is an unadjusted model; Model 2 is adjusted for age, sex, alcohol intake and BMI; Model 3 is further adjusted for LSM. *Abbreviations*: BMI, body mass index; UAP, ultrasound attenuation parameter; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LSM, liver stiffness measurement. |