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| **Table S1**. The association of organ meat consumption with NAFLD, excluded incident NAFLD cases in the first year of follow-up (n=14,407) a |
|  | Organ meat consumption | *P* for trend b |
| Almost never | Tertile 1 | Tertile 2 | Tertile 3 |
| Number of participants | 5,863 | 2,846 | 2,852 | 2,846 |  |
| Cases/Person-years | 958/21,816 | 455/10,817 | 483/10,578 | 547/10,565 | - |
|  Model 1 c | 1.00 (reference) | 1.09 (0.97, 1.22) | 1.15 (1.03, 1.28) | 1.21 (1.08, 1.35) | <0.001 |
|  Model 2 e | 1.00 (reference) | 1.10 (0.98, 1.23) | 1.16 (1.04, 1.30) | 1.21 (1.08, 1.35) | <0.001 |
|  Model 3 f | 1.00 (reference) | 1.09 (0.97, 1.22) | 1.13 (1.01, 1.27) | 1.15 (1.02, 1.29) | 0.01 |
| a NAFLD, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. |
| b Obtained by using multivariable Cox regression model. |
| c Model 1 was adjusted for age, sex and BMI. |
| d Hazard ratios (95% confidence interval) (all such values). |
| e Model 2 was adjusted for age, sex, BMI, smoking status, drinking status, education level, occupation, household income, physical activity, total energy intake, family history of disease (including cardiovascular disease, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and diabetes), hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and diabetes. |
| f Model 3 was adjusted for variables in model 2 plus intakes of vegetable, fruit, seafood, soft drink and red meat. |

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| **Table S2**. The association of organ meat consumption with NAFLD(n=15,568) a |
| 　 | Organ meat consumption | *P* for trend b |
| Almost never | Tertile 1 | Tertile 2 | Tertile 3 |
| Number of participants | 6,360 | 3,067 | 3,074 | 3,067  | - |
| Cases/Person-years | 1,455/22,306 | 648/111,345 | 707/10,789 | 794/10,695 |  |
|  Model 1 c | 1.00 (reference) | 1.04 (0.95, 1.14) d | 1.13 (1.03, 1.24) | 1.15 (1.05, 1.26) | <0.001 |
|  Model 2 e | 1.00 (reference) | 1.04 (0.95, 1.14) | 1.14 (1.04, 1.25) | 1.15 (1.05, 1.26) | <0.001 |
|  Model 3 f | 1.00 (reference) | 1.04 (0.95, 1.15) | 1.10 (1.00, 1.21) | 1.13 (1.03, 1.25) | <0.01 |
| a NAFLD, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. |
| b Obtained by using multivariable Cox regression model. |
| c Model 1 was adjusted for age, sex and BMI. |
| d Hazard ratios (95% confidence interval) (all such values). |
| e Model 2 was adjusted for age, sex, BMI, smoking status, drinking status, education level, occupation, household income, physical activity, total energy intake, family history of disease (including cardiovascular disease, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and diabetes), hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and diabetes. |
| f Model 3 was adjusted for variables in model 2 plus vegetable-rich pattern, sugar-rich pattern, and animal food pattern. |
| Because the majority of participants (40.8%) almost never consumed organ meats, we set it as “almost never” as the reference group. The remaining participants with organ meat consumption were ranked into tertiles. |