**Table S1** The calculation methods of the (1) FIB-4 index, (2) ALBI score, and (3) Child-Pugh score

(1) The FIB-4 values were calculated using the following formula: age (years) × aspartate aminotransferase (IU/L) / (platelet counts [$10^9$/L]) × (alanine aminotransferase [IU/L]$^{1/2}$)[1]

(2) The ALBI score was calculated using the following formula: ($\log_{10}$ bilirubin (μmol/L) × 0.66) + (albumin (g/L) × –0.085). The ALBI grade was determined based on the ALBI score as follows: ≤–2.60 = Grade 1, >–2.60 to ≤–2.27 = Grade 2a, >–2.27 to ≤–1.39 = Grade 2b, >–1.39 = Grade 3 [2].

(3)The Child-Pugh score was scored using five factors (hepatic encephalopathy, ascites, total bilirubin, albumin, and prothrombin time) and rated on a three-point scale (Class A to C)[3]. The sum of the points for each category was used to determine the overall Child-Pugh score, which can range from 5 to 15. Class A corresponds to 5–6 points, Class B to 7–9 points, and Class C to 10–15 points.

| Category | 1 point | 2 points | 3 points |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hepatic encephalopathy | None | Grade 1–2 | Grade >3 |
| Ascites | None | Mild | Moderate/severe |
| Total bilirubin (mg/dL) | <2 | 2.0–3.0 | >3.0 |
| Albumin (g/dL) | >3.5 | 2.8–3.5 | <2.8 |
| Prothrombin time (%) | >70 | 40–70 | <40 |

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