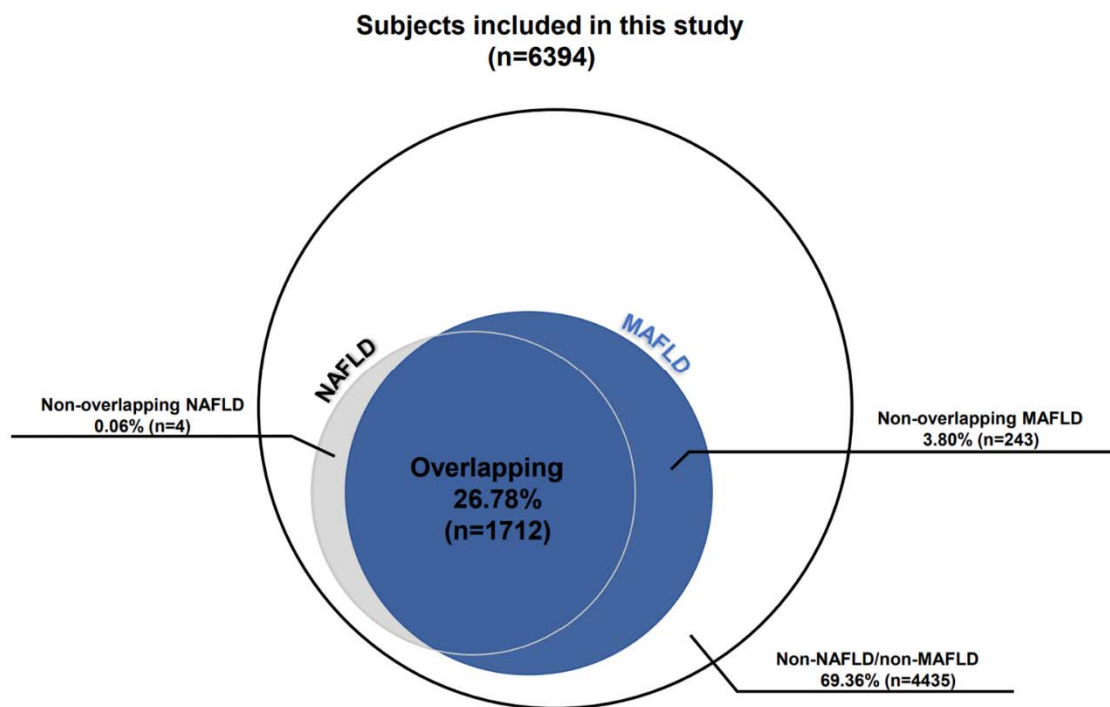


**Supplementary materials:**

**Supplementary Figure 1:** The Venn diagram indicates the proportion of participants with NAFLD (grey) and participants with MAFLD (blue). MAFLD, metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease; NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.



**Supplementary Table 1 The comparison between MAFLD participants with or without NAFLD**

Variables	MAFLD without NAFLD ( <i>n</i> =243)	MAFLD with NAFLD ( <i>n</i> =1712)	<i>P</i> value
Age (years)	56.53±8.02	58.21±8.20	0.003
Male, <i>n</i> (%)	202 (83.1)	522 (30.5)	<0.0001
Current drinking, <i>n</i> (%)	149 (61.8)	46 (2.8)	<0.0001
Excessive alcohol intake, <i>n</i> (%)	182	0	<0.0001
ACR (mg/g)	5.06 (2.88-9.38)	5.92 (3.25-11.94)	0.002
Incident albuminuria at follow-up visit, <i>n</i> (%)	25 (10.9)	170 (11.1)	0.93

Data are expressed as mean ± SD, median (interquartile range) or as *n* (%).

Abbreviations: NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; MAFLD, metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease; ACR, albumin/creatinine ratio;

**Supplementary Table 2 Risk of incident albuminuria according to MAFLD with subtypes of alcohol intake**

	Cases/participants (%)	Adjusted ORs (95% CIs)					
		Model 1	<i>P</i> value	Model 2	<i>P</i> value	Model 3	<i>P</i> value
Non-MAFLD	304/4120 (7.4%)	1.00 (ref.)	-	1.00 (ref.)	-	1.00 (ref.)	-
MAFLD without alcohol intake	172/1532 (11.2%)	1.56 (1.28-1.91)	0.82	1.32 (1.04-1.67)	0.03	1.32 (1.04-1.67)	0.02
MAFLD with mild and moderate alcohol intake	6/44 (13.6%)	2.94 (1.19-7.28)	0.02	2.53 (1.00-6.36)	0.05	2.53 (1.01-6.38)	0.05
MAFLD with excessive alcohol intake	13/137 (9.5%)	2.44 (1.31-4.54)	0.005	2.10 (1.10-4.01)	0.02	2.07 (1.09-3.95)	0.03

Model 1: adjusted for sex and age at baseline;

Model 2: further adjusted for education, smoking status, physical activity, BMI, waist circumference, hip circumference based on Model 1;

Model 3: further adjusted for medications (insulin, antihypertensive and lipid-lowering medications) on Model 2;

Abbreviations: MAFLD, metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; baPWV, brachial-ankle pulse wave velocity; BMI, body mass index;