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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | With NAFLD-FLI  mean±SD  (median) | Without  NAFLD-FLI  mean±SD  (median) | P |
|
| Age (years) | 55.7 ± 8.9 | 58.7 ± 8.5 | 0.006 |
| Diabetes duration (years) | 5.0 (0,38) | 5.0 (0, 29) | 0.22 |
| SBP (mmHg) | 140 (100,230) | 150 (100,200) | 0.75 |
| DBP (mmHg) | 86 (50,155) | 86 (65,107) | 0.3 |
| TC (mmol/l) | 5.09 (2.8, 16.47) | 4.68 (2.43, 8.30) | 0.006 |
| HDLc (mmol/l) | 1.06 ± 0.43 | 1.16 ± 0.46 | 0.008 |
| LDLc (mmol/l) | 3.25 (0.57, 10.30) | 3.02 (0.86, 5.07) | 0.82 |
| FPG (mmol/l) | 157 (78, 476) | 162.5 (70, 682) | 0.4 |
| HOMA-IR | 5.38 (0.94, 135) | 2.73 (0.83, 28.92) | 0.0001 |
| HbA1C | 7.9 (5.1, 15.6) | 7.9 (5, 14.4) | 0.99 |
| ASAT (units/l) | 24.5 (7, 191) | 20 (7, 70) | 0.0001 |
| ALAT (units/l) | 33 (8, 209) | 24.6 (11.4, 135) | 0.0001 |
| Acid uric (mg/dl) | 5.7 ± 1.65 | 4.76 ± 1.37 | 0.0001 |

Table 1 - Clinical and biochemical characteristics of diabetic patients grouped according to NAFLD as assessed by fatty liver index (FLI). Since most variables departed significantly from normal distribution, comparisons between groups based on the presence of NAFLD by FLI, were performed using Mann-Whitney U tests for quantitative variables and Fisher’s exact tests for categorical data. Data are presented as means ± SD or number. p ˂ 0.05 were considered significant

FLI = fatty liver index, NAFLD = nonalcoolic fatty liver disease evaluated by FLI, SBP = systolic blood pressure, DBP = diastolic blood presure, TC = total cholesterol, HDLc = high density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDLc = low density lipoprotein cholesterol, FPG = fasting plasma glucose, HOMA-IR = homeostasis model assessment-insulin resistance**,** HbA1C = glycated hemoglobin, ALAT = alanine aminotransferase, ASAT = aspartate aminotransferase,