

Supplementary Methods

The medical history was primarily determined based on the presence of cases corresponding to the codes of the International Classification of Diseases, 10th ed (Supplementary Table 1, available online). Additionally, cases that satisfied the diagnostic criteria for each specific disease were also considered in the determination of medical history. Hypertension was defined as systolic blood pressure (BP) of ≥ 140 mmHg or diastolic BP of ≥ 90 mmHg, or taking antihypertensive drugs. Diabetes mellitus was defined as a glycated hemoglobin level of $\geq 6.5\%$ or a fasting glucose level of ≥ 126 mg/dL, or using antidiabetic drugs. Participants were defined to have fatty liver if they showed the fatty liver on ultrasonography demonstrated by at least one gastroenterologist. Participants were defined to have dyslipidemia if they were taking lipid-lowering agents, such as statins or fenofibrate. Chronic kidney disease was defined as an estimated glomerular filtration rate of < 60 mL/min/1.73 m² sustained for at least 90 days, or having proteinuria according to urinary protein to creatinine ratio of ≥ 150 mg/g Cr, or urinary albumin to creatinine ratio of ≥ 30 mg/g Cr.