Hepatic steatosis >5%
Detected usually by liver ultrasonography

1. Type 2 diabetes
2. Overweight or obese (BMI ≥25 kg/m² in Caucasian patients, and ≥23 kg/m² in Asian patients)
3. Presence of at least two metabolic risk abnormalities that signify the presence of metabolic dysregulation
   - Waist circumference ≥102/88 cm in Caucasian men and women (or ≥90/80 cm in Asian men and women)
   - Blood pressure ≥130/85 mmHg or specific drug treatment
   - Plasma triglycerides ≥150 mg/dL (>1.70 mmol/L) or specific drug treatment
   - Plasma HDL-cholesterol <40 mg/dL (<1.0 mmol/L) for men and <50 mg/dL (<1.3 mmol/L) for women or specific drug treatment
   - Prediabetes (ie fasting glucose levels 100–125 mg/dL (5.6–6.9 mmol/L) or two-hour post-load glucose levels 140–199 mg/dL (7.8–11.0 mmol/L) or HbA1c of 39–47 mmol/mol (5.7–6.4%)
   - Homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance score ≥2.5
   - Plasma high-sensitivity C-reactive protein level >2 mg/L

Metabolic (dysfunction) associated fatty liver disease
Assess risk of advanced fibrosis

Figure 1. Three separate diagnostic pathways for metabolic (dysfunction) associated fatty liver disease in patients with hepatic steatosis

BMI, body mass index; HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin; HDL, high-density lipoprotein