

	With diabetes mellitus				Without diabetes mellitus			
	Cases (n=746)	Controls (n=3730)	Adjusted*	P value	Cases (n=2098)	Controls (n=10,490)	Adjusted*	P value
	No. (%)	No. (%)	OR (95% CI)		No. (%)	No. (%)	OR (95% CI)	
Non-NAFLD	669 (89.68)	3405 (91.3)	1.00	0.042	1983 (94.5)	10,031 (95.6)	1.00	0.002
NAFLDa	77 (10.3)	325 (8.7)	1.421 (1.013–1.994)		115 (5.5)	459 (4.4)	1.540 (1.179–2.010)	

CI: confidence interval; NAFLD: non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; OR: odds ratio

<sup>a</sup> NAFLD was defined as having fatty liver index (FLI)  $\geq 60$ , a fatty liver prediction model based on body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, triglyceride and  $\gamma$  glutamyl transferase.

\* Adjusted for age, gender, BMI, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, fasting blood glucose, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, current smoking status and economic status.

In the Cox proportional hazards regression model, NAFLD was the risk factor for dementia, compared to non-NAFLD in the overall, DM, and non-DM population (adjusted hazard ratio [HR] 1.239 [95% CI 1.129–1.360], 1.229 [95% CI 1.070–1.412], 1.227 [95% CI 1.080–1.395]), respectively (Table 5).