SUPPLEMENTARY ONLINE DATA

Significance of serum adiponectin levels in patients with chronic liver disease

Maria Luisa BALMER*, Jeannine JONELI*, Alain SCHOEPFER†, Felix STICKEL*, Wolfgang THORMANN* and Jean-François DUFOUR‡,*

*Institute of Clinical Pharmacology and Visceral Research, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland, †Farncombe Family Institute of Digestive Health Research, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada, and ‡University Clinic of Visceral Surgery and Medicine, Inselspital, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Figure S1  Distribution of anthropometric data and laboratory values in the three patient groups
The values shown are those presented in Table 1 of the main text.

Correspondence: Professor Jean-François Dufour (email jf.dufour@ikp.unibe.ch).
Serum adiponectin levels in patients with NAFLD and other chronic liver disease

Values are presented as means ± S.D. No significant difference ($P = 0.62$) was observed between patients with simple steatosis ($n = 14$) and NASH ($n = 52$).

$^*P < 0.001.$

Serum adiponectin levels of healthy control subjects reflecting the typical gender- and BMI-related alterations

Values are presented as means ± S.D.

Serum adiponectin levels in patients with liver cirrhosis stratified by its origin

Values are presented as means ± S.D. all, $n = 45$; NASH-related, $n = 7$; Non-NASH, $n = 38$. 