

Supplementary Table 2. Individual study characteristic

Study	NAFLD total No. of pregnancies	Primary study endpoints	Statistically significant maternal outcomes (in women with NAFLD)	Statistically significant fetal outcomes	F/U period mother	Biochemical parameters	NAFLD diagnosis time in relation to pregnancy
Herath et al. ¹² (2019)	104 (104)	Pregnancy complications and labour outcomes in NAFLD	- Higher odds of current GHTN, GDM or baseline DM - Pre-eclampsia	-	Admission for delivery until day of discharge	ALT, AST	Third trimester
Hagström et al. ¹³ (2016)	110 (110)	To investigate pregnancy outcomes in NAFLD	- Higher odds of current GDM - Pre-eclampsia - LCS	- Preterm birth - LBW	1st antenatal visit until delivery	-	All trimesters
Sarkar et al. ¹⁴ (2020)	5,640 (5,640)	Pregnancy outcomes in NAFLD compared to no CLD or other CLD	- Higher odds of current GDM - PPH - HTN complications - Possibly maternal death	- Preterm birth	Hospital records from 20 weeks gestational age until delivery	-	Third trimester
Mousa et al. ¹⁵ (2018)	200 (200)	Not stated	- GDM - Pre-eclampsia - Baseline HTN	-	1st trimester only	ALT, AST, bilirubin, albumin, uric acid, creatinine, lipid profile	First trimester
Page et al. ¹⁶ (2011)	5 (5)	Not stated	-	-	Unspecified	ALT, AST, GGT	All trimesters
De Souza et al. ⁵ (2016)	77 (-)	Association between NAFLD and GDM during pregnancy	- Higher odds of current GDM	-	First trimester to the end of the second trimester	ALT, glucose	First trimester
Jung et al. ²⁰ (2020)	137 (-)	Assess the risk of pregnancy-associated HTN in pregnant women with NAFLD	- Higher odds of current GHTN	-	First trimester until giving birth	ALT, AST, GGT, total cholesterol, LDL, HDL, TG	First trimester
Sattari et al. ¹⁷ (2020)	12 (12)	Relationship between NAFLD during pregnancy and GDM	-	-	3rd trimester until 4–12 weeks post delivery	ALT, AST, fasting glucose, HBA1C	Third trimester
Rosenbluth et al. ¹⁸ (2020)	53 (53)	Prevalence and risk factors of NAFLD during pregnancy	- Higher BMI - Hispanic - Baseline HTN - Baseline DM - AITD - Higher odds of past history of GDM	-	During 2nd trimester, unspecified F/U period	-	Second trimester

Supplementary Table 2. Continued

Study	NAFLD total No. of pregnancies	Primary study endpoints	Statistically significant maternal outcomes (in women with NAFLD)	Statistically significant fetal outcomes	F/U period mother	Biochemical parameters	NAFLD diagnosis time in relation to pregnancy
Ali et al. ¹⁹ (2018)	103 (103)	Clinical and lab profile and outcomes of pregnancies with NAFLD	-	-	Unspecified	Lipid profile, LFTs, glucose	All trimesters
Liu et al. ²² (2013)	1,766 (-)	To evaluate the relationship between self-reported abortion and NAFLD in middle-aged/elderly women	- Higher odds of past history of abortion	-	No information	ALT, AST, GGT, lipid profile	Post-menopause
Forbes et al. ⁶ (2011)	56 (-)	Risk for NAFLD in women with previous GDM	- Higher odds of past GDM	-	Second trimester then F/U assessment >1 to <10 years post-partum	Glucose, insulin, total cholesterol, LDL, HDL, TG, ALT, GGT	1 to 10 years post-partum
Ajmera et al. ⁷ (2016)	75 (-)	Risk for NAFLD in women with previous GDM	- Higher odds of past GDM	-	Women with NAFLD and ≥1 birth, F/U 25 years later for NAFLD	total cholesterol, LDL, HDL, TG, glucose, Insulin	25 years post initial enrolment in the CARDIA study (with ≥1 birth then)
Wang et al. ²³ (2021)	1,861 (-)	Examine the associations of menstrual, reproductive, and hormone-related factors with NAFLD risk	- Parity ≥1 - OCP use - Oophorectomy - Hysterectomy - HRT	-	No information	-	Post-menopause
Lu et al. ²⁴ (2017)	1,370 (-)	To investigate the association between age at menarche and prospective NAFLD	- Higher odds of earlier Menarche <15	-	No information	ALT, GGT, lipid profile, HbA1C, 2 hours glucose	Post-menopause
Golabi et al. ²⁵ (2018)	864 (-)	Parity rates among women with CLD	- Higher odds of NAFLD with parity ≥1	-	No information	-	Pre-menopausal
Ryu et al. ²⁶ (2015)	334 (-)	Examine the association between menopausal stages and the prevalence of NAFLD	- NAFLD associated with a late menopausal transition and post-menopausal stage	-	No information	ALT, AST, GGT, lipid profile, uric acid, CRP	Post-menopause

Supplementary Table 2. Continued

Study	NAFLD total No. of pregnancies	Primary study endpoints	Statistically significant maternal outcomes (in women with NAFLD)	Statistically significant fetal outcomes	F/U period mother	Biochemical parameters	NAFLD diagnosis time in relation to pregnancy
Bruno Ade et al. ²⁷ (2014)	73 (-)	Evaluate the prevalence and risk factors of NAFLD in post-menopausal women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher random BP - Higher BMI - Higher waist circumference - Lower LDL and HDL - Higher triglycerides - Higher random glucose - Higher HOMA-IR (insulin resistance) 	-	No information	ALT, AST, GGT, ALP, lipid profile, insulin, total protein, HOMA-IR	Post-menopause
Lee et al. ⁸ (2019; LGA study)	118 (-)	The relationship between NAFLD and the subsequent risk of LGA weight	-	Higher LGA in mothers with grade 2-3 steatosis in pregnancy	First trimester until delivery	ALT, AST, GGT, total cholesterol, LDL, HDL, TG, insulin, fasting glucose	First trimester
Lee et al. ²¹ (2019; GDM study)	118 (-)	The relationship between NAFLD in the first trimester and the subsequent development of GDM	- Higher odds of current GDM in pregnancy	-	First trimester to the end of the second trimester, no information on further follow up	ALT, AST, GGT, total cholesterol, LDL, HDL, TG, insulin, fasting glucose	First trimester
Liu et al. ²⁸ (2013)	503 (-)	The association between OCP and NAFLD	- Women with NAFLD were less likely to be using OCP	-	-	ALT, AST, total cholesterol, TG, glucose, insulin	Retrospective USAB, no relationship to pregnancy
Kubihal et al. ⁹ (2021)	180 (-)	The prevalence of and factors associated with NAFLD in women with prior GDM	- High odds of prior GDM	-	At least for 6 months post-partum	HBA1C, OGTT, ALT, AST, total cholesterol, LDL, HDL, TG, HOMA-IR	Post-partum (median is 16 months post delivery)

NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; F/U, follow up; GHTN, gestational hypertension; GDM, gestational diabetes mellitus; DM, diabetes mellitus; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; LSCS, low section caesarean section; LBW, low birth weight; CLD, chronic liver disease; PPH, post-partum hemorrhage; GGT, gamma-glutamyl transferase; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; TG, triglycerides; BMI, body mass index; AITD, autoimmune thyroid disease; LFT, liver function tests; CARDIA, Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults Study; OCP, oral contraceptive pill; HRT, hormone replacement therapy; CRP, C-reactive protein; BP, blood pressure; HOMA-IR, Homeostatic Model Assessment for Insulin Resistance; ALP, alkaline phosphatase; LLGA, large for gestational age birth; USAB, ultrasound abdomen; OGTT, oral glucose tolerance test.