

Supplementary Figure S1. Exclusion of any single study using the leave-one-out method did not alter the results of the meta-analysis concerning diastolic dysfunction in patients with and without NAFLD. The leave-one-out sensitivity analysis ordered by effect size (θ) was performed, with I^2 representing between-study heterogeneity and horizontal error bars denoting the 95% confidence intervals.

Supplementary Figure S2. Exclusion of any single study using the leave-one-out method did not alter the results of the meta-analysis concerning E/e' in patients with and without NAFLD. The leave-one-out sensitivity analysis ordered by effect size (θ) was performed, with I^2 representing between-study heterogeneity and horizontal error bars denoting the 95% confidence intervals.

Supplementary Figure S3. Inspection of the funnel plot of studies assessing E/e' in patients with and without NAFLD indicates asymmetry, potentially caused by publication bias. Hedges' g was used as the effect size metric.

Supplementary Figure S4. Exclusion of any single study using the leave-one-out method did not alter the results of the meta-analysis concerning LAVi in patients with and without NAFLD. The leave-one-out sensitivity analysis ordered by effect size (θ) was performed, with I^2 representing between-study heterogeneity and horizontal error bars denoting the 95% confidence intervals.

Supplementary Figure S5. Inspection of the symmetric funnel plot of studies assessing LAVi in patients with and without NAFLD. Hedges' g was used as the effect size metric.

Supplementary Figure S6. Inspection of the symmetric funnel plot of studies assessing LVMI in patients with and without NAFLD. Hedges' g was used as the effect size metric.