INPLASY PROTOCOL

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Review Stage at time of this submission: Preliminary searches.

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Prevalence of Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease in Chinese Adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Liao, JQ[1]; Wang, GR[2]; Zhang, T[3]; Deng, XY[4]; Liu, Y[5]; Xing, NF[6].

Review question / Objective: Systematic evaluation of the prevalence of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in Chinese adults.

Eligibility criteria: We will include the studies satisfying the following criteria:(1) the study design is cross-sectional study. (2) the population is Chinese adults ≥18 years old. (3) the outcome indicator is the prevalence of NAFLD. (4) the diagnostic method and diagnostic criteria were clearly reported.

Information sources: International electronic databases, including PubMed, Web of Science, The Cochrane Library, Embase, China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang Data, VIP and CBM were searched.

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 19 April 2022 and was last updated on 19 April 2022 (registration number INPLASY202240111).

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective: To our knowledge, this will be the first meta-analysis to evaluate NAFLD in Chinese adults.

Condition being studied: To our knowledge, this will be the first meta-analysis to evaluate NAFLD in Chinese adults.

METHODS

Search strategy: The following search strategy was used with a combination of MesH and text word: ((Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease[MeSH Terms]) OR (nonalcoholic fatty liver*) OR (nonalcoholic steatohepatiti*) OR (nonalcoholic steatohepatitis*) OR (NAFLD) AND (Prevalence[MeSH Terms]) OR (epidemiology) OR(incidence)

OR(detection rate) AND (China[MeSH Terms]) OR (Chinese).

Participant or population: Chinese adults.

Intervention: No.

Comparator: No.

Study designs to be included: Cross-sectional studies.

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Main outcome(s): The prevalence of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in Chinese adults.

Additional outcome(s): No.

Data management: No.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: Each study was assessed for its risk of bias by the Agencey for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ).

Strategy of data synthesis: We will use Stata 15.0 software for statistical analysis to calculate the prevalence of NAFLD in Chinese adults and its 95% confidence interval (CI). I2and Q tests were used to determine the heterogeneity of included studies, and if I2 was 0.1, a fixed-effects model was used for analysis; conversely, a random-effects model was used for analysis.

Subgroup analysis: Subgroup analyses by gender, age, ethnicity, BMI, year of publication and area were performed to search for sources of heterogeneity.

Sensitivity analysis: After eliminating one study at a time, the remaining studies were combined to analyze the impact of individual studies on the combined results.

Country(ies) involved: China.

Other relevant information: No.

Keywords: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; Adults; Prevalence; China; Meta-analysis.

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