Supplementary Table S1. Demographics, nutritional status data, physical performance, stage of liver disease, clinical comorbidities, metabolic derangement, lifestyle, and prescribed medication data in patients with chronic hepatitis B (n = 105) with and without low appendicular lean mass adjusted for body mass index.

Variables	Patients with low ALM_{BMI} (n = 22)	Patients without low ALM_{BMI} (n = 83)	p
Demographics			
Male/Female n (%)	13 (59.1)/9 (40.9)	48 (57.8)/35 (42.2)	0.92
Age (years)[1]	52.8 ± 14.2	47.4 ± 11.2	0.06
Nutritional status data n (%)			
Overweight/Obese according to BMI	19 (86.4)	41 (49.4)	0.002
Visceral obesity[2]	14 (63.6)	24 (28.9)	0.003
High ABSI ($m^{11/6}.kg^{-2/3}$)	10 (45.5)	16 (19.3)	0.01
DXA-derived fat mass[3]	22 (100.0)	36 (43.4)	<0.001
Low HGS_{BMI}	8 (36.4)	14 (16.9)	0.05
Low physical performance	10 (45.5)	21 (25.3)	0.07
Stage of liver disease n (%)			
Compensated cirrhosis	9 (40.9)	16 (19.3)	0.03
Biochemical parameters[4]			
Serum albumin, g/dL	4.5 (4.2;4.6)	4.4 (4.1;4.6)	0.28
ALT, U/L	35.0 (30.8;49.8)	33.0 (28.5;45.0)	0.48
Clinical comorbidities n (%)			
Blood hypertension	12 (54.5)	22 (26.5)	0.01
Diabetes mellitus	6 (27.3)	5 (6.0)	0.004
Dyslipidaemia	5 (22.7)	14 (16.9)	0.53
Metabolic derangement n (%)			
Hepatic steatosis	12 (54.5)	28 (33.7)	0.07
Metabolic syndrome[5]	10 (45.5)	9 (10.8)	<0.001
Metabolic associated fatty liver disease[6]	11 (50.0)	18 (21.7)	0.008
Lifestyle data n (%)			
Low IPAQ (<600 met-min/week)	19 (86.4)	46 (55.4)	0.08
Risk drinking[7]	9 (40.9)	15 (18.1)	0.02
Prescribed medication n (%)			
Antiviral treatment	13 (59.1)	48 (57.8)	0.92
Polypharmacy[8]	4 (18.2)	6 (7.2)	0.21

ALM_{BMI}, low appendicular lean mass adjusted by body mass index; n, number of subjects; ABSI, A Body Shape Index; BMI, body mass index; HGS, handgrip strength; IPAQ, International Physical Activity Questionnaire (normal: ≥600 METs-min/week); asymptotic Pearson's χ^2 test was used to compare categorical variables. The t test and Mann–Whitney U test were used for comparison of normal and nonnormal continuous variables, respectively.

[1], Mean ± standard deviation.

[2], Waist circumference ≥102 cm for males and ≥88 cm for females.

[3], Body fat percentage greater than 27% for men and 38% for women.

[4], Median [(interquartile range), 25th - 75th percentile].

[5], The International Diabetes Federation (IDF) worldwide definition of metabolic syndrome[28].

[6], MAFLD (metabolic-associated fatty liver disease) according to an international expert consensus statement[21].

[7], Defined as regular use of at least five medications; g, >30 g per day for men and >20 g per day for women.

[8], Defined as regular use of at least five medications.

Supplementary Table S2. Demographics, nutritional status data, physical performance, stage of liver disease, clinical comorbidities, metabolic derangement, lifestyle, and prescribed medication data in patients with chronic hepatitis B (n = 105) with and without low handgrip strength adjusted for body mass index.

Variables	Patients with low ALM_{BMI} (n = 22)	Patients without low ALM_{BMI} (n = 83)	p
Demographic			
Male/Female n (%)	12 (54.5)/10 (45.5)	49 (59.0)/34 (41.0)	0.70
Age (years)[1]	52.3 ± 11.1	47.6 ± 12.1	0.10
Nutritional status data n (%)			
Overweight/Obese according to BMI	19 (86.4)	41 (49.4)	0.002
Visceral obesity[2]	16 (72.7)	22 (26.5)	<0.001
High ABSI ($m^{11/6}.kg^{-2/3}$)	10 (45.5)	16 (19.3)	0.01
DXA-derived fat mass%[3]	17 (77.3)	41 (49.4)	0.02
Low ALM_{BMI}	8 (36.4)	14 (16.9)	0.05
Low physical performance	7 (31.8)	24 (28.9)	0.79
Stage of liver disease n (%)			
Compensated cirrhosis	8 (36.4)	17 (20.5)	0.12
Biochemical parameters[4]			
Serum albumin, g/dL	4.4 (4.2;4.6)	4.4 (4.1;4.6)	0.67
ALT, U/L	39.0 (30.3;45.3)	33.0 (29.0;45.5)	0.47
Clinical comorbidities n (%)			
Blood hypertension	10 (45.5)	24 (28.9)	0.14
Diabetes mellitus	5 (22.7)	6 (7.2)	0.04
Dyslipidaemia	8 (36.4)	11 (13.3)	0.01
Metabolic derangement n (%)			
Hepatic steatosis	11 (50.0)	29 (34.9)	0.19
Metabolic syndrome[5]	8 (36.4)	11 (13.3)	0.01
Metabolic associated fatty liver disease[6]	10 (45.5)	19 (22.9)	0.04
Lifestyle data n (%)			
Low IPAQ (<600 met-min/week)	13 (59.1)	52 (62.7)	0.76
Risky alcohol consumption[7]	7 (31.8)	17 (20.5)	0.26
Prescribed medication n (%)			
Antiviral treatment	13 (59.1)	48 (57.8)	0.92
Polypharmacy[8]	5 (22.7)	5 (6.2)	0.02

ALM_{BMI}, low appendicular lean mass adjusted by body mass index; n, number of subjects; ABSI, A Body Shape Index; BMI, body mass index; HGS, handgrip strength; IPAQ, International Physical Activity Questionnaire (normal: ≥600 METs-min/week); asymptotic Pearson's χ^2 test was used to compare categorical variables. The t test and Mann–Whitney U test were used for comparison of normal and nonnormal continuous variables, respectively.

[1], Mean ± standard deviation.

[2], Waist circumference ≥102 cm for males and ≥88 cm for females.

[3], Body fat percentage greater than 27% for men and 38% for women.

[4], Median [(interquartile range), 25th - 75th percentile].

[5], The International Diabetes Federation (IDF) worldwide definition of metabolic syndrome[28].

[6], MAFLD (metabolic-associated fatty liver disease) according to an international expert consensus statement[21].

[7], Defined as regular use of at least five medications; g, >30 g per day for men and >20 g per day for women.

[8], Defined as regular use of at least five medications.

Supplementary Table 3. Demographics, nutritional status data, physical performance, stage of liver disease, clinical comorbidities, metabolic derangement, lifestyle, and prescribed medication data in patients with chronic hepatitis B (n = 105) with and without low physical performance.

Variables	Patients with low physical performance (n = 31)	Patients without low physical performance (n = 74)	p
Demographics			
Male/Female n (%)	17 (54.8)/14 (45.2)	44 (59.5)/30.4 (40.5)	0.66
Age (years)[1]	47.9 ± 13.9	48.8 ± 11.2	0.76
Nutritional status data n (%)			
Overweight/Obese	18 (58.1)	42 (56.8)	0.90
Visceral obesity[2]	11 (35.5)	27 (36.5)	0.92
High ABSI ($m^{11/6}.kg^{-2/3}$)	7 (22.6)	19 (25.7)	0.74
DXA-derived fat mass%[3]	17 (54.8)	41 (55.4)	0.96
Low ALM_{BMI}	10 (32.3)	12 (16.2)	0.07
Low HGS_{BMI}	7 (22.6)	15 (20.3)	0.79
Stage of liver disease n (%)			
Compensated cirrhosis	6 (19.4)	19 (25.7)	0.47
Biochemical parameters[4]			
Serum albumin, g/dL	4.3 (4.1;4.5)	4.4 (4.1;4.6)	0.41
ALT, U/L	32.5 (29.5;46.0)	34.0 (29.0;45.0)	0.95
Clinical comorbidities n (%)			
Blood hypertension	11 (35.5)	23 (31.1)	0.66
Diabetes mellitus	4 (12.8)	7 (9.5)	0.60
Dyslipidaemia	5 (16.1)	14 (18.9)	0.74
Metabolic derangement n (%)			
Hepatic steatosis	10 (32.3)	30 (40.5)	0.43
Metabolic syndrome[5]	5 (16.1)	14 (18.8)	0.74
Metabolic associated fatty liver disease[6]	9 (29.0)	20 (27.0)	0.83
Lifestyle data n (%)			
Low IPAQ (<600 met-min/week)	21 (67.7)	44 (59.5)	0.43
Risky alcohol consumption[7]	10 (32.3)	14 (18.3)	0.14
Prescribed medication n (%)			
Antiviral treatment	21 (67.7)	40 (54.1)	0.19
Polypharmacy[8]	16 (19.4)	4 (5.4)	0.06

ALM_{BMI}, low appendicular lean mass adjusted by body mass index; n, number of subjects; ABSI, A Body Shape Index; BMI, body mass index; HGS, handgrip strength; IPAQ, International Physical Activity Questionnaire (normal: ≥600 METs-min/week); asymptotic Pearson's χ^2 test was used to compare categorical variables. The t test and Mann–Whitney U test were used for comparison of normal and nonnormal continuous variables, respectively.

[1], Mean ± standard deviation.

[2], Waist circumference ≥102 cm for males and ≥88 cm for females.

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[4], Median [(interquartile range), 25th - 75th percentile].

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[6], MAFLD (metabolic-associated fatty liver disease) according to an international expert consensus statement[21].

[7], Defined as regular use of at least five medications; g, >30 g per day for men and >20 g per day for women.

[8], Defined as regular use of at least five medications.

Supplementary Table 4. Demographics, stage of liver disease, lifestyle, anthropometric, metabolic, and fat mass percentage data in patients with chronic hepatitis B who had low appendicular lean mass adjusted for BMI (ALM_{BMI}), handgrip strength (HGS_{BMI}) and physical performance combined (n = 5).

Cases	Demographic		Stage of liver disease		Lifestyle			Anthropometric/Metabolic					Fat mass
	Age	Sex	Cirrhosis Yes/No	C-P–T score	IPAQ <600 met-min/week Yes/No	Current alcohol use Yes/No	Current Smoking Yes/No	BMI	WC (cm)	ABSI $m^{11/6}.kg^{-2/3}$	MAFLD Yes/No	MS (IDF) Yes/No	DXA-derived % FM
1A	63	M	No	-	Yes	No	Yes	30.4	121.0	94.0	Yes	Yes	38.3
2A	48	M	Yes	A5	Yes	No	Yes	34.6	130.0	94.4	Yes	Yes	44.9
3A	47	M	Yes	A5	Yes	No	No	30.9	102.0	80.9	Yes	Yes	32.8
4A	42	F	No	-	Yes	No	No	34.9	116.0	87.2	Yes	Yes	43.1
5A	73	F	Yes	A5	Yes	No	No	37.9	113.0	80.7	Yes	Yes	48.3

n, number of patients; ID, identification; M, male; F, female; C-P–T; Child–Pugh-Turcotte score; IPAQ, International Physical Activity Questionnaire (normal: ≥600 METs-min/week); Body mass index; WC, waist circumference; ABSI, A Body Shape Index; MAFLD, MAFLD (Metabolic associated fatty liver disease) according to an international expert consensus statement [21]; MS (IDF), the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) worldwide definition of the metabolic syndrome[28]; FM, fatty mass; DXA, Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry.