

**LIVERPOOL REVIEWS AND
IMPLEMENTATION GROUP (LRiG)**

**MRI-based technologies for the
assessment of patients with non-
alcoholic fatty liver disease
[DAP59]**

**EAG Report: Supplementary
material 1**

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EAG Report: Supplementary material 1

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1 EXCLUDED STUDIES FOR THE DIAGNOSTIC TEST ACCURACY AND CLINICAL IMPACT REVIEW

1. Alquraish M, Cepin S, Nguyen P, Hernandez C, Bettencourt R, Fortney L, et al. Obesity predicts discordancy between magnetic resonance elastography and transient elastography for the stage of fibrosis in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Hepatology* 2017; 66:335A. **Wrong publication type**
2. Anna O, Michihiro I, Takashi K, Asako N, Yasushi H, Takaomi K, et al. Influence of liver stiffness heterogeneity on concordance of MR elastography-based liver fibrosis staging and biopsy results in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 2021; 36:104-5. **Wrong publication type**
3. Aslam F, Mouchti S, Kelly M, Dennis A, Imajo K, Nakajima A. Investigation of a composite imaging biomarker for identification of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) patients in a Japanese population. *Journal of Hepatology* 2020; 73:S411-S2. **Wrong publication type**
4. Beyer C, Hutton C, Andersson A, Imajo K, Nakajima A, Kiker D, et al. Comparison between magnetic resonance and ultrasound-derived indicators of hepatic steatosis in a pooled NAFLD cohort. *PloS one* 2021; 16:e0249491. **No outcomes of interest**
5. Bravo S, Kelly M, Xu P, Banerjee R, Neubauer S, Hollar K, et al. Evaluation of multiparametric MRI in comparison with MR elastography in patients evaluated for chronic liver disease. *Journal of Hepatology* 2018; 68:S638-S9. **Wrong publication type**
6. Caussy C, Ajmera VH, Puri P, Hsu CL-S, Bassirian S, Mgdsyan M, et al. Serum metabolites detect the presence of advanced fibrosis in derivation and validation cohorts of patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *Gut* 2019; 68:1884-92. **Wrong population**
7. Choi SJ, Kim SM, Kim YS, Kwon OS, Shin SK, Kim KK, et al. Magnetic Resonance-Based Assessments Better Capture Pathophysiologic Profiles and Progression in Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. *Diabetes & metabolism journal* 2020. **Wrong population**
8. Dennis A, Kelly M, Fernandes C, Mouchti S, Banerjee R, Fallowfield J, et al. Utility and interpretation of the quantitative MRI metrics PDFF and cT1 as biomarkers for non-alcoholic steatohepatitis. *American Journal of Gastroenterology* 2020; 115:S589-S90. **Wrong publication type**

9. Dennis A, Kelly MD, Fernandes C, Mouchti S, Fallowfield JA, Hirschfield G, et al. Correlations Between MRI Biomarkers PDFFF and cT1 With Histopathological Features of Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis. *Frontiers in endocrinology* 2020; 11:575843. **No outcomes of interest**
10. Dzyubak B, Li J, Chen J, Mara KC, Therneau TM, Venkatesh SK, et al. Automated analysis of multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging/magnetic resonance elastography exams for prediction of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. *Journal of magnetic resonance imaging* 2021; 54:122-31. **No outcomes of interest**
11. Eddowes PJ, Newsome PN, Hirschfield GM, McDonald N, Fallowfield J, Davies NP, et al. Exclusion of clinically significant non-alcoholic fatty liver disease with multi-parametric magnetic resonance imaging: A prospective evaluation. *Hepatology* 2016; 64:572A-3A. **Wrong publication type**
12. Eddowes P, Newsome P, Hirschfield G, McDonald N, Fallowfield J, Davies N, et al. Validation of multiparametric MRI in the assessment and staging of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *Gut* 2016; 65:A157-A8. **Wrong publication type**
13. Filza A, Sofia M, Andrea D, Matt K, Rajarshi B, Kento I, et al. Non-invasive imaging modalities for assessment of fibrosis, inflammation and steatosis in a Japanese NASH population. *Hepatology International* 2020; 14:S321. **Wrong publication type**
14. Freitag CE, Andersson I, Chen W, Hinton A, Levin D, Yearsley MM, et al. Comparison of histologic and magnetic resonance methodologies for the estimation of hepatic steatosis. *Laboratory Investigation* 2018; 98:805. **Wrong publication type**
15. Imajo K, Iwaki M, Kobayashi T, Honda Y, Kessoku T, Ogawa Y, et al. Impact of liver stiffness heterogeneity on discordance between pathological liver fibrosis stage and mr elastography-based liver stiffness measurements in patients with NAFLD. *Hepatology* 2020; 72:923A. **Wrong publication type**
16. Imajo K, Nagai K, Iwaki M, Kobayashi T, Honda Y, Kessoku T, et al. Comparative performance of non-invasive imaging modalities for the diagnosis of nash in a japanese NAFLD population. *Hepatology* 2020; 72:905A-6A. **Wrong publication type**
17. Kawada T. Validation Study of Elastographies in Patients With Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease for Detecting Liver Fibrosis. *Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 2019; 17:2139-40. **Wrong publication type**

18. Lee Y-S, Lee M-J, Kim JH, Seo YS, Yim HJ, Yeon JE, et al. Multiparametric MRI effectively evaluated disease severity of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Hepatology* 2019; 70:1085A. **Wrong publication type**
19. Lee Y-S, Yoo YJ, Jung YK, Kim JH, Seo YS, Yim HJ, et al. Multiparametric MR Is a valuable modality for evaluating disease severity of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Clinical and translational gastroenterology* 2020; 11:e00157. **Wrong population**
20. McDonald N, Fallowfield J, Eddowes PJ, Hirschfield GM, Semple SI, Davies NP, et al. Multiparametric assessment of liver disease using quantitative magnetic resonance imaging: A two-centre prospective validation study. *Hepatology* 2016; 64:323A-4A. **Wrong publication type**
21. Miles L, King E, Kohli R, Xanthakos S, Podberesky D, Serai S. Assessment of hepatic fibrosis in pediatric chronic liver disease with MR elastography. *Pediatric Radiology* 2014; 44:S71. **Wrong publication type**
22. Murphy-Lavallee J, Olivie D, Ilinca A, Lefebvre T, Wartelle-Bladou C, Giard J-M, et al. Prospective comparison of transient, point shear wave, and magnetic resonance elastography for staging liver fibrosis. *European Radiology* 2019; 29:6477-88. **Wrong population**
23. Nogami A, Iwaki M, Kobayashi T, Kessoku T, Honda Y, Saito S, et al. Assessment of hepatic fibrosis by vibration-controlled transient elastography and MR elastography have equivalent diagnostic performance, but in the assessment of hepatic steatosis, MRI PDFF methods are better than controlled attenuation parameter in over. *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 2021; 36:246. **Wrong population**
24. Sharpton SR, Bettencourt R, Jung J, Heilman J, Pepin K, Ehman RL, et al. Automated analysis of magnetic resonance elastography and its reproducibility with manual analysis in adults with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A goldmine study. *Hepatology* 2020; 72:893A-4A. **Wrong publication type**
25. Sohn W, Kwon H-J, Chang Y, Ryu S, Cho YK. Liver fibrosis in asians with metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease. *Clinical gastroenterology and hepatology* 2021. **Wrong study design**

26. Tamaki N, Imajo K, Sharpton S, Jung J, Kawamura N, Yoneda M, et al. MRE plus FIB-4 (MEFIB) versus FAST in detection of candidates for pharmacological treatment of NASH-related fibrosis. *Hepatology* 2021. **Wrong population**
27. Tonev D, Shumbayawonda E, Tetlow LA, Herdman L, French M, Rymell S, et al. The effect of multi-parametric magnetic resonance imaging in standard of care for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: Protocol for a randomized control trial. *JMIR research protocols* 2020; 9:e19189. **Wrong publication type**
28. Yin M, Glaser KJ, Talwalkar JA, Chen J, Manduca A, Ehman RL. Hepatic MR elastography: Clinical performance in a series of 1377 consecutive examinations¹. *Radiology* 2016; 278:114-24. **No outcomes of interest**

2 STUDIES SUGGESTED BY MANUFACTURERS AND REASONS FOR EXCLUSION

2.1 *Excluded studies from the reference list suggested by Perspectum Ltd.*

1. Alkhoury et al. (unpublished) 'MRI assessment (cT1) with LiverMultiScan following VCTE improves the diagnostic yield for high-risk NASH' (Submitted to EASL 2022). **Wrong publication type**
2. Alkhoury et al. (unpublished) 'Sequential testing for high-risk NASH by cT1 from LiverMultiScan improves diagnostic yield compared to the use of MRE alone' (Submitted to DDW 2022). **Wrong publication type**
3. Andersson A, Kelly M, Imajo K, Nakajima A, Fallowfield JA, Hirschfield G et al. Clinical utility of MRI biomarkers for identifying NASH patients at high risk of progression: A multi-center pooled data and meta-analysis. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2021; In press. **Wrong study design**
4. Beyer C, Hutton C, Andersson A, Imajo K, Nakajima A, Kiker D et al. Comparison between magnetic resonance and ultrasound-derived indicators of hepatic steatosis in a pooled NAFLD cohort. Plos One 2020; 16(4):e0249491. **Wrong study design**
5. Brown E, Waddell T, Mouchti S, Roca-Fernandez A, Thomaidis-Brears H, Wilton M et al. Multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging of the liver demonstrates the prevalence of steatohepatitis in patients with type 2 diabetes. Diabetologia 2020; 876. **Wrong publication type**
6. Carolan JE, Dennis A, Hutton C, Kelly M (unpublished) Investigating the cost-effectiveness of quantitative MRI for identifying adults with suspected NAFLD in Europe. (Accepted to ICFL 2022). **Wrong publication type**
7. Cruz M, Ferreira AA, Papanikolaou N, Banerjee R, Alves FC. New boundaries of liver imaging: from morphology to function. Eur J Intern Med; 2020 79:12-22. **Wrong study design**
8. Dennis A, Mouchti S, Kelly M, Fallowfield, JA, Hirschfield G, Pavlides M et al. A composite biomarker using multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging and blood analytes accurately identifies patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis and significant fibrosis. Sci Rep 2020; 10(1):15308. **Wrong patient population**

9. Dennis A, Kelly M, Fernandes C, Mouchti S, Banerjee R, Fallowfield J et al. Utility and interpretation of the quantitative MRI metrics PDFF and cT1 as biomarkers for Non-alcoholic Steatohepatitis. The American College of Gastroenterology 2020; 115(Suppl):S589-90. **Wrong publication type**
10. Harrison S, Roberts K, Paredes A, Lisanti C, Schwoppe R, Whitehead J et al. Prospective liver biopsy-based prevalence of NAFLD and steatohepatitis among a large middle-aged population utilizing FibroScan, LiverMultiScan and MRE to guide liver biopsy. Journal of Hepatology. 2019; 70(1):e770-1 **Wrong publication type**
11. Harrison SA, Dennis A, Fiore MM, Kelly MD, Kelly CJ, Paredes AH et al. Utility and variability of three non-invasive liver fibrosis imaging modalities to evaluate efficacy of GR-MD-02 in subjects with NASH and bridging fibrosis during a phase-2 randomized clinical trial. PLoS ONE 2018; 13(9):e0203054. **Wrong population**
12. Harrison SA, Gawrieh S, Roberts K, Lisanti CJ, Schwoppe RB, Cebe KM et al. Prospective evaluation of the prevalence of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and steatohepatitis in a large middle-aged US cohort. Journal of Hepatology 2021; 75(2):284-91. **Wrong study design**
13. Hydes TJ, Summers N, Brown E, Wilding JPH, Cuthbertson DJ, Alam U et al. Mechanisms, screening modalities and treatment options with NAFLD and type 2 diabetes. Diabet Med 2020; 37(11):1793-1806. **Wrong study design**
14. Nouredin M, Beyer C, Loomba R, Harisinghani M, Harrison S, Alkhouri N et al. (unpublished) Decreases in liver cT1 accurately reflect histological improvement induced by therapies in NASH with enhanced sensitivity to fibrosis change: a multi-centre pooled cohort analysis. (Submitted to EASL 2022). **Wrong publication type**
15. Samur SS, Carolan JE, Chhatwal J et al. Comparative cost-effectiveness of multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging for detection of high-risk NASH. Hepatology 2020; 904A-5A. **Wrong publication type**
16. Thomaidis-Brears HB, Lepe R, Banerjee R, Duncker C et al. Multiparametric MR mapping in clinical decision-making for diffuse liver disease. Abdom Radiol 2020; 45(11):3507-3522. **Wrong study design**

2.2 Excluded studies from the reference list suggested by Resoundant, Inc.

1. Ajmera V, Loomba R. Imaging biomarkers of NAFLD, NASH, and fibrosis. *Mol Metab* 2021; 50:101167. **Wrong study design**
2. Allen AM, Shah VH, Therneau TM, Venkatesh SK, Mounajjed T, Larson JJ et al. Multiparametric magnetic resonance elastography improves the detection of NASH regression following bariatric surgery. *Hepatol Commun* 2020; 4(2):185-92. **Wrong population**
3. Chen J, Allen A, Therneau T, Chen J, Li J, Hoodeshenas S et al. Liver stiffness measurement by magnetic resonance elastography is not affected by hepatic steatosis. *Eur Radiol* 2021; 32:950-8. **Wrong population**
4. Costa-Silva L, Ferolla SM, Lima AS, Vidigal P, Ferrari T. MR elastography is effective for the non-invasive evaluation of fibrosis and necroinflammatory activity in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Eur J Radiol* 2018; 98: 82-9. **Wrong population**
5. Crossan C, Tsochatzis EA, Longworth L, Gurusamy K, Davidson B, Rodríguez-Perálvarez M et al. Cost-effectiveness of non-invasive methods for assessment and monitoring of liver fibrosis and cirrhosis in patients with chronic liver disease: systematic review and economic evaluation. *Health Technol Assess* 2015; 19(9). **Wrong intervention**
6. Cui J, Ang B, Haufe W, Hernandez C, Verna EC, Sirlin CB et al. Comparative diagnostic accuracy of magnetic resonance elastography vs. eight clinical prediction rules for non-invasive diagnosis of advanced fibrosis in biopsy-proven non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: A prospective study. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2015; 41:1271-80. **Wrong population**
7. Dzyubak B, Li J, Chen J, Mara K, Therneau T, Venkatesh S et al. Automated analysis of multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging/magnetic resonance elastography exams for prediction of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. *JMRI* 2021; 54(1):122-131. **No outcomes of interest**
8. Gidener T, Yin M, Dierkhising R, Allen A, Ehman R, Venkatesh S. MRE for prediction of long-term progression and outcome in chronic liver disease: A retrospective study. *Hepatology* 2021; 75: 10. **Wrong publication type**

9. Han M, Vipani A, Nouredin N, Ramirez K, Gornbein J, Saouaf R et al. MR elastography-based liver fibrosis correlates with liver events in nonalcoholic fatty liver patients: A multicenter study. *Liver Int* 2020; 40(9):2242–2251. **No outcomes of interest**
10. Higuchi M, Tamaki N, Kurosaki M, Inada K, Kirino S, Yamashita K et al. Changes of liver stiffness measured by magnetic resonance elastography during direct-acting antivirals treatment in patients with chronic hepatitis C. *J Med Virol* 2020; 93:3744-51. **Wrong population**
11. Hsu C, Caussy C, Imajo K, Chen J, Singh S, Kaulback K et al. Magnetic resonance vs. transient elastography analysis of patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A systematic review and pooled analysis of individual participants. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2019; 17:630–637. **Wrong study design**
12. Jung J, Loomba RR, Imajo K, Madamba E, Gandhi S, Bettencourt R et al. MRE combined with FIB-4 (MEFIB) index in detection of candidates for pharmacological treatment of NASH-related fibrosis. *Gut* 2021; 70(10):1946–53. **Wrong population**
13. Lee YS, Yoo YJ, Jung YK, Kim JH, Seo YS, Yim HJ et al. Multiparametric MR is a valuable modality for evaluating disease severity of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *CTG* 2020; 11(4):e00157. **Wrong population**
14. Li J, Allen A, Shah V, Manduca A, Ehman R, Yin M. (2021) Longitudinal Changes in MR Elastography-based Biomarkers in Obese Patients Treated with Bariatric Surgery. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2021; In press. **Wrong population**
15. Liang Y, Li D. Magnetic resonance elastography in staging liver fibrosis in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: A pooled analysis of the diagnostic accuracy. *BMC Gastroenterol* 2020; 20(1):89. **Wrong study design**
16. Nouredin M, Truong E, Gornbein JA, Saouaf R, Guindi M, Todo T et al. MRI-based (MAST) score accurately identifies patients with NASH and significant fibrosis. *J Hepatol* 2021; In press. **Wrong intervention**
17. Patel NS, Hooker J, Gonzalez M, Bhatt A, Nguyen P, Ramirez K et al. Weight loss decreases magnetic resonance elastography estimated liver stiffness in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2017; 15:463-4. **No outcomes of interest**
18. Selvaraj EA, Mozes FE, Jayaswal ANA, Zafarmand MH, Vali Y, Lee JA et al. Diagnostic accuracy of elastography and magnetic resonance imaging in patients with

NAFLD: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Hepatol* 2021; 75 (4):770–785. **Wrong study design**

19. Singh S, Fujii LL, Murad MH, Wang Z, Asrani SK, Ehman RL et al. Liver stiffness is associated with risk of decompensation, liver cancer, and death in patients with chronic liver diseases: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2013; 11(12):1573–e89. **Wrong study design**
20. Vilar-Gomez E, Lou Z, Kong N, Vuppalanchi R, Imperiale TF, Chalasani N. Cost effectiveness of different strategies for detecting cirrhosis in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease based on United States health care system. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2020; 18(10):2305–2314.e12. **Wrong intervention**
21. Zhang E, Wartelle-Bladou C, Lepanto L, Lachaine J, Cloutier G, Tang A. Cost-utility analysis of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis screening. *Eur Radiol* 2015; 25(11):3282-94. **Wrong population**

3 EXCLUDED STUDIES FOR THE COST EFFECTIVENESS REVIEW

1. Alisi A, Nobili V. Sensitive non-invasive circulating markers in paediatric non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *Pediatric Obesity* 2012; 7:89–91. **Wrong intervention**
2. Ando Y, Jou JH. Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease and Recent Guideline Updates. *Clinical Liver Disease* 2021;17(1):23-28. **Wrong intervention**
3. Blake L, Duarte RV, Cummins C. Decision analytic model of the diagnostic pathways for patients with suspected non-alcoholic fatty liver disease using non-invasive transient elastography and multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging. *BMJ Open* 2016;6(9):e010507. **Wrong study design**
4. Boursier J, Cales P. Controlled attenuation parameter (CAP): A new device for fast evaluation of liver fat? *Liver International* 2012; 32(6):875-877. **Wrong intervention**
5. Castera L, Friedrich-Rust M, Loomba R. Noninvasive Assessment of Liver Disease in Patients With Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. *Gastroenterology* 2019;156(5):1264. **Wrong study design**
6. Chen J, Yin M, Glaser KJ, Talwalkar JA, Ehman RL. MR elastography of liver disease: State of the art. *Applied Radiology* 2013;42(4):5-12. **Wrong intervention**
7. Cleveland E, Bandy A, VanWagner LB. Diagnostic challenges of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease/nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. *Clinical Liver Disease* 2018;11(4):98-104. **Wrong intervention**
8. Crossan C, Longworth L, Tsochatzis EA, Rodriguez-Peralvarez M, Mantzoukis K, O'Brien J et al. Cost-effectiveness of non-invasive methods for assessment and monitoring of liver fibrosis and cirrhosis in patients with chronic liver disease: Systematic review and economic evaluation. *Health Technology Assessment* 2015;19(9):1-458. **Wrong intervention**
9. de Alwis NMW, Anstee QM, Day CP. How to Diagnose Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. *Digestive diseases* 2016;34 Suppl 1(dds, 8701186):19-26. **Wrong intervention**
10. Degnan AJ, Serai SD, Anupindi SA, Panganiban J, Dhyani M. Imaging Modalities in Pediatric NAFLD. *Clinical Liver Disease* 2021;17(3):200-208. **Wrong intervention**

11. Jiang ZG, Tapper EB. Cost Saving or Cost Effective? Unanswered Questions in the Screening of Patients With Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. *Hepatology Communications* 2019;3(10):1293-1295. **Wrong study design**
12. Kayadibi H, Sertoglu E, Uyanik M. Biochemical Markers, Liver Biopsy, or Magnetic Resonance Elastography to Detect or Exclude Advanced Fibrosis in Patients With Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. *Hepatology* 2015;62(1):324-325. **Wrong intervention**
13. Lee SS, Park SH. Radiologic evaluation of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *World journal of gastroenterology* 2014;20(23):7392-402. **Wrong study design**
14. Martinez SM, Crespo G, Navasa M, Forns X. Noninvasive assessment of liver fibrosis. *Hepatology* 2011;53(1):325-335. **Wrong intervention**
15. Mishra A, Younossi ZM, Bush H, Henry L. Clinical and Economic Burden of Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease and Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis. *Clinics in Liver Disease* 2018;22(1):1-10. **Wrong intervention**
16. Nathan R, Jain D, Rossi S. CON: This Patient Should Have a Noninvasive Assessment of Liver Staging. *Clinical Liver Disease /* 2019;14(3):116-120. **Wrong intervention**
17. NCT03289897. Non-invasive Rapid Assessment of NAFLD Using Magnetic Resonance Imaging With LiverMultiScan 2017. **Wrong study design**
18. Nouredin M, Khoyilar C, Palmer SL. MRI, CT scan, and ultrasound in the diagnosis of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Journal of Clinical Gastroenterology* 2015;49(4):351-352. **Wrong intervention**
19. Paul S, Davis AM. Diagnosis and Management of Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. *JAMA* 2018; 320:23:2474-2475. **Wrong intervention**
20. Ronot M, Vilgrain V. Multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging in patients with chronic liver disease: Are we there yet? *Liver International* 2016;36(5):631-633. **Wrong intervention**
21. Shiha G, Ibrahim A, Sarin S, Kumar M, Omata M, Hemy A, et al. Asian-Pacific Association for the Study of the Liver (APASL) consensus guidelines on invasive and non-invasive assessment of hepatic fibrosis: a 2016 update. *Hepatology International* 2017;11(1). **Wrong study design**

22. Stoopen-Rometti M, Ramirez-Carmona CR, Kimura-Hayama E, Saavedra-Abril JA, Encinas-Escobar ER, Wolpert-Barraza E, et al. Diagnosis and quantification of fibrosis, steatosis, and hepatic siderosis through multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging. *Revista de Gastroenterologia de Mexico* 2017;82(1):32-45. **Wrong intervention**
23. Taouli B, Serfaty L. Magnetic Resonance Imaging/Elastography Is Superior to Transient Elastography for Detection of Liver Fibrosis and Fat in Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. *Gastroenterology* / 2016;150(3):553-556. **Wrong intervention**
24. Tonev D, Shumbayawonda E, Tetlow LA, Herdman L, French M, Rymell S et al. The Effect of Multi-Parametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Standard of Care for Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease: Protocol for a Randomized Control Trial. *JMIR research protocols* 2020;9(10):e19189. **Wrong study design**
25. Vilar-Gomez E, Vuppalanchi R, Chalasani N, Lou Z, Kong N, Imperiale TF. Cost Effectiveness of Different Strategies for Detecting Cirrhosis in Patients With Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease Based on United States Health Care System. *Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 2020;18(10):2305. **Wrong intervention**
26. Vuppalanchi R, Chalasani N. Screening Strategies for Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis in High-Risk Individuals: Trimming Away the Fat. *Digestive Diseases and Sciences* 2016;61(7):1790-1792. **Wrong study design**
27. Zhang E, Wartelle-Bladou C, Lepanto L, Lachaine J, Cloutier G, Tang A. Cost-utility analysis of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis screening. *European Radiology* 2015;25(11):3282-3294. **Wrong patient population**
28. Zhang J, Cai J-J, Yu Y, She Z-G; Li H. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: An update on the diagnosis. *Gene Expression The Journal of Liver Research* 2019;19(3):187-198. **Wrong intervention**
29. Zhou J-H, She Z-G, Li H-L, Cai J-J. Noninvasive evaluation of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: Current evidence and practice. *World Journal of Gastroenterology* 2019;25(11):1307-1326. **Wrong intervention**