

**Association Between Severity of Liver Fibrosis in NAFLD and Cardiovascular Disease Risk  
Among Diabetic and Prediabetic Bangladeshi People: A population Based Multicenter  
Cross-Sectional Study**

**Case Record Form**

Name of the Patient:			Age (y):	Gender:	1 Male	2 Female	Case No:
Contact:			Location:	1 urban	2 Rural	Date:	
Study centre	1. DMCH	2. SKH		3.SIMCH		4.CIMEC Health	

Comorbidities	1 Pre diabetes	2 Diabetes		3 Hypertension
	4 Dyslipidaemia	5 Chronic Kidney Disease		6 Cerebrovascular disease
F/H of premature CAD:	1 Yes		2 No	
Smoking status				
Duration of DM /pre-diabetes (yrs)				
Blood Pressure (mm of Hg)				
HbA1C %				
AST (IU/L)				
ALT (IU/L)				
Platelet Count (10 <sup>9</sup> /L)				
eGFR (ml/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> )				
Total Cholesterol ((mg/dl)				
Triglycerides (mg/dl)				
HDL ((mg/dl)				
LDL (mg/dl)				
10 Years ASCVD risk (%)	1. Low risk (< 5%)		2. Moderate risk (5-10%)	
	3. High risk (10-20%)		4. Very high risk (>20%)	
Fibrosis risk stratification according to FIB-4 index	1.Low Risk (<1.3)		2. Indeterminate Risk (1.3-2.67)	
	3. High Risk (>2.67)			