Analysis the Reasons of Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease in Bangladesh: A Tertiary Care Hospital Study

Abstract

Background: *NAFLD (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease) is a highly frequent condition. Data on the epidemiology of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is scarce, especially in underdeveloped nations like Bangladesh. Although many people have risk factors for NAFLD, the majority do not progress to severe liver disease such as cirrhosis, hepatic decompensation, or hepatocellular carcinoma. It's critical to identify those who are at a high risk of developing these complications so that risk factors can be identified and illness progression can be avoided.* ***Aim of the study:*** *The study aims to analyze the reasons of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in a tertiary care hospital of Bangladesh.* ***Method:*** *This cross-sectional study was conducted from September 2019 to February 2019 at Dhaka Medical College Hospital, Bangladesh. This study was purposefully conducted among 35 participants.* ***Results:*** *Among 35 participants, the mean age of the participants were 38.89±8.50 years. Maximum participants (80%) were female and housewife (68.6%). And 60% participant's socioeconomic status was middle class state. Maximum (48.6%) participants had diabetes mellitus (DM) and obesity (42.9%). Their mean body weight was 72.74 ± 8.74 and mean body height was 61.37± 2.67.* ***Conclusion:*** *In Bangladesh, NAFLD is becoming the leading cause of chronic liver disease. This necessitates the attention of health policymakers and physicians to investigate and battle this threat as soon as possible. To control and prevent NAFLD and its negative health implications, public health actions are required.*

Keywords: Non-Alcoholic, Fatty Liver Disease, Risk Factors, Tertiary Care Hospital.

INTRODUCTION

Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is a condition in which the liver accumulates excessive amounts of lipid defined as the presence of lipid in more than 5% of hepatocytes or a lipid content greater than 5% of liver weight in people who consume little less than 20 g of alcohol per day or no alcohol.[1, 2] It is the leading cause of chronic liver disease.[3] Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) is a condition in which NAFLD is combined with liver cell damage and inflammation.[2] About 30% of people with NAFLD develop NASH, which can lead to fibrosis, cirrhosis, and possibly hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) if left untreated.[4] Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease prevalence has risen dramatically in the Asia-Pacific area over the years, affecting up to 30% of the general population.[5] The prevalence of NAFLD in adults has been rising in both developing and developed Asian nations.[6] Metabolic syndrome is a major risk factor for NAFLD in adults from South Asia, with Bangladeshi ethnicity being a significant independent risk factor.[3] Because of its high prevalence, potential to advance to severe liver disease, and link to serious cardio-metabolic abnormalities such as type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), metabolic syndrome, and coronary heart disease, NAFLD has become a major public health concern. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease has become the most common cause of chronic liver disease in western countries, as well as lower BMI places such as Asia, due to the rising prevalence of obesity, diabetes, and metabolic syndrome in the general population. Recent socioeconomic developments, such as rising wealth and lifestyle modifications, have led in the emergence of a noncommunicable disease epidemic, such as NAFLD. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease was the most commonly reported liver disease, with Bangladeshi individuals being the most affected. Bangladeshi ethnicity, diabetes, increased BMI, hypertension, and hypercholesterolemia were all found to be independent risk factors for NAFLD in a multivariate study. The prevalence of NAFLD in the general population of Bangladesh has been reported to range from 4 to 18.4%, with diabetic individuals having a prevalence of 49.8%[7, 8]. In their rural population-based investigation, Rahman et al found a prevalence of 18.4%, with a higher prevalence of 59.4% in diabetes patients [8]. Diabetes, obesity (BMI>25), increased waist circumference, and hypertriglyceridemia were all found to be independent risk factors for the development of NAFLD in this study [8]. After chronic hepatitis B, this is the second most common reason for a hepatology out-patient visit in the country.[9] As a result, the nature and scope of the NAFLD problem in Bangladesh must be seriously addressed.

OBJECTIVE

The aim of the study was to analyze the reasons of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in a tertiary care hospital of Bangladesh.

Materials and methods

Type of Study- A cross-sectional study

Place of Study- OPD, Department of Hepatology, Dhaka Medical College Hospital, Bangladesh

Period of study- September 2019 to February 2019

Sample size - 35 participants

Data collection method: Data collected from the participants in a prescribed protocol.

The procedure for collecting and analyzing data

Data were entered in the computer using SPSS version 21.0, calculation of percentage resistance within a 95% confidence interval (CI). The level of significance was considered as a "P" value less than 0.05 and double-checked before analysis.

RESULTS

Table 1: Demographic status of participants **(**N=35**)**

Variables	n	**%**	Mean ± SD
Age group			
<40 yrs.	17	48.6	
40-60 yrs.	18	51.4	
Mean in Age	35		38.89 ± 8.50
Gender			
Male	7	20.0	
Female	28	80.0	
Rice 1 time	3	8.6	
Rice 2 times	13	37.1	
Rice 3 times	19	54.3	
Exercise			
Yes	5	14.3	
No	29	82.8	
Occasional	1	2.9	

Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of the participants of the study. Among 35 participants, 48.6% participants were below 40 years old and 51.4% were between 40 to 60 years old. The mean age of the participants were 38.89 ± 8.50 years**.** Maximum participants **(**80**%)** were female and housewife **(**68.6**%).** Maximum participants **(**82.8**%)** we're not used to with exercise**.** And 60**%** participant's socioeconomic status was middle class state**.**

Table 2: Risk factors status of participants **(**N=35**)**

Variables	n	**%**	Mean ± SD

Risk factors			
DM	17	48.6	
Obesity	15	42.9	
Hyperlipidemia	9	25.7	
HTN	8	22.9	
IHD	2	5.7	
Thyroid disorders	2	5.7	
HBs Ag			
Positive	0	0.0	
Negative	35	100.0	
Anti-HCV			
Positive	0	00	
Negative	35	100.0	
Body (BMI)			
Body weight			72.74 ± 8.74
Body Height			61.37 ± 2.67

Table 2 showed the status of the risk factors among the participants. In our study, maximum (48.6%) participants had diabetes mellitus (DM) and obesity (42.9%). The HBs Ag and Anti-HCV was negative among all participants. Their mean body weight was 72.74 ± 8.74 and mean body height was 61.37 ± 2.67.

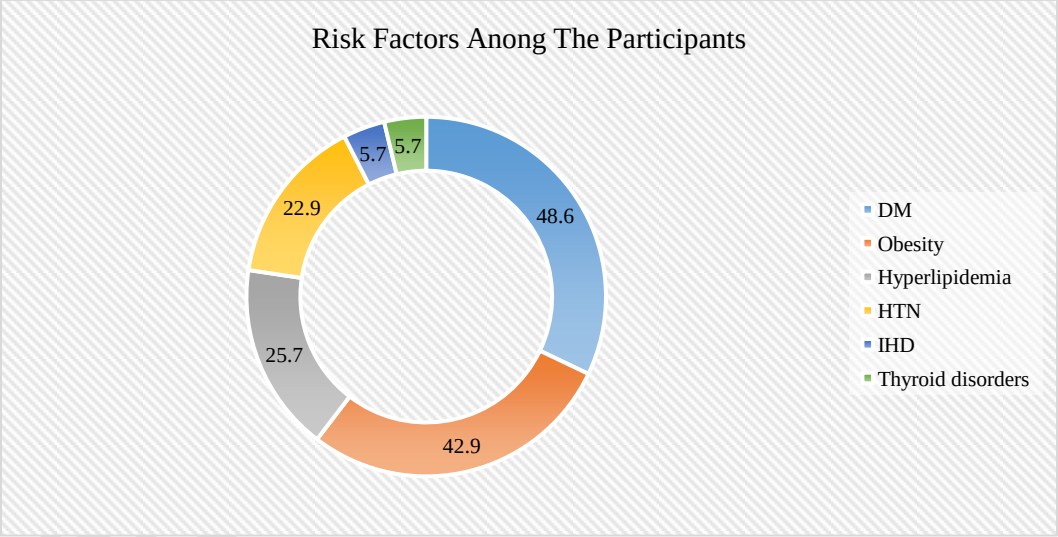

Figure I: Risk Factors among the Participants

Table 3: Investigations status of participants **(**N=35**)**

Variables	Mean ± SD	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		P-Value
		Lower	Upper	
S. Bilirubin	0.53 ± 0.20	0.46	0.60	0.544
SGPT	50.89 ± 24.82	42.36	59.41	0.011
SGOT	42.94 ± 23.92	34.73	51.16	0.116
ALK PHOS	56.63 ± 24.98	48.05	65.21	0.968

RBS	6.62 ± 2.99	5.60	7.65	0.231
HBA1c	5.58 ± 1.75	4.98	6.18	0.243
TSH	2.40 ± 1.33	1.94	2.85	0.805
Lipid profile C	207.14 ± 56.82	187.63	226.66	0.161
Lipid profile H	42.97 ± 10.72	39.29	46.65	0.084
Lipid profile L	120.09 ± 45.91	104.32	135.85	0.137
Lipid profile T	214.54 ± 108.25	177.36	251.73	0.937

Table 3 showed the status of the investigations done among the participants. The mean amount of S. Bilirubin, SGPT, SGOT, ALK PHOS, RBS, HBA1C, TSH, and Lipid profile C, Lipid profile H, Lipid profile L and Lipid profile T.

Table 3A: SGPT Distribution of participants **(**N=35**)**

Variables	n	%
SGPT <42	21	60.0
SGPT >42	14	40.0

Table 3 A showed, among 35 participants 60% was SGPT <42 and rest 40% was SGPT >42.

Table 4: Hepatic fibrosis status among the participants **(**N=35**)**

Hepatic Fibrosis	Fatty liver score	
	n	%
Mild (1-8.6) [stage 0, 1]	32	94.4
Moderate (8.6-11.7) [stage 2,3]	2	5.7
Sever (11.7-75) [stage 4]	1	2.9

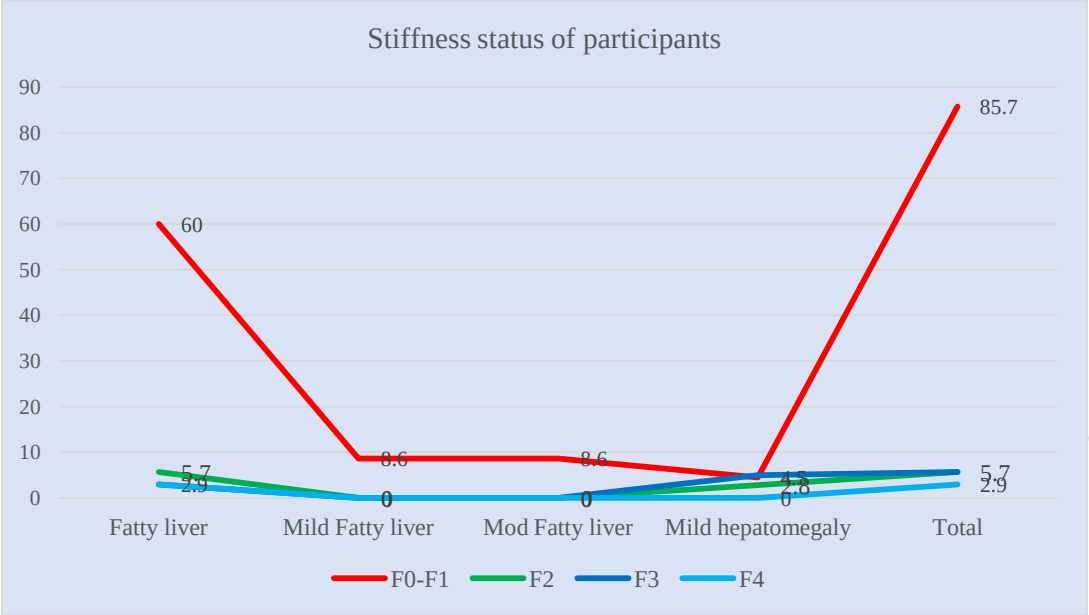

Figure II: Stiffness status of participants

Table 5: Hepatic s*teatosis* status among the participants **(**N=35**)**

Hepatic steatosis(Fat content in liver)	Fatty liver score	
	n	%
Mild (1-270) [stage 0, 1]	4	11.4
Moderate (270-302) [stage 2]	11	31.4
Sever (302-400)) [stage 3]	20	57.2

Table 5 showed that among total participants more than fifty percent (57.2%) was in stage four of sever.

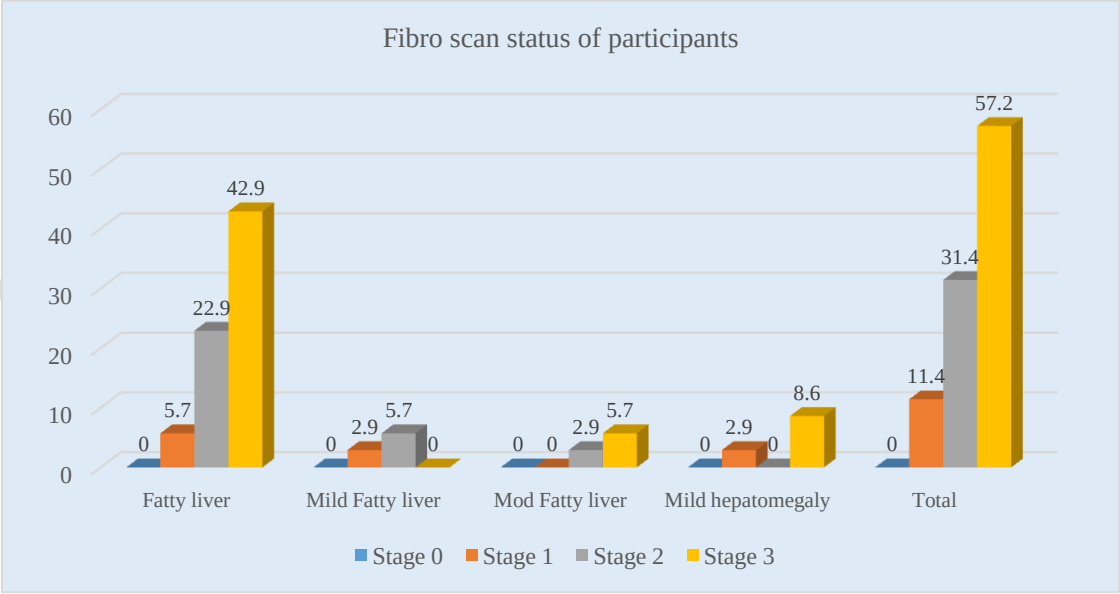

Figure III: Fibro scan status of participants

DISCUSSION

Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease is a highly common condition that affects one out of every three to five people and one out of every ten children[10]. Obesity is regarded to be the leading cause of fatty liver infiltration. According to some specialists, fatty liver affects roughly two-thirds of obese adults and half of obese children11. Type 2 diabetes and other insulin-resistant diseases, such as polycystic ovarian syndrome, are well-known risk factors for the development of fatty liver and NASH[11]. With some minor modifications, the risk factors for NAFLD in Bangladesh appear to be similar to those in the Western world. The main risk factors include age, obesity, insulin resistance, and the general development of metabolic syndrome[12, 13]. HTN, waist circumference, BMI, and insulin resistance have all been linked in multiple population-based studies from South Asia[14]. BMI, homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR), waist-hip ratio, diabetes, HTN, family history of metabolic syndrome, and sleep apnea were all identified as risk factors for NAFLD in a study conducted in India in 2015[14,15]. Furthermore, in India, specific dietary behaviors were linked to NAFLD, including non-vegetarian diets, fried foods, spicy foods, and tea[15]. It was discovered that NAFLD patients had a greater prevalence of all components of the metabolic syndrome10. Finally, there are non-modifiable risk factors for south Asian NAFLD that are linked to genetic and epigenetic changes, such as SNPs[16]. Interestingly, many research from South Asia show that NAFLD strikes young in this region, with an average age in the 40s and a male predominance[16, 17]. There were fewer studies that looked at the link between other metabolic risk variables and incident severe liver disease, and the definitions of prognostic factors of relevance varied. As a result, pooling results was not possible, but the largest, highest-quality studies suggested that lipid abnormalities (low HDL and high triglycerides) and hypertension are both independently linked to incident severe liver disease. The corrected impact sizes appear to be similar to those found in studies of people with a high BMI. There were fewer studies looking at the metabolic syndrome, which is a collection of metabolic risk variables, as a predictor of liver outcomes.

CONCLUSION

NAFLD is a progressive disease. Its leads to NASH in 20-30% cases over a period of time. Between those 10-20% leads to liver cirrhosis. And the liver cirrhosis 5-10% leads to Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).To conclude, Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease is a rapidly spreading disease with a high frequency in recent years. This is most likely due to changes in dietary modification brought on by industrialisation, as well as the emergence of metabolic risk factors for this disease. NAFLD rates are increasing in lockstep with obesity and type 2 diabetes, posing an ever-increasing strain on the health-care system. Increased knowledge of this problem among primary care physicians is critical for reducing the disease's impact through metabolic risk factor screening and management. More population-based research is needed to better understand the dangers and inform future public health interventions.

REFERENCES

1. Arab JP, Candia R, Zapata R, Muñoz C, Arancibia JP, Poniachik J, Soza A, Fuster F, Brahm J, Sanhueza E, Contreras C, Cuellar MC, Arrese M, Riquelme A. Management of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: An evidence-based clinical practice review. World J Gastroenterol 2014; 20:12182-12201.
2. Zhang TS, Qin HL, Wang T, Li HT, Li H, Xia SH, Xiang ZH. Global publication trends and research hotspots of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: a bibliometric analysis and systematic review. Springer Plus 2015; 4:776.
3. Alazawi W, Mathur R, Abeysekera K, Hull S, Boomla K, Robson J, Foster GR. Ethnicity, and the diagnosis gap in liver disease: a population-based study. Br J Gen Pract 2014; 694-702
4. Schwimmer JB, Deutsch R, Kahen T, Lavine JE, Stanley C, Behling C. Prevalence of fatty liver in children and adolescents. Pediatrics 2006; 118: 1388-1393 [PMID: 17015527 DOI: 10.1542/ peds.2006-1212]

5. Clark JM, Diehl AM. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: an underrecognized cause of cryptogenic cirrhosis.JAMA. 2003; 289:3000-4.
6. Amarapurkar DN, Hashimoto E, Lesmana LA, Sollano JD, Chen PJ, Goh KL. How common is non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in the Asia-Pacific region and are there local differences? J Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2007; 22:788-93
7. Hoque MI. NAFLD in Bangladesh. Abstract Book 1st Conference of SASL 2013; 69.
8. Rahman MM, Kibria MG, Begum H, Haque M, Sultana N, Akhter M et al. Prevalence and Risk Factors of Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease in a Rural Community of South Asia. Gastroenterology 2015; 148: S1045 - 6.
9. Ahmed F. Country report of Liver disease in Bangladesh. Abstract Book 1st Conference of SASL 2013; 45.
10. *Naim Alkhouri, MD, and Marsha H. Kay, MD, FACG, The Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH* - Updated December 2012.
11. *Ariel E. Feldstein, MD, and Marsha H. Kay, MD, FACG, Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, OH* - Published January 2006.
12. Younossi ZM, Koenig AB, Abdelatif D, Fazel Y, Henry L, Wymer M. Global epidemiology of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease-metaanalytic assessment of prevalence, incidence, and outcomes. Hepatology 2016; 64: 73-84.
13. Li J, Zou B, Yeo YH, et al. Prevalence, incidence, and outcome of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in Asia, 1999-2019: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol 2019; 4: 389-98.
14. Wang L, Guo J, Lu J. Risk factor compositions of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease change with body mass index in males and females. Oncotarget 2016; 7: 35632-42.
15. Choi YJ, Lee DH, Han KD, et al. Is nonalcoholic fatty liver disease associated with the development of prostate cancer? A nationwide study with 10,516,985 Korean men. PLoS One 2018; 13: e0201308.
16. Yu D, Shu XO, Xiang YB, et al. Higher dietary choline intake is associated with lower risk of nonalcoholic fatty liver in normalweight Chinese women. J Nutr 2014; 144: 2034-40.
17. Yu XY. The association between body mass index and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. J Zhejiang Univ Med Sci 2014; 43: 546-52.