

Non- Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

Kalyani Dinkar Bankar, Sonali Kalam, Dr. Gajanan Sanap

Late Bhagirathi Yashwantrao Pathrikar College of Pharmacy, Pathri, Phulambri, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: *The increase in Non-alcoholic Adipose Liver Disease(NAFLD) and the imminent exposure of habitual viral hepatitis thanks to new and effective curatives is motivating hepatologists to change their clinical approach to habitual liver complaint. NAFLD- cirrhosis or NAFLD- Hepatocellular Carcinoma(HCC) are now the alternate cause of liver transplantation in the USA. This short- review is concentrated to the epidemiology of NAFLD/ Non-alcoholic Steatohepatitis(NASH), including the description of this complaint which should be revised as well agitating the frequency, threat factors for progression, natural history and mortality. NAFLD is considered to be the hepatic incarnation of the metabolic pattern(MS). It affects 25- 30 of the general population and the threat factors are nearly identical to those of MS. The natural history involves either the development of cardiovascular conditions or cirrhosis and HCC. HCC can also develop in NASH in the absence of cirrhosis(45 of cases). We conclude that an transnational agreement conference on the description, natural history, programs of surveillance and new pharmacological treatments of NAFLD and NASH is urgently demanded.*

Keywords: Fatty liver, Insulin resistance, NAFLD, NASH, Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, Pioglitazone, Prediabetes, Treatment, Type 2 diabetes