



() , . .

-

, 2016.



UNIVERSITY OF NITM
FACULTY OF MEDICINE



Gordana (D) Petrovi , spec. dr med.

CLINICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL
CHARACTERISTICS OF NON-ALCOHOLIC
FATTY LIVER DISEASE AS
MANIFESTATIONS OF METABOLIC
SYNDROME

DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

Ni–, 2016. godina



Подаци о докторској дисертацији

: . , ,

: -

: . (NAFLD)
 ,
 5 %
 .
 NAFLD;
 I148M PNPLA3 NAFLD.
 . 55
 , ,
 (UZ)
 NAFLD (MS).
 31 . 16
 . -18 (CK-18)
 .
 PNPLA3 rs738409
 PCR-RFLP .
 NAFLD
 , , AST, ALT, GGT, CRP,
 , HOMA-
 IR (p<0,001), LDL (p<0,05), HDL
 (p<0,05).
 NAFLD

, DM 2, MS
 (p<0,001).
 UZ
 II III (p<0,01) UZ
 I , ,
 DM 2 (p<0,05).
 MS (p<0,001)
 NAFLD.
 CK-18 NASH
 (p<0,05). NAFLD,
 G PNPLA3 ,
 AST ALT
 (p<0,05).
 . PNPLA3 I148M
 NAFLD.

: ,
 :

: -18, PNPLA3 ,

: 616.36-008.6-071

: B 550,

: **CC BY-NC-ND**

Data on Doctoral Dissertation

Doctoral Supervisor:	Proffesor Goran Bjelakovi , gastroenterologist, University of Ni-, Faculty of medicine
Title:	Clinical and biochemical characteristics of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease as manifeastations of metabolic syndrome
Abstract:	<p>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is a chronic liver disease, characterized by the accumulation of triglycerides in more than 5% of hepatocytes in the absence of alcohol intake harmful to the liver.</p> <p>The aims of the study were to determine the clinical and biochemical characteristics of patients with NAFLD, to establish the association between polymorphism of the I148M variant in the PNPLA3 gene and NAFLD.</p> <p>The study encompassed 55 patients, who were diagnosed with NAFLD and metabolic syndrome (MS), based on anamnestic data, anthropometric measurements, blood test results, and abdominal ultrasound. The control group included 31 healthy participants. Liver biopsy was performed in 16 patients. Measuring of CK-18 concentration in blood plasma was done by ELISA. For the detection of the PNPLA3 rs738409 polymorphism, we used a PCR-RFLP method.</p> <p>The patients with NAFLD had statistically significantly higher mean values of AST, ALT, GGT, triglycerides, urates, CRP, ferritin, FBG, insulin, HOMA-IR ($p<0.001$), LDL ($p<0.05$), whereas the levels of HDL were higher in the control group ($p<0.05$). MS as well as obesity, hypertension, and type 2 DM were statistically more present in patients with NAFLD comared to the control group ($p<0.001$) and in patients with grade 2 and 3 ultrasound findings fatty liver in</p>

relation to grade 1 ($p < 0.05$).

A univariate logistic regression analysis showed that MS statistically significantly ($p < 0.001$) increases the probability of the occurrence of NAFLD.

The highest mean value of plasma CK-18 was found in patients with NASH, and it was statistically higher with regard to patients with common steatosis ($p < 0.05$)

Patients with NAFLD, homozygotes for the G allele PNPLA3 gene polymorphism, had statistically significantly higher activities of AST and ALT compared to the carriers of a normal allele ($p < 0.05$).

NAFLD is the hepatic manifestation of MS. PNPLA3 I148M polymorphism is a predisposing factor for the development of NAFLD.

Scientific Field:

Medical science, internal medicine

Scientific
Discipline:

Gastroenterology and hepatology

Key Words:

non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, metabolic syndrome, cytokeratin 18, PNPLA3 gene polymorphism

UDC:

616.36-008.6-071

CERIF
Classification:

B 550, Gastroenterology

Creative
Commons
License Type:

CC BY-NC-ND

Садржај

1.	.....	1
2.	.....	4
2.1.	.....	4
2.2.	NAFLD	5
2.3	NAFLD	8
2.3.1	.....	8
2.3.1.1.	NAFLD	8
2.3.1.2.	NAFLD	10
2.3.1.3.	NAFLD	12
2.4.	NAFLD	18
2.4.1.	š ð	19
2.4.2.	.....	19
2.4.3.	,	20
2.4.4.	,	20
2.4.4.1.	.....	20
2.4.4.2.	.....	22
2.4.4.3.	.....	23
2.4.4.4.	.....	24
2.4.4.5.	.....	24
2.4.5.	.....	25
2.4.5.1.	<i>Patatin like phospholipase domain containing -3</i> (PNPLA3)	25
2.5.	.....	27
2.6.	NAFLD	29
2.7.	NAFL NASH	36
2.8.	.....	41
2.9.	NAFLD	44
2.9.1.	.....	44
2.9.2.	NAFLD	45
2.9.2.1.	.....	46
2.9.2.2.	.....	48
2.9.2.3.	.....	49
2.9.2.4.	-3	50
3.	.....	51
4.	.....	53
5.	.....	54
5.1.	.....	55
5.2.	.....	56

5.2.1.	.....	57
5.2.1.1.	, <i>body mass index</i> -BMI	57
5.2.2.	.....	57
5.2.3.	.....	58
5.2.4.	.....	58
5.2.5.	.....	59
5.2.6.	.....	59
5.2.7.	.....	60
5.2.8.	.....	60
5.2.9.	18	61
5.2.10.	.....	63
5.2.10.1.	DNK	64
5.2.10.2.	PCR-RFLP PNPLA3 rs738409 (C10109G)	65
5.2.10.3.	DNK	66
5.2.10.4.	PNPLA3 rs738409 (C10109G)	67
5.2.11.	.....	68
6.	.....	69
6.1.	(NAFLD)	69
6.2.	NAFLD	69
6.3.	NAFLD	71
6.3.1.	NAFLD	71
6.3.2.	NAFLD	72
6.4.	NAFLD	74
6.5.	NAFLD.....	76
6.6.	, NAFLD	78
6.7.	, NAFLD BMI	80
6.8.	, NAFLD 2	82
6.9.	, NAFLD NAFLD	85

6.10.		.....	90
6.10.1.		.....	96
6.10.1.1		.....	96
6.11.		NAFLD	
		.....	99
6.12.		18	..... 104
6.12.1.	ROC	CK-18	
	NASH	NAFLD	..... 111
6.13.		,	
	PNPLA3 rs738409 (C10109G)	.....	114
7.		.....	121
8.		.....	144
9.		.....	150

1. УВОД

(NAFLD, . *Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease*)

(NASH, . *Non-alcoholic Steatohepatitis*),
(HCC, engl. *hepatocellular carcinoma*).

(TG) 5%

NAFLD

NAFLD

(MS),

(IR)

NAFLD.

NAFLD

NAFLD.

30% 75%

NASH

HCC.

NASH

NASH : , (), .
NAFLD .
(ATP) , ,
NAFLD.
I148M *patatin like phospholipase domain containing-3* (PNPLA3) .
PNPLA3 ,
148.
NAFLD :
NAFLD
78% NAFLD NASH
(UZ) *imaging* NAFLD
imaging (MR),
(MRS) (TE) (*FibroScan*).
NAFLD

NAFLD, NASH .
NASH
HCC
NAFLD.
(NAFL, . Non-
alcoholic Fatty Liver) NASH, -18 (CK-18)
NASH,
š ð
NAFLD,
NASH,
NAFLD,

2. ПРЕГЛЕД ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

2.1. Дефиниција и подела неалкохолне масне болести јетре

[1].

NAFLD (DM) 2, NAFLD [2, 3].

1980. Ludwig š õ ,

[4].

[5, 6]. NAFLD

[7, 8]. NAFLD :

- (5%)
imaging
- (>21
>14)

[9].

[9].

, , 5%

, NASH (/)

(),

[1, 8, 9].

NAFLD , NASH 23%

10-15 HCC. NASH

. NASH

о [10, 11, 12].

NAFLD C, Wilsonove ,

(, , Mauriac Weber Christian

), ,

, (, ,

, .),

()

(, by-pass

), .

NAFLD [9, 13].

2.2. Епидемиологија NAFLD

,

NAFLD .

NAFLD 6,3% 33%, 20%

, NASH 3% 5%.
 NAFLD MS NAFLD
 [14].
)
 NAFLD [15].
 NAFLD , ,
 , NAFLD
 NAFLD
 ,
 (CT), MR MRS [14].
 , Williams .
 (SAD) 46%, NASH
 12,2% , 29,9% UZ
 (58,3%
 35,1%), (74% NAFLD 22% NASH),
 (58,9%), (),
 (BMI, . *body mass index*) [16].
 Lee ., NAFLD ,
 589 , 51%. 30%
 10,4% NASH 2,2%
 [17].
 Zois .
 , 31% 39% [18].

NAFLD Dionysos
NAFLD
 20% 25% ^[5].
 , 12
 91% (85% 98%), NASH- 37% (24% 98%)
 1,7% (1% 7%) ^[2].
 Dvorak . DM 2
 NAFLD 79%. 93%
 NAFLD
 (BMI, (OS)) ^[19]. , Leite
 NAFLD 69% DM 2 ^[20].
 Caballeria . 766 ,
 NAFLD 33% 20%
^[21].
 NAFLD.
 NAFLD,
 I148M PNPLA3 ,
^[22]. NAFLD MRS,
 30%. 45% .
 NAFLD 33% 24% ^[23].
 , Friht .
 NAFLD ,
 (60), (50 60)
 (50),
 NAFLD,
^[24].
 NAFLD
 26.527 31%

16% [25].

NAFLD, NASH,
NAFLD [14].

2.3. Етиологија NAFLD

2.3.1. Ризични фактори

2, MS [2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 26, 27]. NAFLD, DM

2.3.1.1. NAFLD и гојазност

(SZO) 2014. , 1,9
18 0,6
BMI 30 kg/m²
, MS [28].
20 , [29].
, : DM 2,
,
(, , , ,)
) IR HCC.
BMI 40 kg/m² 50% 60%
[30, 31].
NAFLD.
57% 74% , 90%
NASH [2, 27].

HCC

, HCC NAFLD [14, 32]

HCC Fassio 22

NASH, BMI [33]

MS, DM 2 NAFLD, NASH

[34]

[28]

(), (), ()

()

NASH [34]

BMI

BMI

25 kg/m² BMI : BMI Ö 18,5 kg/m²

, BMI 18,5 kg/m² 24,9 kg/m² , BMI 25

kg/m² 29,9 kg/m² BMI × 30,0 kg/m²

kg/m² BMI. BMI 30 kg/m² 34,99
 , BMI 35 kg/m² 39,99 kg/m²
 BMI 40 kg/m²
 [28, 35].
 BMI 30 kg/m²
 [28, 29].
Prospective Studies
 Collaboration BMI 5 kg/m² 25 kg/m²,
 30% [35].
 BMI,
 ,
 . MS
 , DM 2,
 (KVB) NAFLD [28, 36, 37].
 NAFLD/NASH
 , NASH [15].
 BMI,
 , [28] NAFLD [27].

2.3.1.2. NAFLD и дијабетес

347

2030.

NAFLD ()
 , IR, MS [19, 20, 27, 38].
 NAFLD .
 ,
 NAFLD DM 2.

DM 2

[39].

NAFLD 69% 79%

[16, 19, 20]. NAFLD 27%

, 43%

, 62% DM 2 [40].

NAFLD NASH

Williams . 2011.

NAFLD NASH

74% vs. 46% 22% vs. 12%.

NASH

[16].

DM 2

NAFLD, , HCC [39].

NASH

NAFLD :

(GGT)

(AST)/ (ALT) [41].

Leite . 2011.

NAFLD DM 2. 78%

NASH, 36% 60%

(HDL) ALT

NASH.

DM

2 UZ [42].

Younosi .
 NAFLD
 (25% vs. 10%, p=0,04)
 (56,8% vs. 27,3%, p=0,001), (18,2% vs.
 2,3%, p =0,02) [43].

Targher .
 NAFLD DM 2
 , (p<0,001)
 NAFLD. NAFLD
 ,
 MS.
 NAFLD DM 2
 [44, 45].

2.3.1.3. NAFLD и метаболички синдром

80 .
 MS. Reaven 1988.
 X, DM 2,
 , IR [46]. De Fronzo Ferrannini
 ,
 IR [47].
 , X
 ,
 , DM 2 .
 ,
 , [48, 49]. MS
 NAFLD, *sleep* ,
 .

MS 4,7 NAFLD

[50]. Treeprasertsuk
(, , , HDL ,)
) NAFLD

(63,7%), 73,8% [51].

NAFLD,
3,6 [52].
Chituri . 87% NAFLD
(94% , 82%
50%) 98%

IR, NASH
C [53].
1998.

MS,
SZO
MS.

1. *The National Cholesterol Educational Programm (NCEP) Adult Treatment Panel III (ATP III)*, 2001.
A (AHA, engl. *American Heart Association*) 2005.

NCEP/ATP III HDL [49,50] MS (1).

1. NCEP/ATP III.

	<p>× 102 cm , × 88 cm</p>
	<p>× 1,7 mmol/l,</p>
HDL	<p>< 1,03 mmol/l , < 1,29 mmol/l ,</p>
	<p>× 130 mmHg / × 85 mmHg,</p>
	<p>× 5,6 mmol/l, dijabetes melitus 2</p>

2. (IDF, *International Diabetes Federation*) 2005.

() , [54] (2).

2.

IDF.

	× 94 cm × 80 cm
	× 1,7 mmol/l,
HDL	< 1,03 mmol/l < 1,29 mmol/l
	× 130 mmHg / × 85 mmHg,
	× 5,6 mmol/l, dijabetes melitus 2

MS.

MS NHANES (National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey) 5% , 22%
60% [55]. Weiss
50% [56].
MS
7% 20 29 42% 60 69
[57].
13% 18%
[58].
MS :
▪ (44% 50 MS),
▪ (MS ,
)

■ (, - -),

■ HDL , ,

■ (MS 7,4%) 1 cm

■ (,).

NAFLD [58, 59] , IR, NASH

MS.

IR [60].

[61]

IR

(VLDL, . Very Low Density Lipoproteins) [62], (HDL, . High Density Lipoprotein)

(LDL, . Low Density Lipoprotein).

[63].

NASH [64].

NAFLD

NAFL NASH.

MS [65].

MS KVB [66].

IR,

MS [34].

: (TNF-), (IL)-6, IL-8 C- (CRP). Ridker . Women Helth Study, 14.719 C- (hs-CRP engl. high sensitive- C reactive protein) >3mg/l

KVB [67]. Zimerrman . BMI hs-

CRP
20% [68].

NAFLD.

BMI 10%

hs-CRP

MS

DM 2.

MS

DM 2.

500-1000

0,5 1 kg

7% 10%, 6 12

(30)

DM 2

e [69].

MS,

(,

),

MS.

MS,

MS [70].

2.4. Патогенеза NAFLD

NAFLD

’
 .
 [71].

2.4.1. Теорија „два ударца“

NAFLD NASH š ö [72,
 73].
 š ö
 š ö
 ,
 [73, 74].
 ,
 ,
 HCC, š ö
 [75].

2.4.2. Инсулинска резистенција

,
 ,
 ,
 [76].

:
 (PPAR , . *Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma*) [77]
 -1c (SREBP-1c, . *Sterol regulatory
 element binding protein-1c*) jetri [78]. PPAR

PPAR () , ,
 , IR [79]. SREBP-1c
de novo [78].

2.4.3. Липидна акумулација, стеатоза јетре

de novo .
de novo,
 / .
 [80] , 60%
 , [73].
 (CoA).
 CoA,
 kappa B (NF-kB) [81].
 B (po B)
 (MTP) VLDL .
 NAFLD MTP/apoB ,
 [82].

2.4.4. Инфламација, стеатохепатитис

2.4.4.1. Цитокини

:
 , ,
 [73].

,
: TNF- , IL-6 .
NAFLD.
[83].
NASH
NASH,
NAFLD NASH TNF- [84].
kappa (IKK-) [85]
SREBP-1c,
, TNF- ,
TNF- ,
c
TNF- , TNF- 1 TNF- 2, TNF- 1
[75]. Hotamisligil . TNF-
NASH [86]. NASH
TNF- TNF-
NASH [87, 88, 89].
NASH *pentoxifyllinom* (TNF-)
[90].
(TGF-)
Hasegawa . TGF-
NASH [91],

Dass [92].

Mahmoud .

TGF-

NASH [93].

IL-6,

NAFLD

NASH

[84, 94].

2.4.4.2. Адипокини

, ,

NAFLD.

AMP-

, PPAR-

-CoA

[78].

20% 60%

NAFLD

[95].

NASH

, ,

[75, 87].

NAFLD.

NASH,

IR [95, 96].

TNF- ,

-

,

[73].

,

TGF- .

NAFLD,

[97].

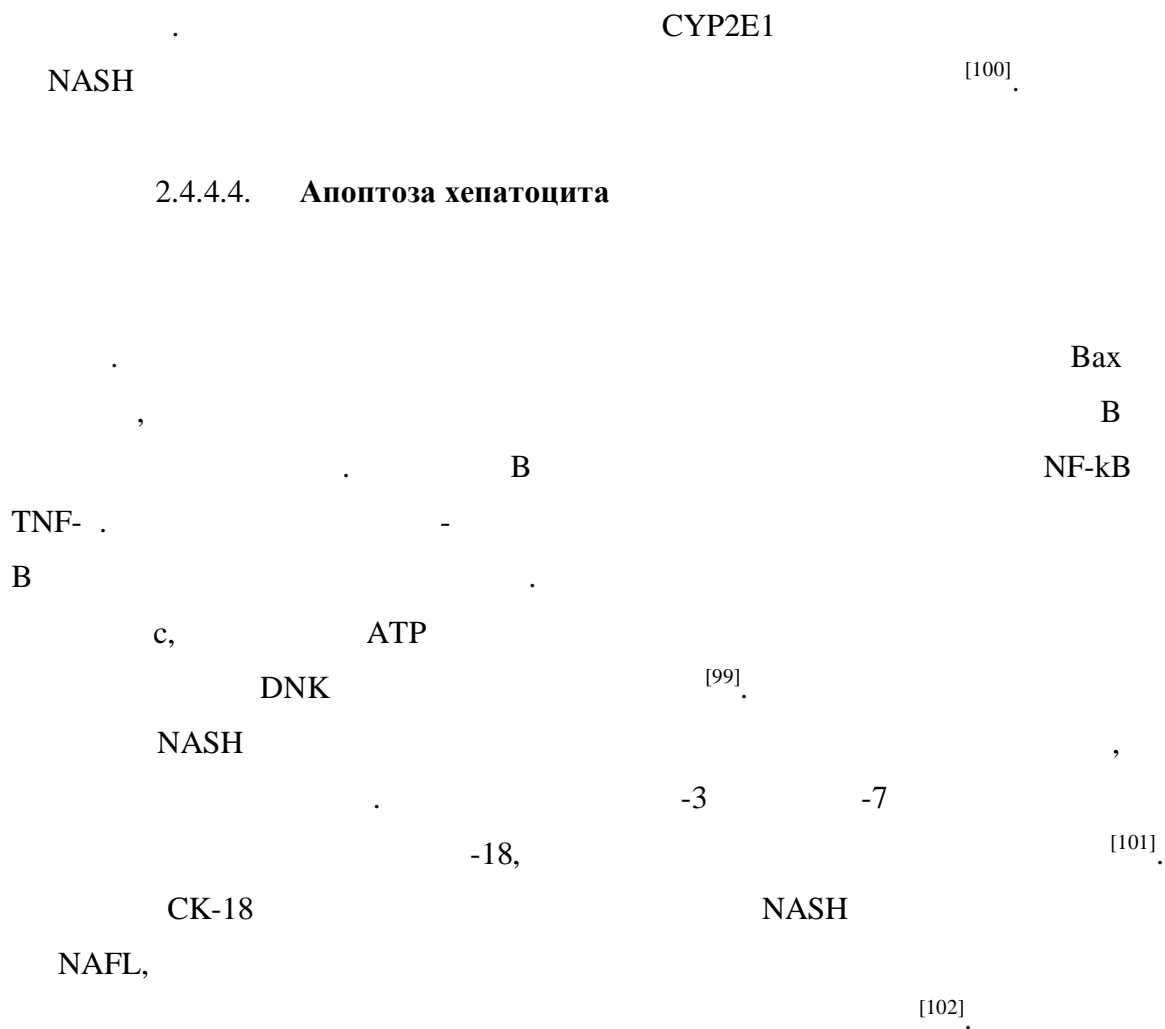
,

,

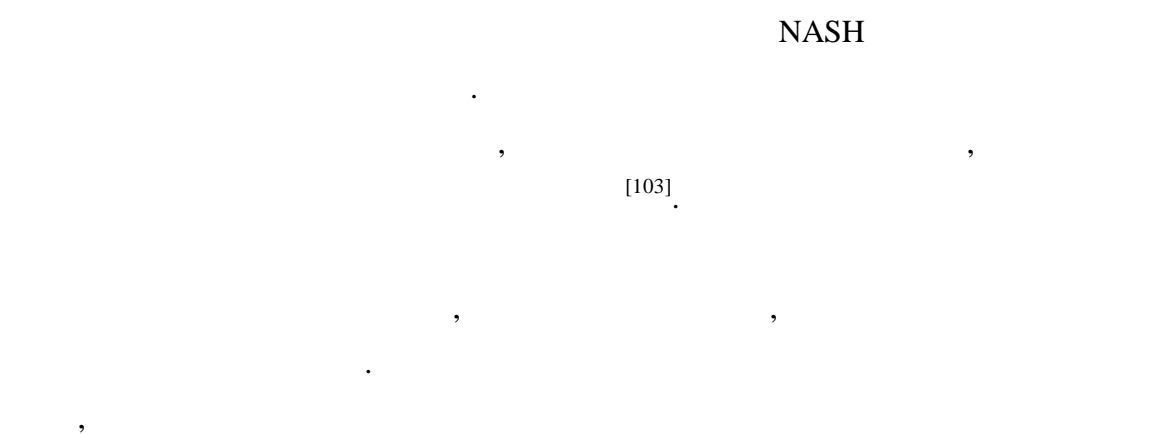
,

2.4.4.3. Оксидативни стрес и митохондријална дисфункција

NASH .
NASH.
[98] .
NF- κ B
[81] .
NF- κ B,
HCC.
(DNK).
(MDA) 4-
(HNE). MDA HNE
[99] .
(TNF , IL-6, IL-8, TGF),
ATP.
NAFLD
citohrom P-450E1 (CYP2E1)
CYP (CYP2E1 CYP4A)



2.4.4.5. Ендоплазматски ретикулум стрес и раст бактерија



NAFLD [104].

NAFLD

[105].

by-passom NASH

2.4.5. Генетска предиспозиција

NAFLD.

NAFLD

NAFLD

NAFLD,

IR,

[106].

MS NAFLD,

IR,

PPAR

TNF-

[106, 107].

2.4.5.1. *Patatin like phospholipase domain containing-3* ген (PNPLA3)

(GWS, . *Genome wide assotiation study*)

PNPLA3 (SNP rs 738409, I148M),

, NAFLD. Romeo . 2008. ,

DNK , PNPLA3 ,

22,

PNPLA3

148,

. PNPLA3 481 ,
53 kD 14 .
I148M PNPLA3 ,
PNPLA3 [22, 108, 109].
Romeo .
G . PNPLA3 BMI,
NAFLD [22].
[109].
NAFLD,
Speliotes . G rs738409
[110].
Valenti .
NAFLD, I148M 3,3
NASH [111]. PNPLA3 I148M
GG 3,24 .
3,2 CC
[112].

Liu . PNPLA3 rs738409
 C>G HCC NAFLD (p<0,0001).
 G ,
 GG , , , , .
 HCC 4
 CC [113].
 I148M
 NAFLD ,
 ,
 [108].

2.5. Клиничке манифестације и лабораторијски налази

,
 .
 , , , , .
 [3, 8].
 ,
 NASH
 [114].
imaging ,
 NAFLD [9].
 NAFLD : ALT, AST, (ALP),
 GGT, , , (PT)
 (KKS) [115].

3 4 ,
 ALT AST, AST
 NASH . AST/ALT
 1 (bridging/ciroz) [38].
 80% NAFLD ,
 [17, 116]. *Dallas Heart Study*
 79% NAFLD ALT [23].
 Mofrad . ALT
 NAFLD [117]. NAFLD
 .
 š ð NAFLD,
 , , ,
 :
 , , ,
 [118]. ,
 , AST/ALT>1
 , NASH
 , [38].
 NAFLD

(AASLD, . *American Association for The Study of Liver Diseases*),

[9].
 ALP NAFLD,
 NASH [13].
 ALP NAFLD
 [119]. AST GGT
 ALT [58].
 Tahan . GGT
 NAFLD . GGT

96,5 U/L, GGT 83%
69% [120].

NASH [13].

2.6. Дијагноза NAFLD

NAFLD . , , ,
60% 94%, 66% 97% [121].
NAFLD
(š õ),
[122, 123].
UZ
NAFLD 40% [124].
UZ 30% [125].

[115,126].
Lijima . NAFLD UZ
20
NASH
[127].
CT
(HU).

-10 HU - 1

95% 100% [128]

CT [123]

UZ CT

3%. MR, MRS, MR

MRS

NAFLD,

NASH [126]

FibroScan,

UZ

kPa *Young-* [129]

50 (8.433) AUROC (

area under the receiver operated curve) 0,87 0,98, 0,94

(13,01 kPa), 0,75 0,93,

0,84 (7,65 kPa) [130]. *FibroScan*,

Yoneda *FibroScan* 67

NAFLD

FibroScan AUROC 0,87,
0,90 0,99 [131].

NAFLD.

NAFLD,

NAFLD

C282Y

HFE ,

NAFLD

AASLD

21

14

[9].

NAFLD

, *imaging*

NAFLD,

NAFL

NASH

š

õ

NASH [126].

NAFLD,

[132]

[133]

NAFLD

NASH

HCC

NAFLD,

TNF- α , hs-CRP,

-6, 3

NASH [115, 126, 134, 135]

NASH

-18. -18

3 7

CK-18. CK-18

, CK18Asp396 (30)

30,

(ELISA). ELISA, 65

M65ED, CK-18,

CK-18

ELISA C.

Wieckowska . 44 NAFLD

CK-18 . CK-18

NASH

(: 766 U/L [480-991] vs. 202 U/L [160-258] vs.

215 U/L [150-296], p<0,01). CK-18 395

U/L NASH (AUROC

0,93, 85,7%, 99,9%)^[136].

Feldstein .

CK-18

NASH . CK-18

(: 305 (192, 493)

vs. 193 (151, 261); p<0.001), 2 3

0-1 (: 304 (211, 575) vs. 211 (154, 363); p<0.002).

CK-18 NASH 90%,

80%^[102].

Shen . NAFLD CK-18 30, 65

65ED ELISA .

30 65 65ED,

NAFLD ,

NASH (AUROC 0,8). 30

80%

NASH, 65ED 81% 74%

[137].

Joka ELISA

CK-18, 65/ 65ED 30

[138].

/ CK-18

NASH,

1000 NAFLD

CK-18 NASH (AUROC 0,82) [139].

CK-18 60% [140].

CK-18

CK-18

[9].

NASH

NAFLD

NASH

NASH, : HAIR (, ALT

), NAFIC (, IV),

NAFLD (, BMI, CK-18), NASH

test (, , , , GGT, , 2

, AST, ALT, 1,

), NASH Diagnostic (CK-18, ,), Palekar

(, , AST, BMI, AST/ALT) .

AST/ALT, FIB-4 (, (R), AST, ALT), APRI index (AST, R), BARD (BMI, AST/ALT,), FibroMeter (, , AST, ALT, , R), NAFLD [115, 126, 134, 135].

NAFLD [9]. Angulo . 2006. NAFLD BMI, (F1-F2). (F3-F4) : , , AST/ALT , . NAFLD 0,676, -1,455. NAFLD -1,455, (93%). 0,676, (90%). . NAFLD Angulo .. 75% 90% [141].

NAFLD/NASH ,

. NAFLD
NASH .
, ,
NAFLD/NASH.
NAFLD NAFLD/NASH.
NAFLD
,
AASLD 2012. , NAFLD
,
NAFLD
NAFLD
NAFLD
[9].

2.7. Патохистолошке карактеристике NAFLD и NASH

NAFLD NAFLD/NASH.
,
[142]
NAFLD :
■ ,

■ , , ,
AASLD NASH 2002.
NASH.
NASH.
NAFLD ,
NAFLD 5%
[1].
NAFLD
NAFLD
NAFLD 3
[143]
: 5% 33% , 33% 66% >66%
[144].
NAFLD,
NASH
:

) (NASH^[11] 3

). NASH

, NASH,

[145]

,

/

8 18

8 18

() NASH

,

[146]

, 18.

mm² (*acidophil body index*)

NASH

[142]

(, ,

). (

) *satellitosis*.

()

(,)

NASH^[146, 147]

NAFLD/NASH

,

(C

).

NAFLD ,
NASH.
NASH 3
3
/ , bridging (NASH
)
NASH, [142,146] š ð
[148]
a NASH : ,
3 ,
8 18,
p62 [149].
NASH,
p NASH,
p
NASH,
NASH,
NASH,
NASH
/ [142]

NAFLD.

Brunt . 1999.
 NAFLD,
 NASH, p
 p
 ()
), Brunt . NASH
 : 1 (), 2 () 3 () ()
 3.).
 : 1, 3
 ; 2, 1
 / ; 3,
 4, [144].

3. Brunt .

	*		
1 ()	1-2	0-1	0-1
2 ()	2-3	- 3	2 1-2
3 ()	3	- 3	3 1-2

Легенда:
 * (1. 33% , 2. 33% 66% , 3. 66 %)

NASH Clinical Research Network (CRN) 2005.
 1 3 : 1
 3, 1B 3 1C
 /
 NASH CRN NAFLD activity score (NAS),
 p NAFLD
 NAFLD , p
 p .

(0-3), (0-3) (0-2),
 NAS 0-8 (4.)^[150].
 NAS×5 p
 NASH, p NASÖZ šnot NASHö.
 (borderline). Brunt
 976 p NASH CRN,
 75% NASH NAS 5, 28%
 , 7% šnot NASHö NAS 5 29% NAS 4
 NASH. NASH
 NAS^[151].

4. p NAFLD activity score.

p		Score
	5%	0
	5%-33%	1
	>33% 66%	2
	>66%	3
	2	0
	2-4	1
	4	2
	4	3
p		Score
		0
		1
		2

2.8. Природни ток болести и прогноза

NAFLD
 .
 AASLD
 2012. , :
) NAFLD

) NAFLD NASH

) NASH (NAFL)

[9]

NAFLD

[10, 152, 153]

, NAFLD,

[154, 155]

[156] NAFLD

, NAFLD

[153]

NASH

NAFL,

NASH, NASH

[154]

, NASH

26% 37%

20-30% [33, 145, 157, 158] NASH

20% *Child-Pugh* 45 %

10

NASH HCC (2,6%) [158]

NAFLD

NASH [7, 38, 59] (45

), , AST/ALT 1

(*bridging* /) [38]

(DM 2,),

NAFLD [155,159] 2

70%

NASH,
NASH

[9, 14, 32, 155]

AASLD NASH 2012.

NASH

HCC [9].

40% 62%

NASH

HCC 5 7 [152, 159].

NASH

HCC

[160]. Bugianesi . 2002. 641

HCC. 641 , 6,9% HCC

HCC HCV

, HBV

NASH,

[32]

NASH

[14]

(SRTR) , NASH- *end-stage*

C

NASH,

1,2% 2001. 9,7 % 2009. [12].

, NASH

NASH

[160].

2.9. Терапија NAFLD

NAFLD. , NAFLD , NAFLD , NAFLD .

NAFLD š

ō š , :

a) (/),

b)

c) [161].

2.9.1. Промена животних навика

NAFLD [161, 162].

Musso . 2012.

5% , NAFLD,

7% ,

[163].

Promrat .

31 NASH

7% ,

, NAS,

[164].

AASLD 2012. ,
3% 5% ,
10% [9].
NAFLD
NAFLD
[165, 166] .
š õ
š õ ,
[161] .
NAFLD IR. 400 kcal,
30 60 .
[9, 156, 161] .
NAFLD,
NAFLD [9] .

2.9.2. Фармакотерапија NAFLD

NAFLD
DM 2, IR, ,
NAFLD
[156] .

NAFLD

2.9.2.1. **Метформин и тиазолидини**

NAFLD,

NAFLD.

NAFLD/NASH

()

(

) [167].

NAFLD,

, MS

Razavizade

NAFLD.

(1g/)

(30mg/)

, IR

(HOMA-IR, *Homeostasis model insulin resistance*

assessment index)

[168].

Li

, HOMA-IR,

[169].

TONIC

(500mg

)

(400IU

)

NAFLD.

, ,
, [170] ,
, Haukeland .
NAFLD
CT ,
[171] .
NASH, AASLD 2012.
NAFLD [9].
PPAR , ,
PPAR () ,
()
()
(TNF-) () .
NAFLD
Belforta . 55 2
NASH
(45mg/) ,
HOMA-IR
[172] .
Aithal .
[173] .
PIVENS
247 ,

IU/ , n=84 vs. NASH (30 mg/ , n= 80 vs. 800 , n=83; 96).

Score. NAFLD Activity

, IR,

47%

21%

[79].

)

NASH,

[174].

NASH,

NASH

AASLD 2012.

NASH

2.9.2.2. **Витамин Е**

NASH

NAFLD NASH.

NAFLD

PIVENS

[79]

NASH
NASH

800 IU/

, NAFLD

NASH

[9]

NASH,

[175]

2.9.2.3. Хиполипемии

NAFLD,
NAFLD

NAFLD

LDL

NAFLD.

[176]

1980. 2012.

NAFLD/NASH.

[177, 178]

AASLD 2012.

NAFL NASH.

NASH,

[9]

2.9.2.4. **Омега-3 масне киселине и урсодеоксихолна киселина**

Zhu . -3

NAFLD

[179]

AASLD

NAFLD

NAFL NASH.

NAFL NASH [9].

(, , TNF-

, *glukagon-like-peptide-1* ,

-4 .)

NAFL NASH,

3. НАУЧНА ХИПОТЕЗА

’

, ,

, NASH

,

NASH

, .

, ,

,

,

NAFLD.

,

,

NASH,

,

HCC

.

,

NAFLD/NASH,

,

,

- -18. -18 NASH
- CK-18 NAFLD NASH, NAFL NASH,
- I148M PNPLA3
- -18
- -18
- I148M PNPLA3 (AST ALT),
- PNPLA3 I148M
- PNPLA3 I148M NAFLD.

4. ЦИЉЕВИ ИСТРАЖИВАЊА

1. -
,
2. NAFLD.
3. NAFLD.
4. ()
,)
, NAFLD .
5. -18
NAFLD.
6. I148M PNPLA3
NAFLD,
.
7. I148M PNPLA3
-18 .

5. ПАЦИЈЕНТИ И МЕТОДЕ РАДА

2012.

2014.

55, 32, 23, 24

71.

18

6

54

- Centrifuga
- DNK *QIAcube*, *Qiagen*, *SAD*
- *QIAxcel*, *Qiagen*, *SAD*
- Intel CORE i5
- *Olympus BX50*
- PCR , *Thermal Cycler, Veriti 96-well, Applied Biosystems*, *SAD*
- PCR , *Ehret Mini 2*
- *Rainin*, LTS pipeta 0,5 ó 10 µl, 10 ó 100 µl i 20 ó 200 µl
- "*Immunoscan plus-Labsystem*", *Finland*

5.2. Методе рада

,
 .
 ,
 .
 ,
 ,
 ,
 6 ,
 .
 , (,
 , (...), : (,
 , DM 2,) a
 (,
 ,).

5.2.1. Антропометријска мерења

(TV) . () ,
 (kg),
 (cm)

5.2.1.1. Индекс телесне масе, *body mass index*-BMI

BMI, kg²
 (kg/m²). BMI :

- BMI 18,5 kg/m² ,
- BMI 18,5 kg/m² 24,9 kg/m² ,
- BMI 25 kg/m² 29,9 kg/m² ,
- BMI 30 kg/m² 34,99 kg/m² ,
- BMI 35 kg/m² 39,99 kg/m² .
- BMI 40 kg/m² .

5.2.2. Мерење крвног притиска

10 .
 (SKP)
 (DKP), (mmHg).

5.2.3. Биохемијске анализе крви

,
 ,
 .
 , CRP,
 , ALP, GGT, (UBIL)
 (DBIL), , , , ,
 , (HOL), HDL , LDL
 , TG, , (PT,
 (INR, . *international normalized ratio*),
). AST/ALT.
 HOMA [180] .

$$\text{HOMA IR} = \frac{(\text{mmol/L}) \times (\text{mU/L})}{22.5}$$

NAFLD (, BMI, (TR),
 / , AST/ALT) :

$$\text{NAFLD} = -1,675 + 0,037 \times \text{AST/ALT} + 0,094 \times \text{BMI (kg/m}^2\text{)} + 1,13 \times \text{TR}$$
 (x109/L) -0,66 x (g/dl)
 NAFLD -1,45
 , 0,675 , .

5.2.4. Присуство метаболичког синдрома

NCEP/ATPIII [49,50] .

- je
- :
- - (× 102 cm , × 88 cm),
 - : × 1.7 mmol/l,
 - HDL : < 1,03 mmol/l , < 1.29 mmol/l ,
 - : × 130 mmHg / × 85 mmHg,
 - : × 5.6 mmol/l, DM 2.

5.2.5. Допунске анализе

- (
-)
- B C (HBs Ag, HCV At)
 - (IgG, IgA, IgM)
 - (, , At),
- 1 .

5.2.6. Ултразвук

ACUSION

Simens X 300 3,5 MHz.

,

,

,

UZ .

- UZ :
- I, UZ ;
 - II, ;
 - III, , [181, 182]

5.2.7. Биопсија јетре

5.2.8. Патохистолошка анализа

10%

24

10:1.

4-5 ,
 37°C .
 , ,
 - (HE)
 Leica DM1000, Leica EC3.
 (Mayer's hematoxylin, Bio Optica,) (1%
 , BioGnost,).

Brunt .^[144] :

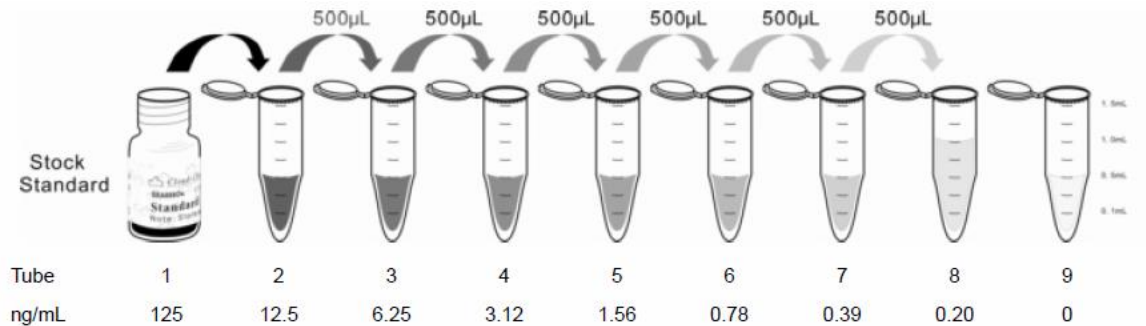
- ,
- ,
- NASH (,
 ,) ,
-
- .

5.2.9. Квантитативно мерење цитокератина-18 у крвној плазми

-18
 ó ELISA
 .
*sandwich Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay kit for
 cytokeratin 18,* , ,
 -18 ,
Cloud-Clone Corp (SAD).

CK-18, 100 µl 100µl ()
).
 2
horseradish peroxidase- (HRP).
 TMB , ()
 ,) CK-18,

CK-18
ELISA
450 nm.
(OD)
CK-18
60 (18°C 25°C).
1 ml
10
125 ng/ml.
125 ng/ml 12,5 ng/ml.
(12,5 ng/ml)
(1).



1.

500 µl

12,5 ng/ml,

500

µl

6,25 ng/ml.

šblankõ.

: 12,5 ng/ml, 6,25 ng/ml, 3,12 ng/ml, 1,56 ng/ml, 0,78 ng/ml, 0,39 ng/ml, 0,20 ng/ml 0 ng/ml.

CK-18, 100 µl

šblankõ-

120 37°C.

100 µl *etection Reagent* 30 37°C.

350 µl

100 µl *detection reagent B* 30 37°C.

350 µl

90 µl (*substrate solution*)

20 37°C.

20

50 µl (*stop solution*),

5.2.10. Молекуларна дијагностика

PNPLA3 rs738409

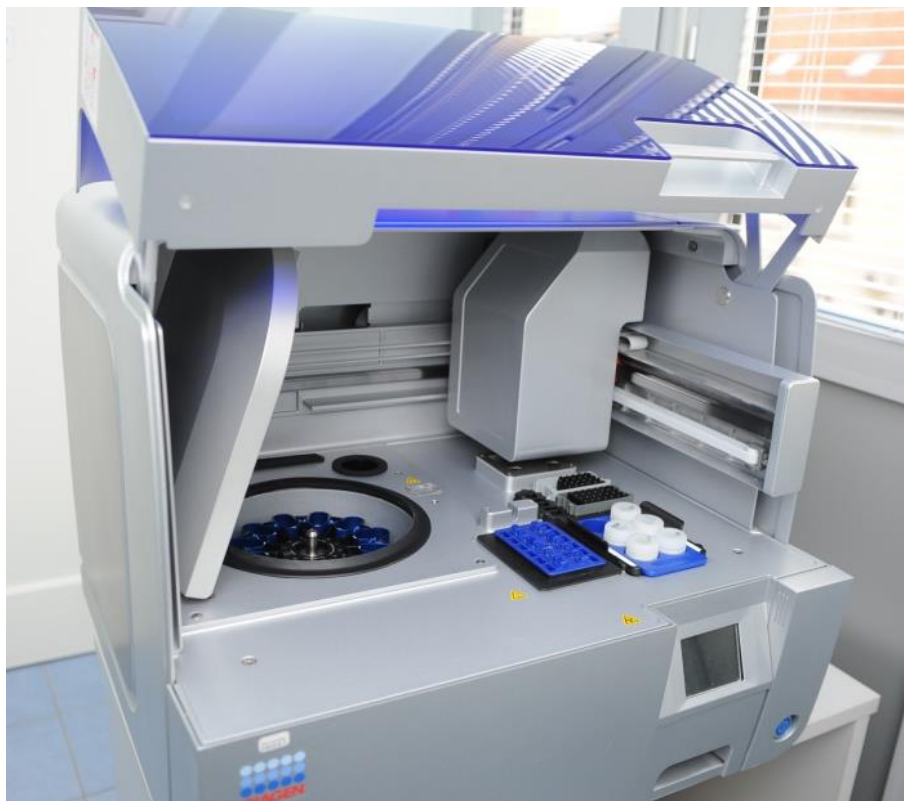
NAFLD

PNPLA3 I148M (PCR
Polymerase chain reaction) 5ml
EDTA. -20°C.

5.2.10.1. Екстракција ДНК

ДНК

ДНК QIAcube (Qiagen, SAD)



2. QIAcube (Qiagen, SAD)

ДНК.

5.2.10.2. PCR-RFLP метода за дијагностику полиморфизма PNPLA3 rs738409 (C10109G)

PNPLA3 rs 738409 (C10109G)

PCR , PCR
 BtsCI (New England Biolabs), PCR-RFLP
 Dutta, 2012^[183].
 . PCR 20 µl
 10 1 HotStarTaq Master Mix (Qiagen,), 7 1 (RNase-free
 Water, Qiagen,), 0,5 PLA3_F (TGG GCC TGA AGT
 CCG AGG GT), 0,5 1 PLA3_R (CCG ACA CCA GTG CCC TGC
 AG) 2 1 DNK. (Bio Basic Canada Inc.,
) 0,25 M. PCR
 (NK) DNK 2 1
 (RNase-free Water, Qiagen,), (5.).

5. PCR

Hot StarTaq Master Mix (Qiagen)	10	1
RNAse-Free Water (Qiagen)	7	1
	(5-3):	
PLA3_R	TGG GCC TGA AGT CCG AGG GT	0,5 1
PLA3_R	CCG ACA CCA GTG CCC TGC AG	0,5 1
DNK		2 1
		20 1

20 1, PCR „Thermal Cycler“, Veriti 96-well, Applied Biosystems.

PCR
 95°C 15 , 35 94°C
 30 , 66°C 30

72°C 30 , ,
72°C 7 (6.).

6. PCR .

1		95°C/15 min.
2	35	94°C/30 sec.
		66°C/30 sec.
		72°C/30 sec.
4		72°C/7 min.

BtsCI

15 µl 10 µl PCR , 3,3 µl (*RNase-free Water, Qiagen*), 1,5 µl *Cut Smart pufera (New England Biolabs)* 0.2 µl BtsCI (*New England Biolabs*) 4 50°C „*Thermal Cycler*“, *Veriti 96-well, Applied Biosystems*.

QIAxcel (Qiagen) .

5.2.10.3. Визуелизација продукта умножавања DNK

DNK

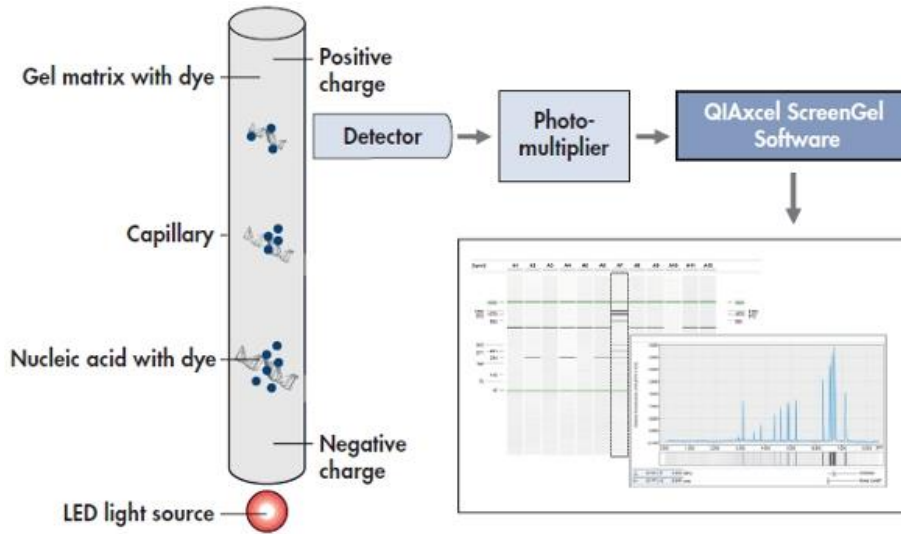
QIAxcel (Qiagen, САД).

QIAxcel -

()

QIAxcel ScreenGel software.

(2.).



2. 6

QIAxcel

5.2.10.4. Детеkција полиморфизма PNPLA3 rs738409 (C10109G)

PNPLA3 rs738409 (C10109G)

PCR-RFLP

BCSP-31.

333 bp ().

PCR 333 bp

QIAxcel (Qiagen,)

QIAxcel BioCalculator.

PCR

BtsCI (*New England Biolabs*)

(C10109C), (C10109G)

(G10109G).

DNK

333 bp

200 bp 133 bp,
 333 bp, 200 bp 133 bp,
 333 bp (7.).

7.

	(C10109C)	(C10109G)	(G10109G)
PCR-RFLP (bp)		333	333
	200	200	
	133	133	

5.2.11. Статистичка обрада резултата

Shapiro-Wilk Kolmogorov-Smirnov
 Mann-Whitney
 - , 3 Kruskal-Wallis ANOVOM ().
 Pearson- (r) Spearman- (ρ)
 . Pearson- χ^2 ,
 2x2, Mantel-Haenzel- Fisher-
 SPSS 15.0,
 p<0,05.

6. РЕЗУЛТАТИ

6.1. Демографски параметри пацијената студијске (NAFLD) и контролне групе

NAFLD () 55 (63,95%) , 31
 (36,05%) . NAFLD
 49,29±12,95, 52 ,
 47,84±10,08 49 . Mann-Whitney
 NAFLD
 .
 NAFLD 23 (41,82%) 32 (58,18%),
 10 (32,26%) 21 (67,74%).
 NAFLD
 (8.)

8. NAFLD

	NAFLD , n=55		, n=31	
()	49,29 ± 12,95	52	47,84 ± 10,08	49
(/)	23 (41,82%)	32 (58,18%)	10 (32,26%)	21 67,74%)

6.2. Антропометријски параметри пацијената NAFLD и контролне групе

. NAFLD
 , ,
 (p<0,001)
 (9.).

9.

NAFLD

	NAFLD	n=55		n=31
OS (cm)	106,36 ± 8,44 ^{***}	105	78,87 ± 7,18	79,00
TT (kg)	92,22 ± 14,83 ^{***}	92	65,00 ± 8,90	62,00
TV (m)	1,68 ± 0,12	1,65	1,70 ± 0,09	1,68
BMI (kg/m ²)	32,83 ± 4,20 ^{***}	32,87	22,52 ± 2,08	22,77

*** – p<0,001

NAFLD 16 OS × 102 cm (10.).
 × 88 cm NAFLD (11.).

10.

NAFLD

OS,	NAFLD n=23		
	n	%	
OS (cm) × 102	16	69,57	110,00
OS (cm) < 102	7	30,43	101,29

11.

NAFLD

OS,	NAFLD n=32		
	n	%	
OS (cm) × 88	32	100,00	106,00
OS (cm) < 88	0	0,00	0,00

NAFLD 17 (30,91%)
 38 (69,09%) (12.).
 22 (40,00%)
 , 13 (23,64%) 3 (5,45%)
 , 29

NAFLD (p<0,001)

(12.).

12.

NAFLD

BMI

	NAFLD n=55		n=31	
	n	%	n	%
BMI (kg/m ²)				
BMI < 18,5 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	1	3,23%
BMI 18,5 kg/m ² 24,9 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	29	93,55%
BMI 25 kg/m ² 29,9 kg/m ²	17	30,91%	1	3,23%
BMI (kg/m ²) × 30,0 kg/m ²	38	69,09%***	0	0,00%
BMI 30 kg/m ² 34,99 kg/m ²	22	40,00% ^{x***}	0	0,00%
BMI 35 kg/m ² 39,99 kg/m ²	13	23,64%	0	0,00%
BMI 40 kg/m ²	3	5,45%	0	0,00%

*** – p<0,001, x –

6.3. Клинички и биохемијски параметри пацијената NAFLD и контролне групе

6.3.1. Клинички параметри пацијената NAFLD и контролне групе

NAFLD 40 (72,73%) 26
 DM 2 (47,27%), 4
 (12,90%) DM 2
 NAFLD (p<0,001) (13.).

13.

DM 2

NAFLD

	NAFLD n=55		n=31	
	n	%	n	%
	40	72,73%***	4	12,90%
DM 2	26	47,27%***	0	0,00%

*** – p<0,001

NAFLD
 137,18±18,60 mmHg
 , 116,45±13,86 mmHg (p<0,001).
 NAFLD
 84,73±10,69 mmHg
 72,90±9,98 mmHg (p<0,001) (14.).

14.
 NAFLD

	NAFLD	n=55		n=31
SKP (mmHg)	137,18 ± 18,60***	140	116,45 ± 13,86	120
DKP (mmHg)	84,73 ± 10,69***	90	72,9 ± 9,98	70

*** – p<0,001

6.3.2. Биохемијски параметри пацијената NAFLD и контролне групе

NAFLD
 LDL ,
 (p<0,05), (p<0,01), TG, , CRP,
 (p<0,001), HDL (p<0,05)
 .
 NAFLD ,
 .
 INR (15.).

15.

NAFLD

	NAFLD	n=55	n=31	
($\mu\text{mol/l}$)	373,01 \pm 94,55 ^{***}	375,1	239,98 \pm 56,57	237,4
UBIL ($\mu\text{mol/l}$)	12,78 \pm 5,66 [*]	12,2	10,17 \pm 2,91	9,9
DBIL ($\mu\text{mol/l}$)	2,23 \pm 1,08	2	1,81 \pm 0,54	1,6
(g/l)	45,1 \pm 3,09	45,2	44,05 \pm 3,84	44,9
HOL (mmol/l)	5,86 \pm 1,06 ^{**}	5,82	5,16 \pm 1,08	5,12
HDL (mmol/l)	1,15 \pm 0,25	1,13	1,28 \pm 0,28 [*]	1,34
LDL (mmol/l)	3,76 \pm 0,92 [*]	3,8	3,26 \pm 0,87	3,3
TG (mmol/l)	2,28 \pm 1,12 ^{***}	1,91	1,2 \pm 0,37	1,08
CRP (mg/l)	6,2 \pm 10,38 ^{***}	3,4	1,69 \pm 1,63	1,1
($\mu\text{g/l}$)	145,38 \pm 113,45 ^{***}	113,9	45,65 \pm 28,17	39,3
INR	1,07 \pm 0,11	1,06	1,08 \pm 0,08	1,06
FIB (g/l)	4,47 \pm 1,02 ^{***}	4,27	3,48 \pm 0,86	3,55
TR $\times 10^9/l$	242,69 \pm 66,6	235	253,9 \pm 50,48	261

* - $p < 0,05$, ** - $p < 0,01$, *** - $p < 0,001$

NAFLD

: AST 40,17 \pm 21,82 U/L, ALT 59,56 \pm 43,94 U/L, GGT 61,62 \pm 67,10 U/L iALP 71,85 \pm 28,67 U/L.

AST

: 20,8 \pm 4,25 U/L, ALT 16,85 \pm 6,23 U/L, GGT 19,45 \pm 14,97 U/L ALP55,50 \pm 16,56 U/L.

NAFLD

AST, ALT, GGT ($p < 0,001$) ALP ($p < 0,01$)

(16).

16.

NAFLD

	NAFLD	n=55	n=31	
AST (U/l)	40,17 \pm 21,82 ^{***}	34,8	20,84 \pm 4,25	20,1
ALT (U/l)	59,56 \pm 43,94 ^{***}	52,5	16,85 \pm 6,23	16,1
ALP (U/l)	71,85 \pm 28,67 ^{**}	63,1	55,50 \pm 16,56	49,8
GGT (U/l)	61,62 \pm 67,10 ^{***}	38,4	19,45 \pm 14,97	14,7

** - $p < 0,01$, *** - $p < 0,001$

AST/ALT

NAFLD

0,79 \pm 0,34,

0,68.

, HOMA-IR
 NAFLD
 (p<0,001) (17.).

17. , HOMA-IR NAFLD

	NAFLD n=55		n=31	
(mmol/l)	6,56 ± 2,38***	6,00	5,00 ± 0,74	5,00
(mu/l)	39,16 ± 28,88***	4,27	12,41 ± 4,37	13,00
HOMA-IR	13,67 ± 18,88***	7,47	2,77 ± 1,07	2,88

*** – p<0,001

6.4. Заступљеност метаболичког синдрома код пацијената NAFLD и контролне групе

NAFLD 48 (87,27%)
 ,
 3 (9,68%) (p<0,001) (18.).

18. NAFLD

	NAFLD n=55		n=31	
MS	48	87,27%***	3	9,68%
MS				
0	0	0,00%	14	45,16%
1	1	1,82%	9	29,03%
2	6	10,91%	5	16,13%
3	16	29,09%	3	9,68%
4	16	29,09%	0	0,00%
5	16	29,09%	0	0,00%

*** – p<0,001

MS (18). NAFLD , 16 (29,09%) 3, 4 5
 (45,16%) MS, 9 (29,03%) , 14
 (16,13%) , 3 (9,68%) MS, 5
 4 5 MS (18).
 MS NAFLD
 HDL , p<0,001,
 HDL , p<0,01(19).
 19.
 NAFLD

MS	NAFLD		n	%
	n	%		
OS (cm)	48	87,27% ^{***}	0	0,00%
HDL (mmol/l)	33	60,00% ^{**}	9	29,03%
TG (mmol/l)	36	65,45% ^{***}	5	16,13%
/ SKP / DKP	50	90,91% ^{***}	9	29,03%
×5,6 mmol/l/DM	38	69,09% ^{***}	5	16,13%

** – p<0,01, *** – p<0,001

MS NAFLD
 SKP / DKP 50 (90,91%)
 :
 87,27%, DM 2 69,09%,
 TG 65,45% HDL 60,00%.
 SKP / DKP mmHg, MS NAFLD
 ,
 TG, DM
 (p<0,01), HDL (p<0,001) (20.).

20. MS NAFLD

MS	n=55	%	p
OS (cm)	48	87,27%	
HDL (mmol/l)	33	60,00%	
TG (mmol/l)	36	65,45%	
DKP / SKP /	50	90,91%	** vs TG *** vs HDL
×5,6 mmol/l/DM	38	69,09%	×5,6mmol/l/DM, *** vs HDL

** – p<0,01, *** – p<0,001

6.5. Предиктори појаве NAFLD

21.) (NAFLD , , HOMA-IR, , TG, AST, ALT, GGT, CRP, , MS, MS, SKP, DKP, (p<0,001), , ALP, OS (p<0,01), , HDL LDL (p<0,05) (21.). MS (p<0,001) NAFLD 64 (IP 15,31–267,59), SKP × 135 mmHg / DKP × 85 mmHg 24,44 (IP 7,34–81,38), DM × 5,6 mmol/l 11,62 (IP 3,81–35,45), × 1,7 mmol/l 9,85 (IP 3,26–29,88), 9,14 (IP 3,26–25,61). HDL (< 1,03 mmol/l < 1,29 mmol/l) NAFLD 3,78 (IP 1,43–9,43) (p<0,01) (21.). MS MS 1, (p<0,001) NAFLD 8,58 (IP 3,26–25,61) (21.).

21. OR

NAFLD,

	OR	95,0% IP		p
()	1,01	0,97	1,05	0,5869
	0,66	0,26	1,67	0,3826
(mmol/l)	4,09	1,94	8,64	***0,0002
(mu/l)	1,36	1,18	1,56	***0,0000
HOMA-IR	3,55	1,96	6,44	***0,0000
($\mu\text{mol/l}$)	1,03	1,01	1,04	***0,0000
UBIL ($\mu\text{mol/l}$)	1,14	1,02	1,28	*0,0254
DBIL ($\mu\text{mol/l}$)	1,86	0,99	3,47	0,0527
(g/l)	1,1	0,96	1,25	0,1726
HOL (mmol/l)	1,87	1,18	2,97	**0,0076
HDL (mmol/l)	0,13	0,02	0,78	*0,0260
LDL (mmol/l)	1,85	1,1	3,12	*0,0209
TG (mmol/l)	16,02	4,17	61,58	***0,0001
AST (U/l)	1,29	1,15	1,44	***0,0000
ALT (U/l)	1,23	1,1	1,37	***0,0002
ALP (U/l)	1,03	1,01	1,06	**0,0090
GGT (U/l)	1,09	1,04	1,14	***0,0005
CRP (mg/l)	2,23	1,46	3,41	***0,0002
($\mu\text{g/l}$)	1,03	1,01	1,04	***0,0001
INR	0,36	0	30,07	0,6519
FIB (g/l)	3,74	1,92	7,31	***0,0001
TR $\times 10^9/l$	1	0,99	1	0,4155
OS (cm)	1,87	1,18	2,98	**0,0079
TT (kg)	1,22	1,12	1,33	***0,0000
BMI (kg/m^2)	837,13	0,01	1,01E±08	0,2594
MS	64	15,31	267,586	***0,0000
MS HDL (mmol/l)	3,78	1,43	9,43	**0,0070
MS TG (mmol/l)	9,85	3,26	29,8	***0,0000
MS /SKP / DKP	24,44	7,34	81,38	***0,0000
MS $\geq 5,6\text{mmol/l/DM}$	11,62	3,81	35,45	***0,0000
MS	8,58	3,36	21,93	***0,0000
SKP (mmHg)	1,09	1,05	1,14	***0,0000
DKP (mmHg)	1,11	1,06	1,17	***0,0000
	9,14	3,26	25,61	***0,0000

* - p<0,05, ** - p<0,01, *** - p<0,001

NAFLD (p<0,001)

: TG 16,02 (IP 4,17–61,58), 4,09 (IP 1,94–8,64),
HOMA-IR 3,55 (IP 1,96–6,44), 36% (IP 1,18–1,56), AST 29% (IP

1,15–1,44), ALT 23% (IP 1,10–1,37), TT 22% (IP 1,12–1,33), DKP 11% (IP 1,06–1,17), GGT SKP 9% (IP 1,04–1,14/1,17), 3% (IP 1,01–1,04).

OS

NAFLD 87% (IP 1,18–2,97/2,98), ALP 3% (IP 1,01–1,06) (p<0,01).

LDL

NAFLD 85% (IP 1,10–3,12), HDL NAFLD 87% (IP 0,02–0,78) (p<0,05) (21.).

6.6. Демографски, антропометријски и биохемијски параметри пацијената NAFLD групе у односу на присуство метаболичког синдрома

NAFLD 48 (87,27%) S 30 (62,50%) 18 (37,50%), NAFLD MS 5 (71,43%) 2 (28,57%). MS 50,71±12,26, MS 39,57±14,35.

NAFLD MS, BMI (p<0,01), HOMA-IR (p<0,05), NAFLD MS HDL (p<0,05). OS (107,02 ± 8,6) NAFLD MS (101,86±5,9), (22.).

22.

NAFLD

	NAFLD MS, n=7		NAFLD MS, n=48	
()	39,57 ± 14,35	34	50,71 ± 12,26	54
(/)	5 (71,43%) / 2 (28,57%)		18 (37,50%) / 30 (62,50%)	
(mmol/l)	4,99 ± 0,54	4,9	6,79 ± 2,46	6,1**
(mu/l)	23,14 ± 10,95	23	41,49 ± 29,99	29*
HOMA-IR	5,18 ± 2,65	4,78	14,9 ± 19,9	7,61*
Urati (µmol/l)	363,41 ± 76,48	349,8	374,41 ± 97,52	377,65
UBIL (µmol/l)	11,8 ± 3,56	12,9	12,93 ± 5,92	11,65
DBIL (µmol/l)	2,03 ± 0,81	2,1	2,26 ± 1,12	2
(g/l)	46,33 ± 2,72	47,9	44,93 ± 3,12	45,05
HOL (mmol/l)	6,25 ± 1,13	5,83	5,81 ± 1,05	5,82
HDL (mmol/l)	1,32 ± 0,25	1,2*	1,12 ± 0,24	1,12
LDL (mmol/l)	4,03 ± 0,85	4	3,72 ± 0,93	3,8
TG (mmol/l)	2,44 ± 1,67	2,08	2,26 ± 1,04	1,9
AST (U/l)	47,91 ± 26,33	42,1	39,04 ± 21,17	34,8
ALT (U/l)	60,26 ± 20,47	56,9	59,46 ± 46,52	51,2
ALP (U/l)	57,81 ± 19,43	58,1	73,9 ± 29,37	64,1
GGT (U/l)	68,26 ± 45,85	47,8	60,65 ± 69,98	35,6
CRP (mg/l)	6,24 ± 6,25	3,3	6,2 ± 10,9	3,45
(µg/l)	198,37 ± 195,16	142,7	137,65 ± 97,19	111,3
INR	1,04 ± 0,03	1,03	1,08 ± 0,11	1,06
FIB (g/l)	4,25 ± 0,64	4,07	4,5 ± 1,07	4,3
TR x10 ⁹ /l	237,14 ± 48,43	226	243,5 ± 69,22	235,5
OS (cm)	101,86 ± 5,9	102	107,02 ± 8,6	106
TT (kg)	84,71 ± 10,03	86	93,31 ± 15,17	93,5
BMI (kg/m ²)	28,65 ± 3,19	28,41	33,44 ± 4	33,46**
SKP (mmHg)	134,29 ± 19,88	140	137,6 ± 18,59	137,5
DKP (mmHg)	81,43 ± 12,15	80	85,21 ± 10,52	90
AST/ALT	0,8 ± 0,32	0,64	0,78 ± 0,35	0,69

* - p<0,05, ** - p<0,01, *** - p<0,001

NAFLD

MS 11 (22,92%)

, 37 (77,08%)

, 22

(45,83%)

, 12 (25,00%)

3 (6,25%)

(23.). NAFLD

MS

, 6 (85,71%).

NAFLD MS

NAFLD

MS (p<0,01) (

23.).

23. NAFLD
BMI

	NAFLD	MS, n=7	NAFLD	MS, n=48
BMI	n	%	n	%
BMI < 18,5kg/m ²	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
BMI 18,5 kg/m ² 24,9 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
BMI 25 kg/m ² 29,9 kg/m ²	6	85,71%	11	22,92% ^{**}
BMI > 30,0 kg/m ²	1	14,29%	37	77,08% ^{**}
BMI d 30 kg/m ² 34,99 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	22	45,83% ^{x**}
BMI 35 kg/m ² 39,99 kg/m ²	1	14,29%	12	25,00%
BMI 40 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	3	6,25%

** – p<0,01

x –

NAFLD S 39 (81,25%) 26
(54,17%) DM 2. NAFLD MS
(p<0,01) DM (p<0,05) NAFLD
MS (T 24), (14,29%),
DM (24.).
24. DM 2 NAFLD

	NAFLD	MS, n=7	NAFLD	MS, n=48
	1	14,29%	39	81,25% ^{**}
DM 2	0	0,00%	26	54,17% [*]

** – p<0,01, * – p<0,05

6.7. Демографски, антропометријски и биохемијски параметри пацијената
NAFLD групе у односу на BMI

NAFLD 38 (69,09%) , 24 (63,16%)
14 (36,84%) , 50,32±13,07 .
, 8 (47,06%) 9 (52,94%) ,

47,00±12,76.

BMI (25. 26.).

OS ,

p<0,001 (25.).

25.

NAFLD

BMI

	NAFLD, BMI<30 kg/m ² , n=17		NAFLD, BMI ≥30 kg/m ² , n=38	
()	47,00 ± 12,76	47	50,32 ± 13,07	54
(mmol/l)	6,19 ± 1,56	6	6,72 ± 2,67	5,95
(mu/l)	33,76 ± 30,9	27	41,57 ± 28,02	29,5
HOMAIR	10,93 ± 15,55	7,44	14,89 ± 20,26	7,74
(μmol/l)	361,45 ± 74,9	348,2	378,18 ± 102,63	380,35
UBIL (μmol/l)	13,63 ± 4,71	13	12,41 ± 6,06	10,9
DBIL (μmol/l)	2,22 ± 0,77	2,1	2,24 ± 1,2	2
(g/l)	44,61 ± 3,49	45,6	45,32 ± 2,91	45,05
HOL (mmol/l)	6,18 ± 0,98	5,83	5,72 ± 1,08	5,82
HDL (mmol/l)	1,20 ± 0,26	1,16	1,12 ± 0,24	1,13
LDL (mmol/l)	3,96 ± 0,85	3,8	3,66 ± 0,95	3,8
TG (mmol/l)	2,42 ± 1,46	1,87	2,22 ± 0,94	1,93
AST (U/l)	38,72 ± 19,03	34,7	40,82 ± 23,17	34,9
ALT (U/l)	51,91 ± 17,91	49,9	62,98 ± 51,38	55,3
ALP (U/l)	65,08 ± 24,21	59,7	74,88 ± 30,25	65,35
GGT (U/l)	66,29 ± 52,67	56,5	59,53 ± 73,19	35,6
CRP (mg/l)	5,44 ± 8,16	2,7	6,54 ± 11,32	3,55
(μg/l)	176,18 ± 139,11	154	131,60 ± 98,91	106,6
INR	1,06 ± 0,09	1,04	1,08 ± 0,12	1,06
FIB (g/l)	4,20 ± 0,6	4,09	4,59 ± 1,15	4,48
TR ×10 ⁹ /l	243,29 ± 48,44	240	242,42 ± 73,88	233
OS (cm)	100,18 ± 5,07	102	109,13 ± 8,22	107,50***
TT (kg)	80,76 ± 10,67	76	97,34 ± 13,58	98,75***
SKP (mmHg)	138,24 ± 17,04	140	136,71 ± 19,46	130
DKP (mmHg)	86,47 ± 11,83	90	83,95 ± 10,21	87,5
AST/ALT	0,78 ± 0,33	0,64	0,79 ± 0,35	0,69

* – p<0,05, ** – p<0,01, *** – p<0,001

NAFLD BMI×30 kg/m² ,
 30 (78,95%), DM 2 21 (55,26%) MS 37 (97,37%),
 MS, NAFLD

(p<0,01).

NAFLD

HDL

(p<0,05)

NAFLD

3, 4 5

MS (p<0,01) (26.).

26.

NAFLD

BMI<30 kg/m² BMI≥30 kg/m²

	NAFLD, BMI<30 kg/m ² , n=17		NAFLD, BMI≥30 kg/m ² , n=38	
	8	47,06%	24	63,16%
	9	52,94%	14	36,84%
	10	58,82%	30	78,95%
DM	5	29,41%	21	55,26%
MS	11	64,71%	37	97,37% **
MS				
MS	12	70,59%	36	94,74% *
MS HDL (mmol/l)	6	35,29%	27	71,05% *
MS TG (mmol/l)	11	64,71%	25	65,79%
MS /SKP / DKP	16	94,12%	34	89,47%
MS ×5,6mmol/l/DM	11	64,71%	27	71,05%
MS				
0	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
1	0	0,00%	1	2,63%
2	6	35,29%	0	0,00%
3	4	23,53%	12	31,58% x**
4	3	17,65%	13	34,22%
5	4	23,53%	12	31,58%

* – p<0,05, ** – p<0,01, *** – p<0,001

x – 3, 4 ili 5 S

6.8. Демографски, антропометријски и биохемијски параметри пацијената NAFLD групе у односу на присуство дијабетес мелитус тип 2

NAFLD 26 (47,27%) DM 2.

NAFLD DM 2 (56,62±8,26 vs. 42,72±12,96)

(p<0,01) (27.).

27. ,
NAFLD DM 2

	NAFLD	DM	n=29	NAFLD	DM	n=26
()	42,72 ± 12,96		41	56,62 ± 8,26		58,00**
(mmol/l)	5,52 ± 0,81		5,4	7,72 ± 2,98		6,55***
(mu/l)	33,28 ± 17,25		28	45,72 ± 37,2		29
HOMAIR	8,36 ± 4,97		7,35	19,58 ± 25,94		7,88
(µmol/l)	368,19 ± 79,21		354,2	378,39 ± 110,58		377,65
UBIL (µmol/l)	13,44 ± 6,12		12,9	12,05 ± 5,12		10,8
DBIL (µmol/l)	2,23 ± 0,95		2,1	2,23 ± 1,23		1,8
(g/l)	45,68 ± 2,9		45,8	44,46 ± 3,22		44,85
HOL (mmol/l)	6,02 ± 1,07		5,83	5,69 ± 1,05		5,76
HDL (mmol/l)	1,15 ± 0,27		1,12	1,14 ± 0,23		1,15
LDL (mmol/l)	3,98 ± 0,86		3,9	3,50 ± 0,94		3,6
TG (mmol/l)	2,19 ± 1,16		1,87	2,39 ± 1,08		2,02
AST (U/l)	41,03 ± 24,86		33,9	39,21 ± 18,28		35
ALT (U/l)	67,13 ± 50,41		55,3	51,12 ± 34,39		44,15
ALP (U/l)	70,37 ± 24,71		63,1	73,51 ± 32,95		63,25
GGT (U/l)	68,79 ± 81,5		38,4	53,63 ± 46,48		36,5
CRP (mg/l)	4,71 ± 4,5		3,2	7,87 ± 14,31		3,8
(µg/l)	159,30 ± 118,9		154,1	129,85 ± 107,15		103
INR	1,06 ± 0,08		1,04	1,09 ± 0,13		1,06
FIB (g/l)	4,29 ± 0,82		4,25	4,67 ± 1,2		4,42
TR x10 ⁹ /l	246,38 ± 69,65		231	238,58 ± 64,14		237,5
OS (cm)	105,31 ± 8,44		103	107,54 ± 8,46		106,5
TT (kg)	93,90 ± 15,81		92	90,35 ± 13,72		90,5
TV (m)	1,72 ± 0,12		1,72**	1,63 ± 0,1		1,61
BMI (kg/m ²)	31,83 ± 4,13		32,43	33,93 ± 4,07		34,01
SKP (mmHg)	134,48 ± 15,6		135	140,19 ± 21,38		140
DKP (mmHg)	86,55 ± 9,92		90	82,69 ± 11,33		82,5
AST/ALT	0,67 ± 0,22		0,61	0,91 ± 0,4		0,78**

* – p<0,05, ** – p<0,01, *** – p<0,001

DM 2 5 (19,23%) 21 (80,77%)
DM 11 (37,93%) 18 (62,07%)
NAFLD DM 2 (p<0,01).

NAFLD DM

(p<0,001)

AST/ALT (p<0,01) (27.).

28.

NAFLD

DM 2

	NAFLD	DM, n=29	NAFLD	DM, n=26
	11	37,93%	21	80,77% **
	18	62,07%	5	19,23%
BMI < 18,5kg/m ²	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
BMI 18,5 kg/m ² 24,9 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
BMI 25 kg/m ² 29,9 kg/m ²	12	41,38%	5	19,23%
BMI ≥ 30,0 kg/m ²	17	58,62%	21	80,77%
	12	41,38%	5	19,23%
BMI 30 kg/m ² 34,99 kg/m ²	11	37,93%	11	42,31% x**
BMI 35 kg/m ² 39,99 kg/m ²	5	17,24%	8	30,77%
BMI 40 kg/m ²	1	3,45%	2	7,69%
	15	51,72%	25	96,15% ***
MS	22	75,86%	26	100,00% *
MS				
(cm)	23	79,31%	25	96,15%
MS HDL (mmol/l)	15	51,72%	18	69,23%
MS TG (mmol/l)	20	68,97%	16	61,54%
MS / SKP i/ ili DKP	24	82,76%	26	100,00%
MS ×5,6 mmol/l/DM	12	41,38%	26	100,00% ***
MS				
0	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
1	1	3,45%	0	0,00%
2	6	20,69%	0	0,00%
3	10	34,48%	6	23,08% y*
4	9	31,03%	7	26,92%
5	3	10,35%	13	50,00% **
BMI ≥30	17	58,62%	21	80,77%

* - p<0,05, ** - p<0,01, *** - p<0,001

x -

y -

3, 4 5 MS

NAFLD DM 2, 5 (19,23%)

21 (80,77%)

DM 2

12 (41,38%)

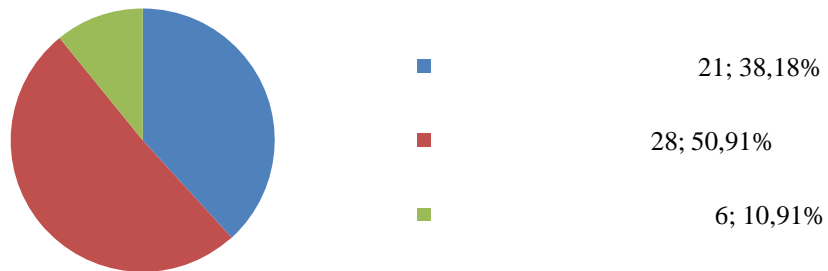
17 (58,62%)

(28.).

DM 2 (p<0,01). NAFLD (p<0,001) MS (p<0,05). DM 2, NAFLD 3 MS 5, DM (p<0,05) (28.).

6.9. Демографски, антропометријски и биохемијски параметри пацијената NAFLD групе у односу на вредност NAFLD фибриног скорa

NAFLD (NAFLD (NAFLD (NAFLD je , 28 (50,91%), 21 (38,18%) 6 (10,91%) 1).



1. NAFLD NAFLD

Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA

(p<0,001),

AST/ALT (p<0,01),

NAFLD

, TR, OS, BMI, SKP, (p<0,05).

(p<0,01)

(p<0,05) (29.).

(64,50±5,24)

(57,19±5,13)

(40,11±11,11) (p<0,001),

(p<0,01) (29.).

(p<0,05), (p<0,01).

(p<0,05). ALT

ALT (p<0,05).

(p<0,05).

(p<0,001) (p<0,05).

OS BMI

(p<0,001) (p<0,05) (29.).

29.

NAFLD

NAFLD

	n=28		n=21		n=6		
()***	40,11±11,11	38,50	57,19±5,13	a***58,00	64,50±5,24	a***b*65,00	
*** (a vs b±c)	18 (64,29%)	10 (35,71%)	b**c*	4 (19,05%)	17 (80,95%)	1 (16,67%)	5 (83,33%)
(mmol/l)**	5,76±1,19	5,45	7,10±2,38	a**6,20	8,37±4,72	a*6,40	
(mu/l)	36,05±20,03	29,95	44,64±36,14	29,00	34,43±37,54	20,80	
HOMAIR	9,71±7,21	7,47	17,40±23,85	7,63	19,07±33,33	6,07	
Urati (μmol/l)	375,62±87,11	388,40	352,96±67,87	354,20	431,03±177,15	398,30	
UBIL (μmol)	13,31±6,08	12,40	11,55±4,91	11,20	14,62±6,20	13,50	
DBIL (μmol)*	2,13±1,02	1,85	2,07±0,60	2,00	3,30±1,99	2,85	
(g/l)*	46,27±2,85	bc*46,60	44,15±2,71	43,70	43,02±3,62	43,30	
HOL (mmol/l)	6,02±1,09	5,83	5,86±1,03	6,25	5,1±0,91	5,14	
HDL (mmol/l)	1,12±0,26	1,10	1,21±0,22	1,22	1,07±0,29	1,07	
LDL (mmol/l)	3,91±0,86	3,85	3,65±0,95	3,80	3,38±1,20	3,30	
TG (mmol/l)	2,37±1,32	1,9	2,28±0,89	2,04	1,87±0,85	1,55	
AST (U/l)	39,05±25,67	30,30	42,35±19,10	38,60	37,80±9,31	39,80	
ALT (U/l)	65,10±52,36	51,20	59,22±34,64	c*55,30	34,87±18,50	30,35	
ALP (U/l)	66,84±24,73	59,75	73,63±28,17	65,90	89,00±43,48	87,00	
GGT (U/l)	67,34±82,97	37,90	49,70±32,54	41,40	76,70±78,55	55,95	
CRP (mg/l)	4,45±3,47	3,50	5,89± 8,06	3,10	15,45±26,83	4,30	
(μg/l)	154,27±125,48	148,40	127,29± 94,96	101,00	167,20±124,54	129,55	
INR	1,06±0,08	1,03	1,06±0,10	1,06	1,18±0,20	1,10	
FIB (g/l)	4,23±0,88	4,16	4,53±0,80	4,27	5,41±1,77	a*4,93	
TR x10 ⁹ /l **	275,39±72,41	***bc*263,00	207,81±39,00	212,00	212,17±35,89	230,50	
OS (cm) **	104,14±5,55	102,50	106,24±9,56	107,00	117,17±8,40	a***b*117,50	
TT (kg)	94,63±14,68	92,50	87,35±15,84	83,00	98,00±6,00	b*99,00	
TV (m)***	1,73± 0,10	bc**1,74	1,62±0,11	1,60	1,61±0,04	1,60	
BMI (kg/m ²)**	31,47±3,50	31,84	33,18±4,35	32,04	37,91±2,51	a***b*37,84	
SKP (mmHg)**	130,54±15,95	130,00	141,43±13,24	a*140,00	153,33±32,04	15,50	
DKP (mmHg)	83,21±11,32	80,00	87,38±6,25	90,00	82,50±18,37	80,00	
AST/ALT**	0,67±0,21	0,62	0,80±0,31	0,70	1,27±0,51	a**b*1,17	

* - p<0,05, ** - p<0,01, *** - p<0,001

a - vs , b - vs , c - vs

TT,

(p<0,05). SKP

SKP (p<0,05). AST/ALT

(p<0,01) (p<0,05)

(29.). NAFLD 11 (39,29%)

17 (60,71%)

6 (28,57%) 15 (71,43%)

4 (66,67%)

NAFLD (30.).

30. NAFLD

NAFLD

	n=28		n=21		n=6	
BMI < 18,5kg/m ²	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
BMI 18,5 kg/m ² 24,9 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
BMI 25 kg/m ² 29,9 kg/m ²	11	39,29%	6	28,57%	0	0,00%
BMI × 30,0 kg/m ²	17	60,71%	15	71,43%	6	100,00%
	11	39,29%	6	28,57%	0	0,00%
BMI 30 kg/m ² 34,99 kg/m ²	12	42,86%	9	42,86%	1	16,67% xa*
BMI 35 kg/m ² 39,99 kg/m ²	5	17,86%	4	19,05%	4	66,67%
BMI 40 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	2	9,52%	1	16,67%

** – p<0,01

a – vs

x –

(p<0,05) (30.).

NAFLD

DM 2.

NAFLD

NAFLD

(p<0,01),

(p<0,05).

DM 2

(p<0,001) (31.).

31.

DM 2

NAFLD

NAFLD

	n=28		n=21		n=6	
	15	53,57%	19	90,48% ^{a**}	6	100% ^{a*}
DM	5	17,86%	15	71,43% ^{a***}	6	100% ^{a***}

* - p<0,05, ** - p<0,01, *** - p<0,001

a - vs

MS

NAFLD

(100,00%)

(78,57%),

MS,

MS:

SKP / DKP

DM 2.

(p<0,05).

TG

(p<0,05) (32.).

32.

NAFLD

NAFLD

	n=28		n=21		n=6	
MS	22	78,57%	20	95,24%	6	100,00%
MS						
MS (cm)	22	78,57%	20	95,24%	6	100,00%
MS HDL (mmol/l)	16	57,14%	14	66,67%	4	66,67%
MS TG (mmol/l)	20	71,43% ^{c*}	15	71,43%	1	16,67%
MS /SKP /DKP	23	82,14%	21	100,00%	6	100,00%
MS ×5,6 mmol/l/DM	14	50,00%	18	85,71% ^{a*}	6	100,00% ^{a*}
MS						
0						
1	1	3,57%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
2	5	17,86%	1	4,76%	0	0,00%
3	9	32,14%	5	23,81%	2	33,33%
4	8	28,57%	5	23,81%	3	50,00%
5	5	17,86%	10	47,62%	1	16,67%

* – p<0.05

a – vs

, c – vs

MS

NAFLD

6.10. Резултати ултразвучног прегледа јетре

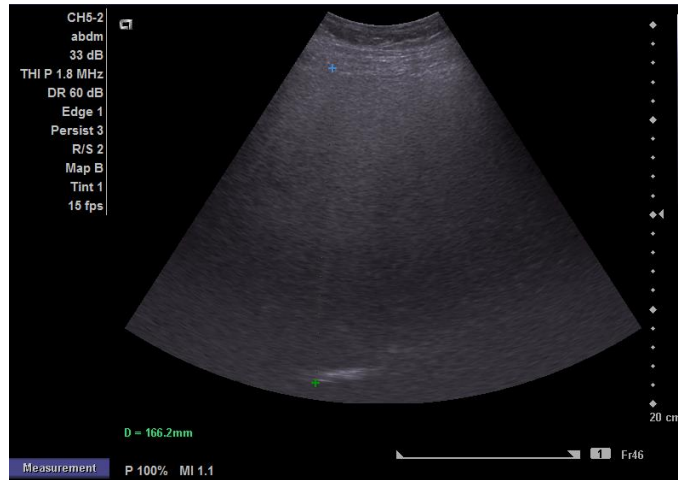
UZ
I
UZ
II
(C 4.), III,
UZ (C 5.).



3. I.



4. II.



5. , III.

NAFLD , 23 (41,82%),
 III , 20 (36,36%) UZ
 II 12 (21,82%) I .
 Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA ,
 , LDL , OS, BMI ($p < 0,05$), HOMA-IR TT ($p < 0,01$)
 (33.).
 - Mann-Whitney ,
 , NAFLD
 II BMI
 I , I
 , $33,26 \pm 4,16$ (33,29) vs. $29,85 \pm 3,11$ (33,26) kg/m^2 ($p < 0,05$). ,
 UZ III , UZ
 I , OS ($109,26 \pm 7,76$
 vs. $100,75 \pm 6,15$ cm) BMI ($34,01 \pm 4,12$ vs. $29,85 \pm 3,11$ kg/m^2) ($p < 0,01$).
 UZ
 III , UZ
 II ($p < 0,05$) UZ I ($p < 0,001$).
 UZ I
 HOMA-IR

UZ II (p<0,01) III (p<0,05). UZ I (p<0,05). , ALP, GGT, , CRP, (33.). 33. , NAFLD UZ

	NAFLD UZ I	n=12	NAFLD UZ II	n=20	NAFLD UZ III	n=23
()	48,00 ± 15,18	53	50,80 ± 12,74	54	48,65 ± 12,36	52
(mmol/l)	5,49 ± 0,93	5,35	7,10 ± 2,97	^{a*} 6,00	6,64 ± 2,24	^{a*} 6,10
($\mu\text{mol/l}$) ^{a*}	22,92 ± 8,16	22	48,03 ± 33,13	^{a**} 35,40	39,92 ± 29,15	^{a*} 30,00
HOMA-IR ^{**}	5,61 ± 2,12	5,16	18,11 ± 21,99	^{a**} 8,50	14,01 ± 20,03	^{a*} 7,92
($\mu\text{mol/l}$)	350,86 ± 95,67	336,65	382,27 ± 106,38	375,25	376,52 ± 85,07	381,3
UBIL ($\mu\text{mol/l}$)	11,15 ± 2,7	11,6	14,23 ± 7,15	12,1	12,38 ± 5,23	12,2
DBIL ($\mu\text{mol/l}$)	1,78 ± 0,47	1,8	2,45 ± 1,44	2,1	2,28 ± 0,89	2,1
(g/l)	45,06 ± 2,57	44,85	44,87 ± 3,29	44,85	45,33 ± 3,26	46
HOL (mmol/l)	6,27 ± 0,94	5,83	5,99 ± 0,98	6,17	5,54 ± 1,13	5,28
HDL (mmol/l)	1,25 ± 0,24	1,18	1,12 ± 0,22	1,08	1,12 ± 0,27	1,12
LDL (mmol/l)	4,15 ± 0,83	^{c*} 4,05	3,92 ± 0,9	3,95	3,41 ± 0,9	3,5
TG (mmol/l)	2,24 ± 1,25	1,83	2,32 ± 0,94	1,87	2,27 ± 1,23	1,96
AST (U/l)	38,51 ± 23,19	33,2	43,32 ± 26,89	35	38,30 ± 16,14	34,8
ALT (U/l)	50,04 ± 21,91	46,45	67,36 ± 61,87	54,55	57,74 ± 32,93	55,3
ALP (U/l)	72,26 ± 26,44	65,55	71,88 ± 28,34	61,8	71,61 ± 31,21	65,9
GGT (U/l)	84,10 ± 113,11	39,7	50,68 ± 50,56	35,1	59,41 ± 45,37	41,7
CRP (mg/l)	5,69 ± 4,9	4,15	7,11 ± 14,95	3,65	5,68 ± 7,65	3,2
($\mu\text{g/l}$)	151,88 ± 161,38	111,05	137,57 ± 100,73	129,95	148,78 ± 98,56	142,7
INR	1,02 ± 0,05	1,03	1,09 ± 0,08	^{a*} 1,08	1,08 ± 0,14	1,03
FIB (g/l)	4,46 ± 0,7	4,29	4,60 ± 1,31	4,28	4,36 ± 0,91	4,2
TR x10 ⁹ /l	245,17 ± 58,12	245,5	256,45 ± 79,25	237,5	229,43 ± 58,44	226
OS (cm) [*]	100,75 ± 6,15	101	106,40 ± 9	103,5	109,26 ± 7,76	^{a**} 107,00
TT(kg) ^{**}	82,10 ± 9,22	79,1	89,77 ± 13,59	91,5	99,63 ± 14,8	^{a***b*} 100,00
TV (m)	1,66 ± 0,12	1,66	1,64 ± 0,1	1,61	1,71 ± 0,12	^{b*} 1,72
BMI (kg/m ²) [*]	29,85 ± 3,11	29,27	33,26 ± 4,16	^{a*} 33,29	34,01 ± 4,12	^{a**} 34,22
SKP (mmHg)	132,92 ± 13,22	140	132,50 ± 15,6	130	143,48 ± 21,92	140
DKP (mmHg)	82,08 ± 10,33	80	83,00 ± 9,51	80	87,61 ± 11,57	90
AST/ALT	0,78 ± 0,26	0,69	0,80 ± 0,34	0,74	0,78 ± 0,39	0,63

a - vs UZ I, b - vs UZ II, c - vs UZ III,
* - p<0,05, ** - p<0,01, *** - p<0,001

UZ II III
 UZ I (p<0,05),
 3x2. ,
 UZ II UZ
 I (p<0,05), (34.).
 34. BMI UZ

	NAFLD UZ I, n=12		NAFLD UZ II, n=20		NAFLD UZ III, n=23	
	Broj	%	Broj	%	Broj	%
BMI (kg/m ²)						
BMI < 18,5 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
BMI o 18,5 kg/m ² 24,9 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
BMI o 25 kg/m ² 29,9 kg/m ²	8	66,67%	4	20,00%	5	21,74%
BMI x 30,0 kg/m ² *	4	33,33%	16	80% ^{a*}	18	78,26% ^{a*}
BMI (kg/m ²)		%		%		%
BMI o 30 kg/m ² 34,99 kg/m ²	3	25,00%	10	50,00% ^{ax*}	9	39,13% ^{ax*}
BMI o 35 kg/m ² 39,99 kg/m ²	1	8,33%	5	25,00%	7	30,43%
BMI 40 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	1	5,00%	2	8,70%

* – p<0,05

a ó vs.

I, xó

BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²

3x2

DM 2

NAFLD

UZ

(p<0,05) (35.).

35.

DM 2

NAFLD

UZ

	NAFLD UZ I, n=12		NAFLD UZ II, n=20		NAFLD UZ III, n=23	
*	5	41,56%	16	80,00% ^{a*}	19	82,61% ^{a*}
DM*	2	16,67%	10	50,00%	14	60,87% ^a

* – p<0,05, a ó vs. UZ

I

UZ II III (p<0,05).
 , DM 2 UZ
 III ,
 UZ I (p<0,05) (35.).
 NAFLD UZ II III p<0,05.
 NAFLD UZ III
 UZ II (36.).
 36. NAFLD UZ

	NAFLD UZ I, n=12		NAFLD UZ II, n=20		NAFLD UZ III, n=23	
	7	58,33%	15	75,00%	10	43,48%
	5	41,67%	5	25,00%	13	56,52% ^{b*}

* – p<0,05, b ó vs.

II

UZ II III (p<0,01) UZ
 I (37.).
 HDL-
 UZ I
 II (p<0,01) III UZ
 (p<0,05). DM 2
 III UZ ,
 UZ I (p<0,05) (T 37.)
 NAFLD UZ II III
 4 5
 UZ I (p<0,05) (37.).

37. NAFLD
UZ

	NAFLD UZ I, n=12		NAFLD UZ II, n=20		NAFLD UZ III, n=23	
MS	6	50,00%	20	100,00% ^{a**}	22	95,65% ^{a**}
MS						
MS (cm)	9	75,00%	18	90,00%	21	91,30%
MS HDL (mmol/l)	3	25,00%	15	75,00% ^{a**}	15	65,22% ^{a*}
MS TG (mmol/l)	7	58,33%	13	65,00%	16	69,57%
MS /SKP / DKP	10	83,33%	18	90,00%	22	95,65%
MS ×5,6 mmol/l/DM	5	41,67%	15	75,00%	18	78,26% ^{a*}
MS						
0	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
1	1	8,33%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
2	5	41,67%	0	0,00%	1	4,35%
3	3	25,00%	6	30,00%	7	30,43%
4	1	8,33%	9	45,00% ^{ax*}	6	26,09% ^{ax*}
5	2	16,67%	5	25,00%	9	39,13%

* – p<0,05, ** – p<0,01,
a – vs UZ I, x ó

4 i 5

MS

6.10.1. Предиктори ултразвучног налаза масне јетре

6.10.1.1. Резултати униваријантне логистичке регресионе анализе

NAFLD (UZ II III) : BMI, MS, MS, MS HDL (p<0,01), , HOMA-IR, OS, TT, , DM 2 MS DM 2 (p<0,05). MS UZ 42 (IP 4,28–411,97), MS HDL 6,92 (IP 1,61–29,80), 7,56 (IP 1,85–30,86), 5,63 (IP 1,20–26,41), 10,67 (IP 1,12–101,34), DM 2 6,32 (1,23–32,34), 6,12 (IP

1,54–24,37), MS DM 2
 4,62 (IP 1,20–17,79) (38.).

38. OR

	OR	95% IP		p
()	1,01	0,96	1,06	0,6939
	1,01	0,28	3,69	0,9904
(mmol/l)	2,23	0,98	5,07	0,0558
(mu/l)	1,08	1,01	1,16	*0,0248
HOMAIR	1,39	1,04	1,86	*0,0250
(μmol/l)	1,00	1,00	1,01	0,3567
UBIL (μmol/l)	1,08	0,95	1,23	0,2612
DBIL (μmol/l)	2,12	0,86	5,19	0,1021
(g/l)	1,01	0,82	1,24	0,9537
HOL (mmol/l)	0,61	0,32	1,17	0,1386
HDL (mmol/l)	0,12	0,01	1,80	0,1233
LDL (mmol/l)	0,52	0,24	1,13	0,1002
TG (mmol/l)	1,04	0,58	1,88	0,8868
AST (U/l)	1,00	0,97	1,04	0,7637
ALT (U/l)	1,01	0,99	1,03	0,4031
ALP (U/l)	1,00	0,98	1,02	0,9552
GGT (U/l)	0,99	0,99	1,00	0,2247
CRP (mg/l)	1,01	0,94	1,08	0,8467
(μg/l)	1,00	0,99	1,00	0,8208
FIB (g/l)	1,02	0,54	1,92	0,9569
TR x10 ⁹ /l	1,00	0,99	1,01	0,8832
OS (cm)	1,16	1,03	1,31	*0,0150
TT (kg)	1,08	1,02	1,14	*0,0115
BMI (kg/m ²)	1,34	1,07	1,67	***0,0094
	5,63	1,20	26,41	*0,0285
	10,67	1,12	101,34	*0,0393
	7,56	1,85	30,86	0,0049
SKP (mmHg)	1,02	0,98	1,06	0,3675
DKP (mmHg)	1,03	0,97	1,09	0,3326
	6,12	1,54	24,37	*0,0101
DM	6,32	1,23	32,34	*0,0270
MS OS (cm)	3,25	0,62	17,15	0,1648
MS HDL (mmol/l)	6,92	1,61	29,80	***0,0094
MS TG (mmol/l)	1,48	0,40	5,50	0,5587
MS /SKP / DKP	2,67	0,39	18,17	0,3164
MS ×5,6 mmol/l/DM	4,62	1,20	17,79	*0,0261
MS	3,27	1,47	7,29	***0,0037
MS	42,00	4,28	411,97	***0,0013

* – p<0,05, ** – p<0,01, *** – p<0,001

MS 3,27 (IP 1,47–7,29), HOMA-IR 39% (IP 1,04–1,86),
 BMI 34% (IP 1,07–1,67), S 16% (IP 1,03–1,31), 8% (IP 1,01–1,16),
 TT 1kg UZ 8% (IP
 1,02–1,14) (38.).

39.).

HDL UZ MS

39. OR

	OR	95% IP		p
TT (kg)	1,12	1,02	1,22	*0,0180
	15,25	1,97	118,25	**0,0091
MS HDL (mmol/l)	7,25	1,21	43,30	*0,0298
Constant	0,00			0,0126

* – p<0,05, ** – p<0,01, R² = 0,5319

53,19% UZ
 (R² = 0,5319). R
 HDL
 MS, IP
 (39.).

6.11. Патохистолошка анализа биопсијских узорака пацијената
NAFLD групе

16 (29,09%)

Brunt [144].

NAFLD, 4 (25%)

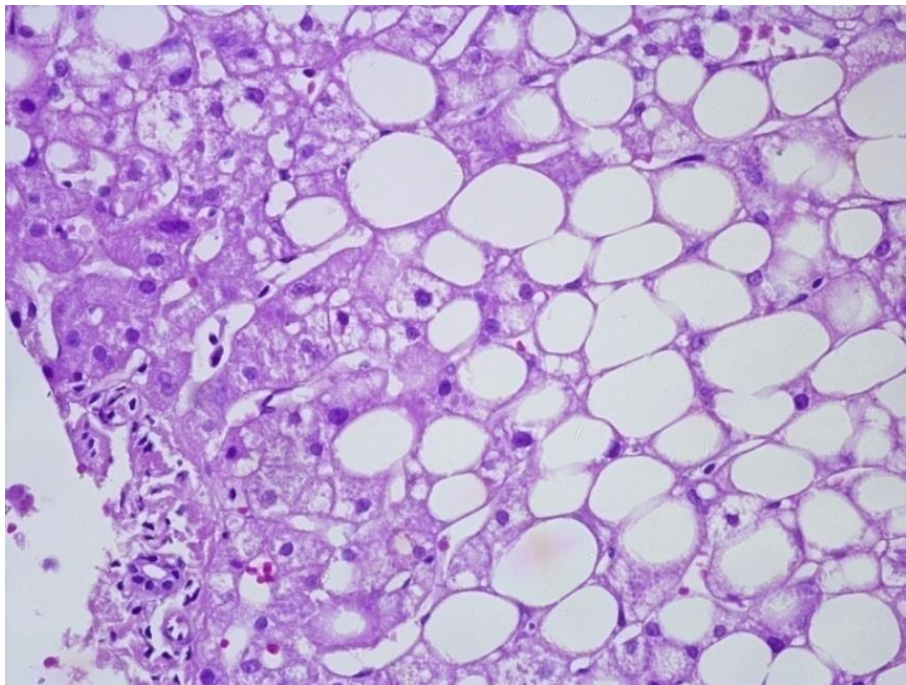
(6.),

(NASH)

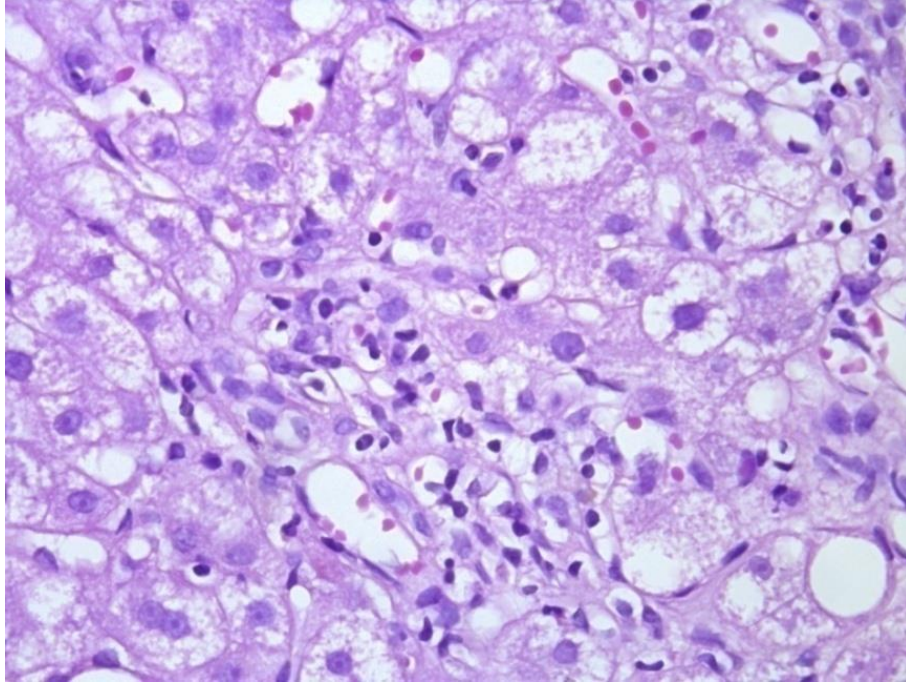
(,
)

75 %

(7. 8.).

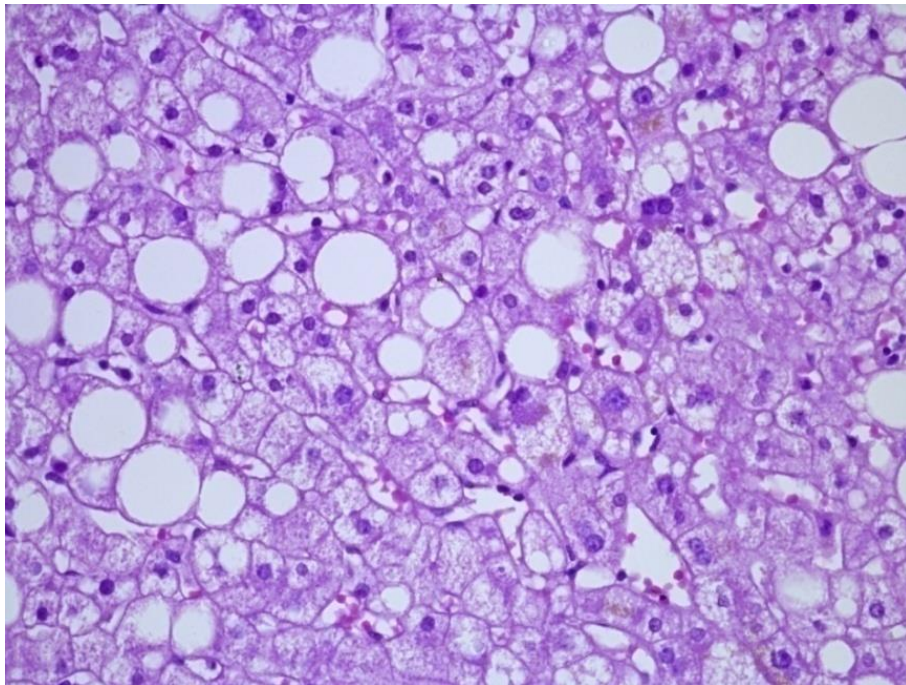


6. Steatosis hepatis. HE, x 40



7. Steatohepatitis.
x 40

. HE,



8. o i Mallory hijalin. HE, objektiv x 10

, 56,25%
 (1), 12,5%
 (2) (6,25%)
 (3).
 (šbridgingō) (T 40.).

40.

NAFLD

Brunt .

	n=16	n %
1, 5% - 33%	7	43,75%
2, 33% - 66%	7	43,75%
3, >66%	2	12,5%
	3	18,75%
	6	37,5%
	7	43,75%
200x) (
	3	18,75%
1=1	9	56,25%
2=2-4	3	18,75%
3=>4	1	6,25%
	6	37,5%
	7	43,75%
	3	18,75%
	0	0
0	4	25%
1,	9	56,25%
2,	2	12,5%
3,	1	6,25%
0	13	81,25%
/	0	0%
	2	12,5%
	1	6,25%
	0	0%

NASH
 , HOMA-IR, , AST, ALT,
 ALP, GGT, CRP, , OS, TT, BMI, SKP, DKP (p<0,001),
 LDL (p<0,01), ,
 (p<0,05) . NASH
 HOMA-IR
 (p<0,05) (T 41).

41. ,
 , NASH

	, n=31		(.), n=4		NASH, n=12	
()	47,84 ± 10,08	49	48 ± 15,3	48,5	48,75 ± 11,76	49
(mmol/l)	5 ± 0,74	5	5,5 ± 1,07	5,6	6,12 ± 0,84	a*** 5,90
(mu/l)	12,41 ± 4,37	13	20 ± 5,29	a** 21,00	33,45 ± 17,28	a*** 28,50
HOMAIR	2,77 ± 1,07	2,88	4,72 ± 0,68	a** 4,89	9,31 ± 5,58	a*** b* 7,52
(µmol/l)	239,98 ± 56,57	237,4	373,1 ± 89,55	a** 373,05	353,21 ± 73,07	a*** 338,90
UBIL (µmol/l)	10,17 ± 2,91	9,9	9,3 ± 3,24	9,6	15,68 ± 5,38	a** b* 13,90
DBIL (µmol/l)	1,81 ± 0,54	1,6	1,55 ± 0,54	1,65	2,59 ± 0,92	a* 2,35
(g/l)	44,05 ± 3,84	44,9	43,2 ± 2,72	43,45	44,69 ± 2,45	44,75
HOL (mmol/l)	5,16 ± 1,08	5,12	5,98 ± 0,8	5,76	5,91 ± 0,78	a* 6,23
HDL (mmol/l)	1,28 ± 0,28	1,34	1,29 ± 0,21	1,21	1,13 ± 0,25	1,22
LDL (mmol/l)	3,26 ± 0,87	3,3	4,08 ± 0,82	4,05	4,05 ± 0,55	a** 4,00
TG (mmol/l)	1,2 ± 0,37	1,08	2,24 ± 1,39	1,91	1,75 ± 0,33	a*** 1,79
AST (U/l)	20,84 ± 4,25	20,1	45,1 ± 39,33	a* 28,15	49,48 ± 31,92	a*** 39,20
ALT (U/l)	16,85 ± 6,23	16,1	45,23 ± 24,37	a** 36,75	81,59 ± 74,38	a*** 51,40
ALP (U/l)	55,5 ± 16,56	49,8	72,2 ± 40,28	58,65	85,54 ± 30,69	a*** 74,10
GGT (U/l)	19,45 ± 14,97	14,7	173 ± 173,2	a** 116,25	71,58 ± 55,02	a*** 62,15
CRP (mg/l)	1,69 ± 1,63	1,1	8,53 ± 7,89	a* 6,95	8,12 ± 10,06	a*** 3,75
(µg/l)	45,65 ± 28,17	39,3	181,8 ± 291,6	46,45	126,46 ± 77,84	a*** 108,90
INR	1,08 ± 0,08	1,06	1,09 ± 0,1	1,05	1,11 ± 0,14	1,1
FIB (g/l)	3,48 ± 0,86	3,55	4,77 ± 0,92	a** 4,58	4,27 ± 0,99	a* 4,17
TR x10 ⁹ /l	c* 253,90 ± 50,48	261	215 ± 39,87	219	219,33 ± 32,54	220,5
OS (cm)	78,87 ± 7,18	79	102,5 ± 7,05	a*** 101,50	104,33 ± 9,07	a*** 103,50
TT (kg)	65 ± 8,9	62	84,75 ± 12,53	a** 85,00	85,95 ± 13,99	a*** 85,70
TV (m)	1,7 ± 0,09	1,68	1,67 ± 0,13	1,64	1,64 ± 0,11	1,6
BMI (kg/m ²)	22,52 ± 2,08	22,77	30,4 ± 4,25	a** 30,11	31,85 ± 4,7	a*** 30,17
SKP (mmHg)	116,45 ± 13,86	120	137,5 ± 17,08	a* 135,00	145,83 ± 23,53	a*** 140,00
DKP (mmHg)	72,9 ± 9,98	70	87,5 ± 5	a** 90,00	85,83 ± 8,75	a*** 90,00
AST/ALT	/ ± /	/	0,92 ± 0,33	0,89	0,75 ± 0,37	0,62

* - p<0,05, ** - p<0,01, *** - p<0,001

a - vs , b - vs , c - vs NASH

OS ($p < 0,001$), HOMA-IR, L, GGT, BMI, DKP ($p < 0,01$), SKP, AST CRP ($p < 0,05$) NASH ($p < 0,05$) (41.).

NASH ($p < 0,001$). NASH ($p < 0,05$) NASH ($p < 0,001$) (42.).

NASH MS (91,67% vs. 9,68%) ($p < 0,001$). SKP / DKP DM NASH ($p < 0,001$). NASH DM 2 MS (p<0,01) MS HDL (p<0,05). NASH MS, 4 5 MS (p<0,001) (42.). 50% (p<0,001) (p<0,05) (42.).

42.
, NASH

	, n=31		(.), n=4		NASH, n=12	
	21	67,74%	3	75,00%	8	66,67%
	10	32,36%	1	25,00%	4	33,33%
BMI < 18,5kg/m ²	1	3,23%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
BMI 18,5 kg/m ² 24,9 kg/m ²	29	93,55%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
BMI 25 kg/m ² 29,9 kg/m ²	1	3,23%	2	50,00% ^{ax***}	6	50,00% ^{ax***}
BMI × 30,0 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	2	50,00%	6	50,00%
	31	100,00%	2	50,00%	6	50,00%
BMI 30 kg/m ² 34,99 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	1	25,00% ^{ay*}	4	33,33% ^{ay***}
BMI 35 kg/m ² 39,99 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	1	25,00%	1	8,33%
BMI 40 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	1	8,33%
	4	12,90%	2	50,0%	7	58,33% ^{az**}
DM	0	0,00%	1	25,00%	4	33,33% ^{az**}
MS	3	9,68%	2	50,00%	11	91,67% ^{az***}
MS						
MS (cm)	0	0,00%	3	75,00% ^{az***}	10	83,33% ^{az***}
MS HDL (mmol/l)	9	29,03%	2	50,00%	8	66,67% ^{az*}
S TG (mmol/l)	5	16,13%	3	75,00% ^{az*}	7	58,33% ^{az**}
MS /SKP / DKP	9	29,03%	3	75,00%	11	91,67% ^{az***}
MS ×5,6 mmol/l/DM	5	16,13%	2	50,00%	9	75,00% ^{az***}
MS						
0	14	45,16%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
1	9	32,26%	1	25,00%	0	0,00%
2	5	12,90%	1	25,00%	1	8,33%
3	3	9,68%	0	0,00%	3	25,00% ^{az***}
4	0	0,00%	0	50,00%	6	50,00% ^{aw***}
5	0	0,00%	2	16,67%	2	16,67%

* – p<0,05, ** – p<0,01, *** – p<0,001

a – vs

x –

y –

z –

w –

3, 4 5

S

4 5

S

6.12. Квантитативно мерење цитокератина-18 у крвној плазми.

18

NAFLD

43.

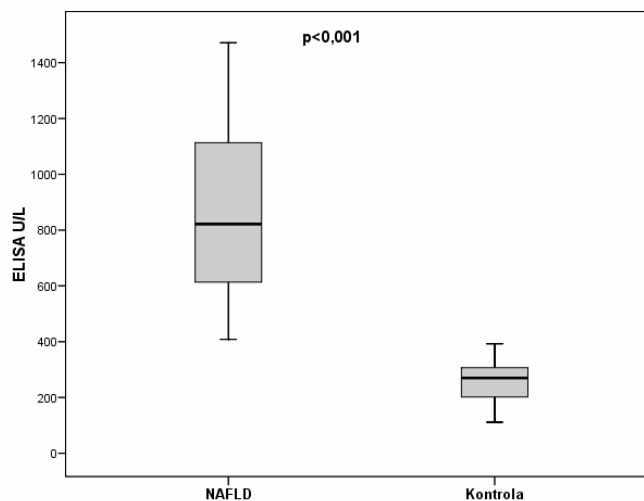
1.

43. CK-18
NAFLD

	, n=31		NAFLD, n=55	
CK-18 (U/L)	258,58 ± 79,39	270	879,81 ± 248,50	***964,50

*** – p<0,001

-18
NAFLD
(879,81±248,50 vs.
258,58±79,39) (p<0,001) (43. 1.).



1. Box-plot

CK-18 NAFLD

44. CK-18
NAFLD

	CK-18 (U/L)	
NAFLD , n=39	859,10 ± 351,70	741,50
, n=4	716,38 ± 213,62	651,00
NASH, n=12	998,29 ± 223,80	*1007,50

* – p<0,05

-18

NASH

(998,29±223,80 vs. 716,38±213,62) (p<0,05)

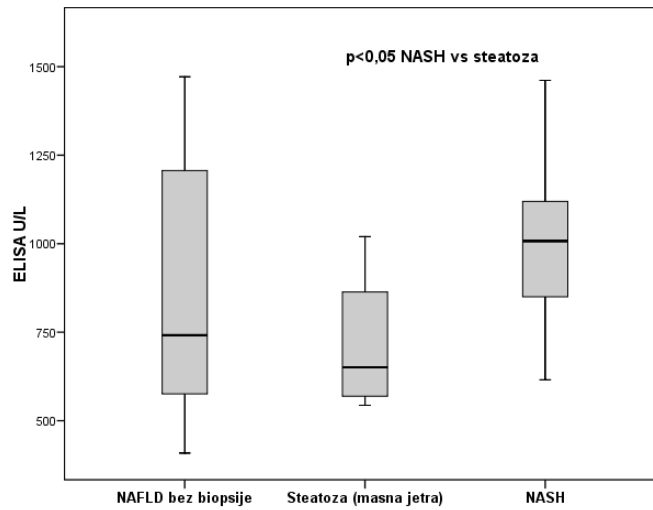
NAFLD

-18 NAFLD

859,10±351,70. Kruskal-Wallis

CK-18

(44. 2.).



2. Box-plot

CK-18

NAFLD

45.

CK-18

NASH

NAFLD

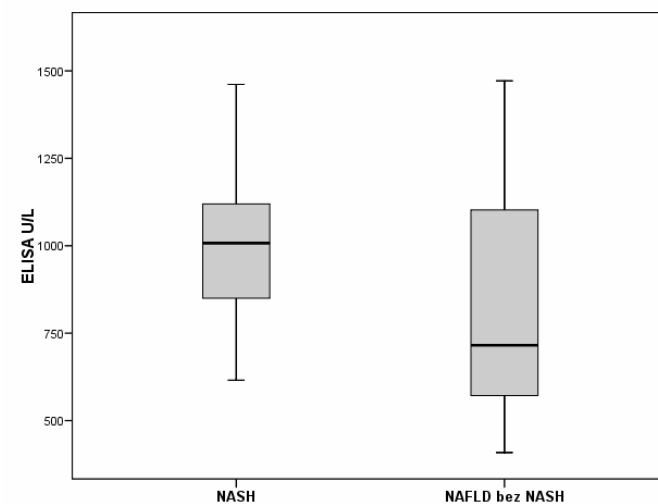
	NAFLD	NASH, n=43	NASH, n=12	
CK-18 (U/L)	845,83 ± 341,95	715,5	998,29 ± 223,80	*1007,50

NASH

-18

NAFLD

0,05 (p=0,0622) (45. 3.).

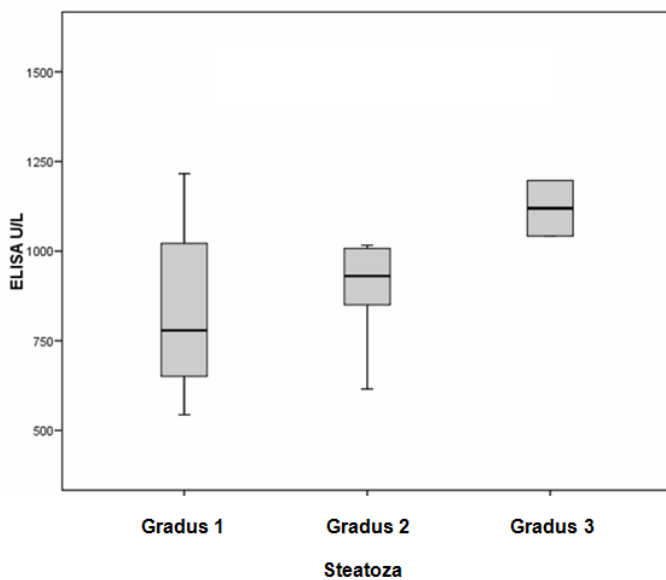


3. Box-plot ELISA NASH non-NASH
NAFLD

46. CK-18 NAFLD

	. 1, n=7		. 2, n=7		.3, n=2	
CK-18 (U/L)	840,50 ± 250,54	779,5	960,36 ± 259,29	930,40	1119,50 ± 109,6	1119,5

. Kruskal Wallis (p<0,05), Mann-Whitney (46. -18 CK-18 4.).



4. Box-plot

CK-18

NAFLD

47.

CK-18

NAFLD

	. 0, n=3	. 1, n=9	. 2, n=3
CK-18 (U/L)	615,17 ± 83,6	900,94 ± 143,3	1143,17 ± 110,11
	595	^{a*} 930,50	^{b*a**} 1197,00

* - p<0,05, ** - p<0,01

- vs. 0, - vs. 1

CK-18

, Kruskal Wallis

CK-18

(p<0,05).

-

CK-18

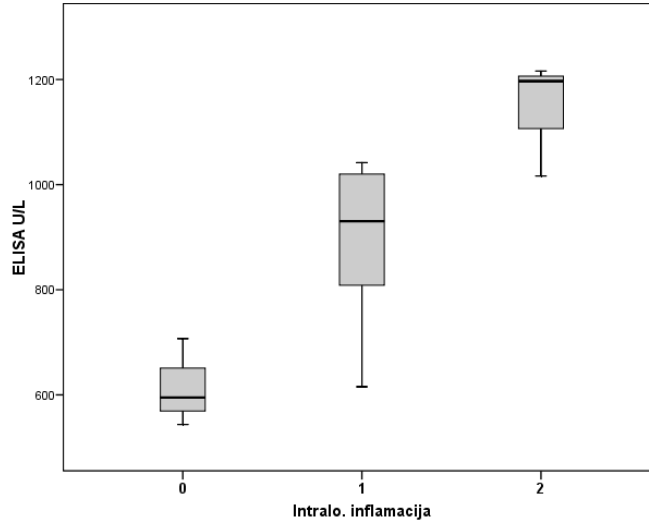
(p<0,05),

(p<0,01).

CK-18

(p<0,05)

(47. 5.).



5. Box-plot

CK-18

NAFLD

48.

CK-18

NAFLD

	0, n=3		, n=6		, n=7				
CK-18 (U/L)	615,17	± 83,6	595	884,7	± 157,1	^{a*} 911,00	1098,8	± 215,9	^{a**} 1023,00

* - p<0,05, ** - p<0,01 a - vs. 0

CK-18

. ANOVOM

CK-18 (p<0,01).

-

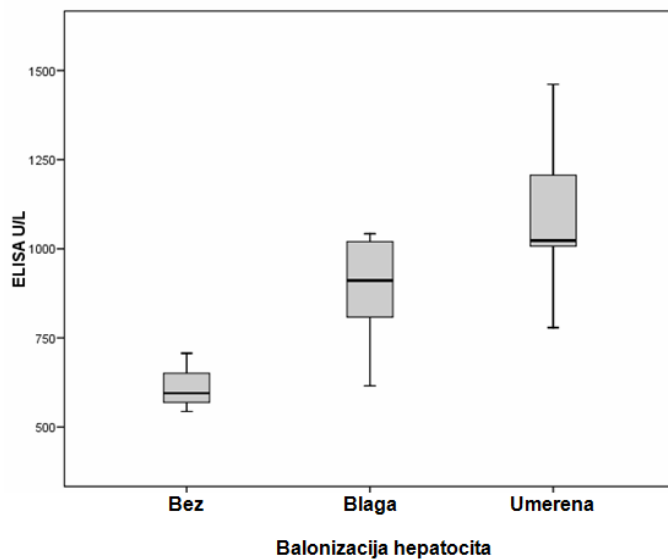
CK-18

(p<0,05),

(p<0,01) (

48.

6.).



6. Box-plot

CK-18

NAFLD

49.

CK-18

NAFLD

	0, n=13		2, n=2	
CK-18 (U/L)	855,81 ± 199,57	891,5	1129,00 ± 123,04	*1129,00

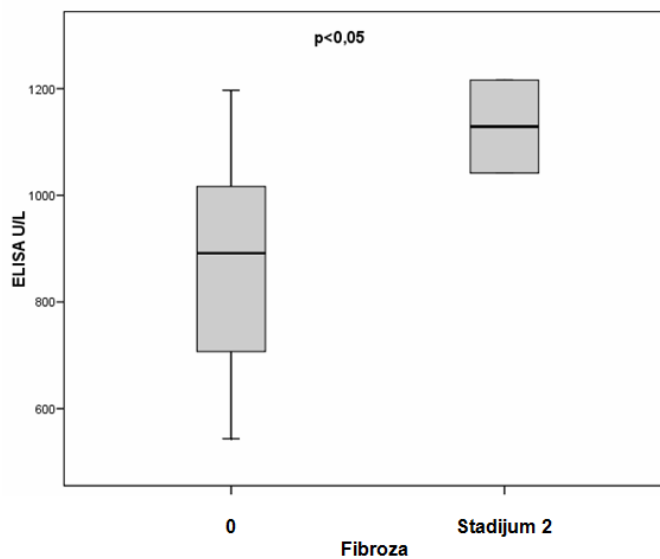
* – p<0,05,

Mann-Whitney

CK-18

(1129,00±123,00 vs. 855,81±199,57) (p<0,05) (49.

7.).



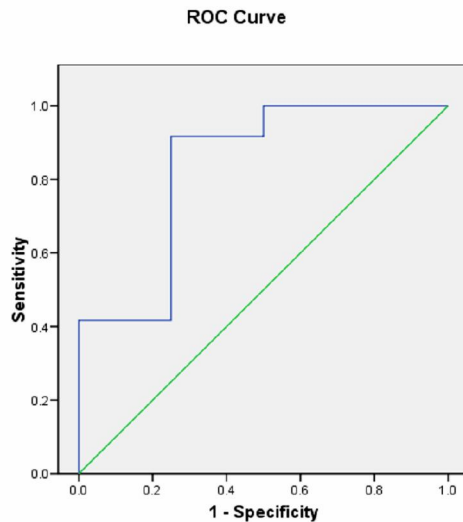
7. Box-plot

CK-18

6.12.1. ROC анализа предиктивних вредности CK-18 у процени присуства NASH у NAFLD групи биопсираних пацијената

9. ROC (. receiver operating characteristic)

CK-18	NASH	
NAFLD.	0,83	0,13
	(p=0,0523)	95%
	(0.57 1.10)	.
	66,67%,	75%, 50%
	91,67%	.
ROC		
CK-18.	CK-18 743	92%,
	75% (50.).	



9. ROC NASH
 NAFLD CK-18

50.
 NASH CK-18

ELISA			±
542,50	1,0000	0,0000	1,000
569,25	1,0000	0,2500	1,250
605,25	1,0000	0,5000	1,500
661,25	0,9167	0,5000	1,417
743,00	0,9167	0,7500	1,667
793,75	0,8333	0,7500	1,583
850,00	0,7500	0,7500	1,500
911,00	0,6667	1,0000	1,417
964,50	0,5833	1,0000	1,333
1007,50	0,5000	1,0000	1,250
1018,25	0,4167	1,0000	1,167
1021,50	0,4167	1,0000	1,417
1032,50	0,3333	1,0000	1,333
1119,50	0,2500	1,0000	1,250
1206,50	0,1667	1,0000	1,167
1338,75	0,0833	1,0000	1,083
1462,50	0,0000	1,0000	1,000

18

(p<0,01),

СК-

SKP (p<0,05)

(51.).

51.

СК-18

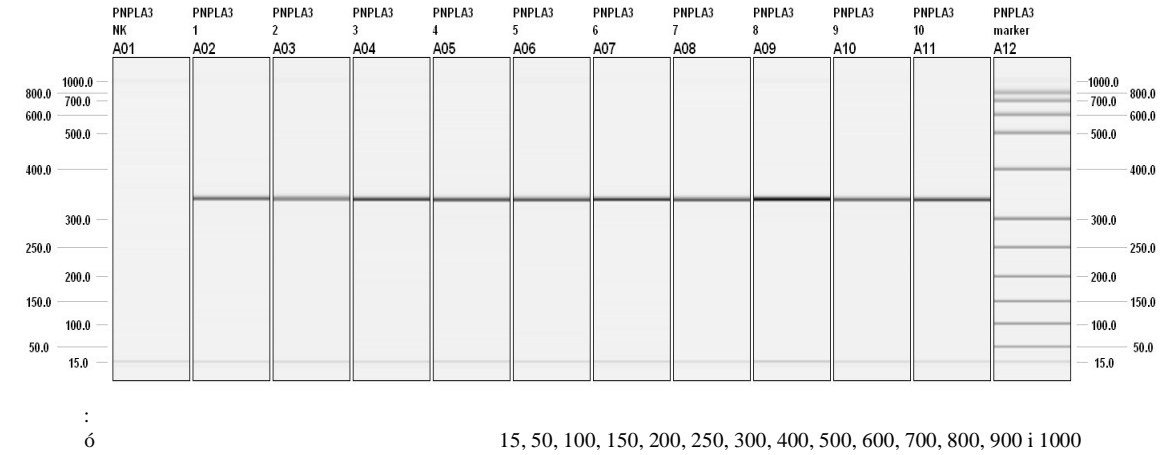
NAFLD

	r
()	0,37**
(mmol/l)	0,36**
(mu/l)	0,23
HOMAIR	0,24
(μmol/l)	0,15
UBIL (μmol/l)	-0,04
DBIL (μmol/l)	0,05
(g/l)	-0,11
HOL (mmol/l)	-0,13
HDL (mmol/l)	-0,15
LDL (mmol/l)	-0,11
TG (mmol/l)	-0,05
AST (U/l)	0,11
ALT (U/l)	-0,01
ALP (U/l)	0,18
GGT (U/l)	-0,12
CRP (mg/l)	0,09
(μg/l)	-0,03
FIB (g/l)	0,28*
TR x10 ⁹ /l	-0,16
OS (cm)	0,23
TT (kg)	0,15
TV (m)	-0,14
BMI (kg/m ²)	0,25
SKP (mmHg)	0,29*
DKP (mmHg)	0,23
AST/ALT	0,08

* – p<0,05, ** – p<0,01

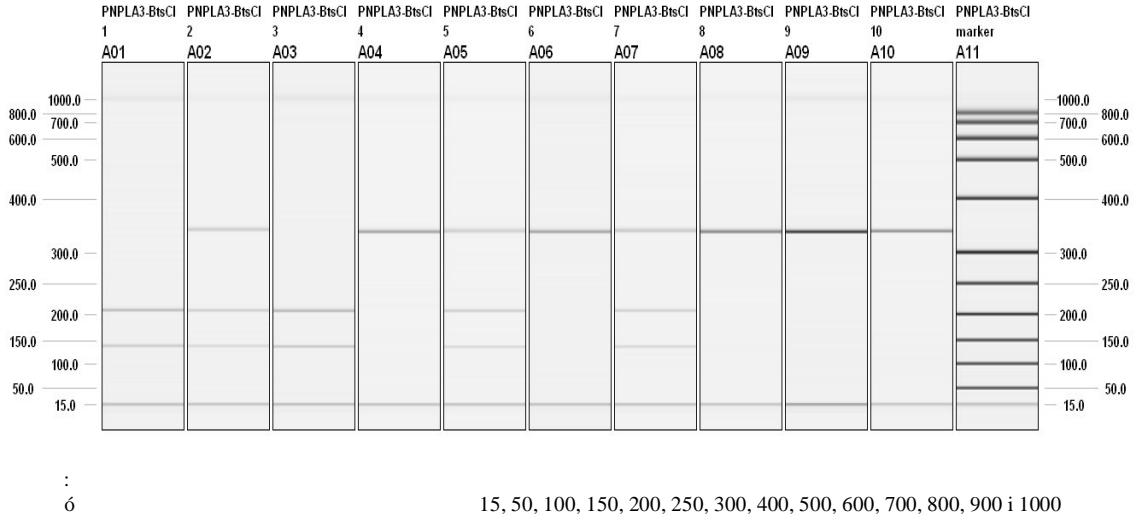
6.13. Резултати молекуларног испитивања, доказ полиморфизма
PNPLA3 rs738409 (C10109G)

DNK 86 PCR ,
 PCR 333 bp,
 (10.).



15, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 i 1000
 NK 6 1 6 10 PCR . PCR DNK 333 bp.
 10. DNK (1. 10.),
 333 bp

PCR
 BtsCI (New England Biolabs)
 (C10109C), (C10109G)
 (G10109G). DNK
 333 bp 200 bp 133 bp,
 333 bp, 200 bp 133 bp,
 333 bp. PNPLA3 rs738409
 (11.).



NK ó
 : 1 i 3, (C10109C),
 : 2, 5 i 7, (C10109G) i
 : 4, 6, 8, 9 i 10, (G10109G).

11. PNPLA3 rs738409,
 (1. 10.), BtsCI, PCR-RFLP
 23 (26,74%)
 (CC), 25 (29,07%) (CG) 38 (44,19%)
 (GG) (52.).

52. NAFLD

	, n=31		NAFLD, n=55		, n=86	
C/C	10	32,26%	13	23,64%	23	26,74%
C/G	9	29,03%	16	29,09%	25	29,07%
G/G	12	38,71%	26	47,27%	38	44,19%

13 (23,64%) NAFLD CC , 16
 (29,09%) , CG 26 (47,27%)
 , GG. 10 (32,26%) CC
 , 9 (29,03%) CG 12 GG
 (38,71%). (GG)

NAFLD ($\chi^2=0,58, p=0,4453$),

NAFLD (52.).

NAFLD 42 (76,36%)
21(67,74%) .

G ,
G NAFLD ,
G

NAFLD ($\chi^2=1,20, p=0,2732, OR=1,42; 0,72<OR<2,80$) (53.).

53. G (C/G G/G)

NAFLD

		n=31	NAFLD	n=55
C/C	10	32,26%	13	23,64%
C/G ili G/G	21	67,74%	42	76,36%

NAFLD (NAFLD ,

) (GG)
(75%), NASH (58,33%),
() (41,03%), (38,71%).

(C/C) NAFLD

NAFLD ($\chi^2=4,99, p=0,5452$) (54.).

54. NAFLD

	, n=31		NAFLD, bb. n=39		, n=4		NASH, n=12	
C/C	10	32,26%	12	30,77%	0	0,00%	1	8,33%
C/G	9	29,03%	11	28,21%	1	25,00%	4	33,33%
G/G	12	38,71%	16	41,03%	3	75,00%	7	58,33%

NAFLD (100%) G , 1 C/G 3 G/G
 . NASH 11(91,67%) G , 4 (33,33%)
 C/G , 7 (58,33%) G/G ,
 (C/C). (C/C)
 , NASH ,
 NAFLD
 ($\chi^2=4,34, p=0,2270$) (55.).

55. G (C/G G/G)
 NAFLD

	, n=31		NAFLD, bb. n=39		, n=4		NASH, n=12	
C/C	10	32,26%	12	30,77%	0	0,00%	1	8,33%
C/G ili G/G	21	67,74%	27	69,23%	4	100,00%	11	91,67%

G/G
 S (44,51±26,18), S
 C/G (41,83±18,65).
 S
 C/C (29,46±10,51) ($p<0,05$).
 L G/G (69,07±53,69)
 C/C
 (41,14±27,06) ($p<0,05$).
 C/G ,
 C/C ($p<0,05$) (56.).
 -18 NAFLD
 C/G , C/C
 ,
 CK-18 (56.).

56.

NAFLD

	C/C, n=13		C/G, n=16		G/G, n=26	
()	48,23 ± 12,92	51	50,88 ± 13,9	55,5	48,85 ± 12,8	52
(mmol/l)	5,95 ± 1,15	5,5	6,08 ± 1,2	5,65	7,15 ± 3,17	6,15
(mu/l)	28,12 ± 12,2	28	36,88 ± 18,1	30,4	46,08 ± 37,64	28
HOMAIR	7,7 ± 4,12	6,6	10,18 ± 5,93	7,42	18,79 ± 26,2	7,72
(µmol/l)	382,76 ± 132,15	377	398,6 ± 71,19	381,5	352,4 ± 83,51	363,7
UBIL (µmol/l)	12,67 ± 6,77	10,7	12,09 ± 5,63	10,2	13,27 ± 5,25	12,7
DBIL (µmol/l)	2,22 ± 1,58	1,7	2,19 ± 0,91	2	2,26 ± 0,91	2,15
(g/l)	44,45 ± 3,26	44,8	45,32 ± 2,89	45,05	45,3 ± 3,19	45,7
HOL (mmol/l)	5,96 ± 1,25	5,81	5,71 ± 0,94	5,48	5,91 ± 1,07	5,93
HDL (mmol/l)	1,1 ± 0,24	1,1	1,09 ± 0,27	1,13	1,21 ± 0,23	1,18
LDL (mmol/l)	3,84 ± 0,99	3,7	3,65 ± 0,8	3,75	3,78 ± 0,99	3,9
TG (mmol/l)	2,21 ± 1,26	1,88	2,17 ± 0,72	1,97	2,39 ± 1,27	1,86
AST (U/l)	29,46 ± 10,51	28	41,83 ± 18,65	^{a*} 34,90	44,51 ± 26,18	^{a*} 36,50
ALT (U/l)	41,14 ± 27,06	29,1	59,08 ± 33,29	52,85	69,07 ± 53,69	^{a*} 56,40
ALP (U/l)	71,07 ± 25,87	65,9	62,54 ± 14,48	62,85	77,97 ± 35,12	63,25
GGT (U/l)	40,92 ± 30,28	30,6	51,34 ± 36,03	35,55	78,3 ± 89,04	44,75
CRP (mg/l)	12,25 ± 19,52	5,9	3,39 ± 2,04	3,15	4,91 ± 4,65	3,65
(µg/l)	113,86 ± 75,25	108,2	164,1 ± 111,3	132	149,6 ± 129,9	128,3
INR	1,06 ± 0,09	1,06	1,09 ± 0,13	1,06	1,07 ± 0,1	1,04
FIB (g/l)	4,7 ± 1,53	4,52	4,61 ± 0,63	4,68	4,27 ± 0,9	4,16
TR x10 ⁹ /l [*]	279,08 ± 77,47	^{bc*} 257,00	225,9 ± 46,19	215,5	234,9 ± 66,98	228,5
OS (cm)	105,46 ± 6,77	105	108,7 ± 8,62	109	105,4 ± 9,09	102,5
TT (kg)	87,82 ± 11,51	84	98,71 ± 18,04	99,5	90,42 ± 13,26	90,5
TV (m) [*]	1,6 ± 0,08	1,57	1,71 ± 0,13	^{a*} 1,70	1,69 ± 0,1	^{a*} 1,68
BMI (kg/m ²)	34,24 ± 4,01	33,3	33,63 ± 3,81	34,01	31,62 ± 4,32	31,14
SKP (mmHg)	131,15 ± 10,83	130	144,7 ± 23,56	140	135,6 ± 17,34	135
DKP (mmHg)	83,08 ± 6,3	80	88,75 ± 11,03	^{a*} 90,00	83,08 ± 11,84	85
CK-18 U/L	751,58 ± 338,99	615,50	980,4 ± 330,3	950,8	880,5 ± 302,6	882,3
AST/ALT	0,86 ± 0,34	0,78	0,78 ± 0,3	0,68	0,75 ± 0,37	0,63

* – p<0,05, ** – p<0,01, *** – p<0,001

a – vs C/C, b – vs C/G, c – vs G/G

NAFLD

DM 2,

(57.).

57.
NAFLD

	C/C, n=13		C/G, n=16		G/G, n=26	
	10	76,92%	8	50,00%	14	53,85%
	3	23,08%	8	50,00%	12	46,15%
BMI < 18,5kg/m ²	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
BMI 18,5 kg/m ² 24,9 kg/m ²	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
BMI 25 kg/m ² 29,9 kg/m ²	2	15,38%	4	25,00%	11	42,31%
BMI > 30,0 kg/m ²	11	84,62%	12	75,00%	15	57,69%
	C/C, n=13		C/G, n=16		G/G, n=26	
	2	15,38%	4	25,00%	11	42,31%
BMI 30 kg/m ² 34,99 kg/m ²	6	46,15%	6	37,50%	10	38,46%
BMI 35 kg/m ² 39,99 kg/m ²	3	23,08%	6	37,50%	4	15,38%
BMI 40 kg/m ²	2	15,38%	0	0,00%	1	3,85%
	9	69,23%	12	75,00%	19	73,08%
DM	8	61,54%	7	43,75%	11	42,31%
MS	12	92,31%	15	93,75%	21	80,77%
MS						
MS (cm)	12	92,31%	15	93,75%	21	80,77%
MS HDL (mmol/l)	9	69,23%	12	75,00%	12	46,15%
MS TG (mmol/l)	7	53,85%	11	68,75%	18	69,23%
MS /SKP / DKP	12	92,31%	15	93,75%	23	88,46%
MS ≥5,6 mmol/l/DM	9	69,23%	10	62,50%	19	73,08%
MS						
0	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
1	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	1	3,85%
2	1	7,69%	1	6,25%	4	15,38%
3	5	38,46%	4	25,00%	7	26,92%
4	3	23,08%	6	37,50%	7	26,92%
5	4	30,77%	5	31,25%	7	26,92%

* – p<0,05, ** – p<0,01, *** – p<0,001

C/C

, 10 GG 5

CG .

G , CG 3 GG .

NASH 11(91,67%) G , 4 (33,33%) CG

, 7 (58,33%) GG ,

CC.

NASH

G

GG

,
CG,
(bridging)

CG.

(58).

58.

	C/C, n=1		C/G, n=5		G/G, n=10	
I, 5% - 33%	0	0,00%	3	60,00%	4	40,00%
II, 33% - 66%	1	100,00%	2	40,00%	4	40,00%
III, >66%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	2	20,00%
	0	0,00%	1	20,00%	2	20,00%
	1	100,00%	0	0,00%	5	50,00%
	0	0,00%	4	80,00%	3	30,00%
	0	0,00%	1	20,00%	2	20,00%
1	1	100,00%	1	20,00%	7	70,00%
2-4	0	0,00%	2	40,00%	1	10,00%
>4	0	0,00%	1	20,00%	0	0,00%
0	1	100,00%	3	60,00%	9	90,00%
/	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
	0	0,00%	1	20,00%	1	10,00%
	0	0,00%	1	20,00%	0	0,00%

* - p<0,05, ** - p<0,01, *** - p<0,001

7. ДИСКУСИЈА

, ,

,

NAFLD

DM 2 ,

[184]

NAFLD

10-20%,

50% 90% BMI 35 kg/m².

NAFLD 2 DM 50%.

HDL

NAFLD

[2,7,8, 27, 185]

NAFLD

PNPLA3 ,

NAFLD/NASH [22,108,109,186, 187]

HCC [33,152,156,157,158,159]

NAFLD

[7, 38, 58, 59]

ALT

§ ð [8, 188]. 80% NAFLD

NASH [17, 116, 117] ALT,

NASH , NAFLD

NASH [189].

NAFLD

NASH, , HCC

[184].

NAFLD

R, c a RS ,

NAFLD

-18

NASH [102, 136, 137, 138, 139],

52 , 55 NAFLD,

§ ð. 31 ,

49 . 16 ,

6

. NAFLD 23
 (41,82%) 32 (58,18%). 10
 (32,26%) 21 (67,74%).
 NAFLD . NAFLD
 17 (30,91%) 38 (69,09%) .
 , 22 (40,00%)
 , 13 (23,64%) 3 (5,45%)
 . , 29
 . ,
 NAFLD (p<0,001).
 BMI (32,83±4,20 vs. 22,87±7,18 kg/m²) OS (106,36±8,44 vs. 78,87±7,18 cm)
 NAFLD
 (p<0,001).
 Leite . NAFLD
 BMI, OS (p<0,001)
 [20] Williams . 45,4%
 BMI (32,40±5,30 vs. 27,6±4,94 kg/m²)
 [16] . Rocha . 53% NAFLD
 , 40% , 30% 10 %
 [190] . Kirovski .
 BMI (28,7±5,9 vs. 24,8±3,6 kg/m²) OS (102,2±13,4
 vs. 86,9±13,1 cm) NAFLD (p<0,001) [191],
 .
 26 (47,27%) NAFLD DM
 2.
 NAFLD 18%
 45%. NAFLD
 , ,
 , ,
 - . DM 2

157, 192, 193] NAFLD DM 2 , [42, NAFLD ^[39,154] .

AST/ALT MS,

NAFLD DM 2, NASH ^[38, 41,43] .

NAFLD (72,73% vs. 12,90%), (137,18±18,60 vs. 116,45±13,86 mmHg) (84,73±10,69 vs. 72,90±9,98 mmHg) (p<0,001).

Hamaguchi (77,8±9,7 mmHg) (123,7±15,9 mmHg) NAFLD (p<0,001) ^[194]

Williams . 68,2 % NAFLD [16].

NAFLD ^[195] . NAFLD LDL , (p<0,05), ALP, (p<0,01), AST, ALT, GGT, , , , CRP, , HOMA-IR (p<0,001), HDL (p<0,05). INR,

NAFLD: , HOMA-IR, , TG, S , ALT,

GGT, CRP, , FIB, HOL, HDL , LDL , TT, MS, MS, SKP, DKP, OS.

NAFLD

[20, 42, 196, 197, 198]

NAFLD

42%-72% [199, 200]

NAFLD

, LDL

HDL

Lee [201] Kirovski [191]

NAFLD 16,02 , HOL 87%, LDL 85%, HDL NAFLD 87%.

NAFLD,

[202]

NAFLD

HOMA-IR

Salgado [203]

Önnerhag [204]

HOMA-IR

3,55

NAFLD.

(AST, ALT, GGT ALP),

ALT

NASH,

NAFLD

ALT

[117, 205]

AST/ALT

1

[38]

ALT

(p<0,001), GGT, S ALP (p<0,01).

S /ALT 0,68. NAFLD 0,79±0,34,

Hu . BMI, S, , G,

HDL , HOL, LDL ,

(, , , 2 DM)

NAFLD, [206].

NAFLD Leite .

ALT, TG OS ,

NAFLD 5 [20]. HDL

BMI

NAFLD Kirovski . [191].

Miyake .

, BMI, SKP DKP, S , ALT, GGT, ALP, HOL, TG, HDL

, LDL ,

NAFLD [207],

Bedogni . BMI, OS,

TG, , ALT HDL

NAFLD [5].

NAFLD 48 (87,27%)

MS. NAFLD

, MS (p<0,001).

NAFLD , 16 (29,09%) 3, 4 5 MS.

:

SKP / DKP 90,91%, 87,27%,

DM 69,9%, TG 65,45% HDL

60,00% ,

:

(p<0,01) HDL- DM 2 (p<0,001).

MS
 NAFLD 64 , MS,
 : SKP / DKP 24,44 ,
 DM 11,62 TG 9,85
 (p<0,001). HDL
 NAFLD 3,78
 (p<0,01). OS NAFLD
 87% (p<0,01). , 1,
 NAFLD 8,58 (p<0,001).
 Pinidiyapathirage .
 BMI×25 kg/m², OS×90 cm OS×80 cm , SKP×130 mmHg,
 DKP×85mmHg, ×5,6 mmol/l,
 HOMA TG×1,7 mmol/l NAFLD.
 , BMI OS NAFLD 5
 [208].
 Chituri .
 87% NAFLD MS, 94%
 , 82% , 50% [53]
 98% Dvorak
 . 98% NAFLD [19].
 Radu .
 : 88,41%,
 68,87%, 62,58%,
 55,79 % HDL 39,90 % [209]. Kotronen .
 90% NAFLD
 , 33% MS [210].
 Hu .
 NAFLD.
 NAFLD 1,5 3,8
 , SKP / DKP, ,

× 5,6 mmol/l

[206]

, DM,

TG NAFLD

Cheah . 1,2

NAFLD [196].

Wang .

3,6 NAFLD,

MS.

NAFLD

NAFLD [52].

Hamaguchi .

3147 NAFLD ,

MS 4-11 NAFLD

[211].

MS NASH, AASLD,

NAFLD MS

[9].

, 29,09 % 5 .

90% NAFLD

, 33% [210].

212, 213].

MS NAFLD,

, MS, 4

5 ,

(p<0,001). MS

[59, 214], MS NAFLD

, ã ã

NASH . ,
 ,
 NAFLD
 BMI, DM 2 MS. NAFLD MS
 BMI, (p<0,01),
 HOMA-IR (p<0,05)
 MS. NAFLD MS
 HDL (p<0,05). NAFLD MS
 (p<0,01) DM
 2 (p<0,05) NAFLD MS. NAFLD MS
 11 (22,92%) , 37 (77,08%) , 22
 (45,83%) , 12 (45,83%) 3
 (6,25%) , NAFLD MS

NAFLD MS NAFLD MS (p<0,01).
 MS (97,37% vs.
 64,71%), 3, 4 5 MS (p<0,01)

Kang
 . NAFLD MS
 OS, HDL
 HOMA [214].
 Marchesini . MS
 NAFLD BMI, 18% 67%.
 3 MS BMI,
 [59]. Rocha .

BMI OS. 12%

56% [190]

20%-30% UZ

84,8% 93,6%

[215]

Nedleman

UZ 88% [181]

NAFLD , 23 (41,82%)

III , 20 (36,36%)

UZ II 12 (21,82%) UZ I

UZ II III

BMI,

HOMA-IR UZ

I , UZ III ,

OS.

, ALP, GGT,

, CRP,

(p<0,05)

(p<0,01)

UZ II III UZ

I , DM 2 UZ

III ,

UZ I (p<0,05).

HDL

UZ
 4 5
 I (p<0,05). MS DM
 III ,
 UZ I (p<0,05). UZ

: BMI, MS, MS, MS HDL
 (p<0,01), , HOMA-IR, OS, ,
 , DM MS
 DM (p<0,05). MS
 UZ 42 , MS
 HDL 6,92 , 7,56 , 5,63 ,
 10,67 , DM 6,32 , 6,12
 MS DM 4,62 .

UZ : ,
 HDL MS.
 53,19% UZ .
 Eguchi

OS, BMI,
 HOMA-IR [216] Abanhag .
 NAFLD II,
 BMI
 [197].
 Ghamar-Chehreh .
 , HOMA-IR,
 , TG TT

[217]. Razavizade
HDL- , TG ALT
[218]
, NAFLD
,
MS UZ
. NAFLD UZ II III
MS,
[58, 219]
UZ
NAFLD [124],
BMI×30 kg/m².
30% [125].
[115, 126],
UZ
NAFLD,
NASH
HCC

HCC,
NAFLD
NAFLD.
ngulo
NAFLD
(bridging
NAFLD [141]. NAFLD
NAFLD [220, 221]
Angulo
NAFLD, [222]
AASLD NAFLD [9]
NAFLD
6 (10,91%)
NAFLD 0,675
28 (50,91%) NAFLD -1,45
28 (50,91%)
(p<0,001),

($p < 0,01$).

,
($p < 0,05$),

S /ALT ($p < 0,01$), BMI OS ($p < 0,001$).

($p < 0,05$).

DM 2.

NAFLD

($p < 0,01$)

($p < 0,05$).

DM 2

($p < 0,001$).

MS

NAFLD

(100,00%)

(78,57%),

MS,

ALT

ALT

($p < 0,05$).

NAFLD

0,675,

S /ALT [38] 1 (1,27±0,51),

16 NAFLD

6 ,

(bridging)

0,675.

NAFLD

NAFLD

ALT

NAFLD

Brunt [144]

(,)

12

75 % . 4 (25%)

, 56,25%

, 12,5%

(6,25%)

(bridging)

NASH

, HOMA-IR, , TG,

S , ALT, ALP, GGT, CRP, , OS, , BMI, SKP, DKP (p<0,001),

, LDL (p<0,01), ,

(p<0,05). NASH

HOMA-IR

(p<0,05).
 OS (p<0,001), HOMA-IR, ALT, GGT, BMI, DKP (p<0,01), SKP, S CRP (p<0,05),
 NASH (50% vs. 0,00%), NASH MS (91,67% vs. 9,68%) MS: (83,33% vs. 0,00%), SKP / DKP (91,67% vs. 29,03%), × 5,6 mmol/l DM (75% vs. 16,13%) (p<0,001), G (58,33% vs. 16,13%) (p<0,01) HDL (66,67% vs. 29,03%).
 , NASH 4
 5 MS (p<0,001), (58,33% vs.12,90%) (33,33%). 50%
 , G
 Sobhonslidsuk . NASH BMI (27,7 vs. 23,9) OS (89,1 vs. 76,4) .
 (86,7% vs. 33,3%), (50% vs. 13,3%), (63,3% vs. 6,7%) (p<0,001) .
 NASH S , ALT, ,
 , HOMA-IR, TG (p<0,001) (p<0,01) .
 HOMA
 NASH,
 [223].
 Wasfy . , NASH , BMI, ,
 HOMA-IR , NASH
 TG ALT, .
 S S /ALT

NASH , ,
HOMA-IR

NASH ,

[224]

Bookman .

NASH

NASH,

[254]

NASH,

[135]

Marchesini . 88 %

NASH

MS 67%

NASH

[59]

, ñ

ö.

[226]

NASH

-18,

[227].

,

,

-18, CK-18,

NASH,

[102, 136, 137, 138, 228, 229, 230].

Chen . 800

10 , Yang . -18,

-18,

NASH [231, 232].

AASLD NAFLD 2012.

-18 ,

CK-18

[9].

CK-18 NAFLD NASH

NASH

18 NAFLD

(p<0,001). CK-18

NASH

(p<0,05).

CK-18

, Kruskal Wallis

CK-18 ($p < 0,05$).
-
CK-18
($p < 0,05$).
CK-18
-
CK-18 ($p < 0,01$).
NASH
CK-18
($p < 0,05$).
CK-18
($p < 0,01$), SKP ($p < 0,05$). Shen [137].
CK-18 [227, 233],
ROC
CK-18 N SH NAFLD.
0,83 0,13,
($p = 0,0523$), 95%
(0,57 1,10). (*cut-off*) CK-18 743 U/L
92%, 75%.
CK-18
NAFLD (NASH)

NASH,

NAFLD,

[22, 109, 234] . Romeo .

, Dallas Heart ,

rs738409 (I148M) PNPLA3

MRS.

G

(0,49),

(0,23)

-

(0,17) [22].

I148M

PNPLA3

(

)

22

NAFLD,

HCC [110, 111, 112, 113].

148.

PNPLA3

[235, 236, 237].

NAFLD

[238],

NAFLD.

PNPLA3 I148M

NASH,

, IR,

C

[239].

PNPLA3

I148M

,
 NAFLD [187, 240, 241, 242, 243] .
 PNPLA3 I148M a
 NAFLD,
 BMI, , , TG, HDL-
 LDL- [110, 111, 243, 244] .
 PNPLA3 I148M
 HOMA ,
 HOMA-IR PNPLA3 I148M
 , I148M PNPLA3
 IR [110, 242, 243, 245] .
 NAFLD .
 PNPLA3 rs738409 , CC, CG GG
 32,26%, 29,03% 38,71%,
 NAFLD 23,64%, 29,09% 47,27%.
 , NAFLD,
 (GG)
 S ALT ,
 CC (p<0,05), PNPLA3 I148M
 NAFLD. I148M
 PNPLA3 BMI, , MS,
 TG, HOL, HDL , LDL ,
 HOMA-IR.
 Romea .
 HOMA-IR, , BMI,
 LDL HDL [22] . Kotronen . , TG, HOL,
 rs738409 S ALT,
 , TG [242] .

Speliotes . PNPLA3 I148M
 BMI, OS, TG, HDL , LDL , MS
 HOMA-IR ^[110] .

Sookoian . PNPLA3 I148M
 NAFLD , , BMI IR
 HOMA. rs738409 G
 S ALT, , BMI, HOMA-IR
^[243] .

rs738409
 NAFLD
 GG CC
 ALT 28%.
 rs738409

NAFLD
 ,
 HOMA-IR,
 BMI ^[112] .
 , rs738409
 NAFLD
 , rs738409
 ,
 [110, 111, 241, 243, 246] .
 16 .
 G , GG
 , (GG 3,24
 3,2
 CC
 I148M PNPLA3).

G

G [112]

, 15 G , 10 GG

, 5 CG 1

CC. (100%)

G , 1 CG 3 GG . NASH 11 (91,67%)

G , 4 (33,33%) CG , 7 (58,33%) GG

CC. NASH

G ,

CG, GG

(bridging) CG.

G

G

8. ЗАКЉУЧАК

:

1.

87,27 % NAFLD, 50%
 NAFL 91,67% NASH.
 , 29,09% 5
 S
 NAFLD NASH

2.

MS ,
 NAFLD:
 / × 130 mmHg /
 × 85 mmHg 24,44 , DM 2
 × 5,6 mmol/l 11,62 , × 1,7
 mmol/l 9,85 , HDL
 3,78 .
 1,
 NAFLD 8,58 .

3.

NAFLD
 , ,
 , DM 2
 NAFLD ,
 NAFLD .

MS

4. NAFLD

NAFLD (NAFL NASH)

HOMA-IR

NASH

NAFLD.

HOMA-IR

3,55

NAFLD.

5.

NAFLD.

NAFLD/NASH

LDL

HDL

NAFLD 16,02 , HOL 87%

LDL

85%,

HDL

NAFLD 87%.

6.

NAFLD (NAFL NASH)

OS

NAFLD

7.

NAFLD NASH

, DM 2,

8. DM 2 NAFLD , S /ALT,
- NAFLD ,
- DM 2 .
9. ALT , GGT, S ALP. NASH, NAFLD CRP, ,
10. NAFLD ,
11. NAFLD 0,675, DM 2, S /ALT 1.
12. NAFLD

13. II III
BMI, OS, ,
, DM 2,
, 4 5

14. I .
UZ,

15. ,
: HDL 6,92 ,
× 5,6 mmol/l DM 2 4,62 ,
6,12 , 7,66 , 5,63
10,67 . MS
UZ
3,27 .

16. , HDL
53,19%
NAFLD .

17. NAFLD
CK-18 . NAFLD
, CK-18
NASH .

18. , CK-18 ,

19. NASH
CK-18
NASH .
20. CK-18
NAFLD
NASH ,
21. NASH NAFLD. š õ
22. I148M PNPLA3 NAFLD
NAFLD,
G S
ALT,
PNPLA3 I148M , CC ,
NAFLD
23. I148M PNPLA3 BMI,
, , , HDL
, LDL ,
, HOMA-IR,
NAFLD,
24. G
NAFLD,
,

G

,

.

9. ЛИТЕРАТУРА

1. Neuschwander-Tetri BA, Caldwell SH. Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis: summary of an AASLD Single Topic Conference. *Hepatology* 2003; 37:1202-19.
2. Machado M, Marques-Vidal P, Cortez-Pinto H. Hepatic histology in obese patients undergoing bariatric surgery. *J Hepatol.* 2006;45:600-6.
3. Westphal SA. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and type 2 diabetes. *European Endocrinology.* 2008;4(2):70-3.
4. Ludwig J, Viggiano TR, McGill DB, Oh BJ. Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis: Mayo Clinic experiences with a hitherto unnamed disease. *Mayo Clin Proc* 1980;55(7):434-68.
5. Bedogni G, Miglioli L, Masutti F, Tiribelli C, Marchesini G, Bellentani S. Prevalence of and risk factors for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. The Dionysos nutrition and liver study. *Hepatology.* 2005; 42: 446-52.
6. Siddiqui MS, Sterling RK, Luketic VA, Puri P, Stravitz RT, Bounera I, Boyett S, Fuchs M, Sargeant C, Warnick GR, Grami S, Sanyal AJ. Association between high-normal levels of alanine aminotransferase and risk factors for atherogenesis. *Gastroenterology* 2013;145(6): 1271-69.
7. Sanyal AJ. NASH: A global health problem. *Hepatol Res.* 2011; 41(7): 670-4.
8. Paschos P, Paletas K. Non alcoholic fatty liver disease and metabolic syndrome. *Hippokratia* 2009;13(1): 96-19.
9. Chalasani N, Younossi Z, Lavine JE, Diehl AM, Brunt EM, Cusi K, Charlton M, Sanyal AJ. The diagnosis and management of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: practice Guideline by the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases, American College of Gastroenterology, and the American Gastroenterological Association. *Hepatology* 2012;55:2005-62023.
10. Sugimoto K, Takei Y. Clinicopathological features of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *Hepatol Res.* 2011; 41: 911-6920.

11. Hubscher SG. Histological assessment of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *Histopathology* 2006;49:450-465.
12. Zezos P, Renner EL. Liver transplantation and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *World J Gastroenterol.* 2014; 20(42): 15532-15538.
13. Collantes R, Ong JP, Younossi MZ, Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and the epidemic of obesity, *Cleveland Clin J Med*, 2004;71: 657-664.
14. Vernon G, Baranova A, Younossi ZM. Systematic review: the epidemiology and natural history of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis in adults. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2011;34:274-285.
15. Farrell GC, Larter CZ. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: From steatosis to cirrhosis. *Hepatology* 2006; 43: S99-S112. doi: 10.1002/hep.20973
16. Williams CD, Stengel J, Asike MI, Torres DM, Shaw J, Contreras M, Landt CL, Harrison SA. Prevalence of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis among a largely middle-aged population utilizing ultrasound and liver biopsy: a prospective study. *Gastroenterology* 2011; 140:124-131
17. Lee JY, Kim KM, Lee SG, Yu E, Lim YS, Lee HC, Chung YH, Lee YS, Suh DJ. Prevalence and risk factors of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in potential living liver donors in Korea: a review of 589 consecutive liver biopsies in a single center. *J Hepatol* 2007; 47(2): 239-44.
18. Zois CD, Baltayiannis GH, Bekiari A, Goussia A, Karayiannis P, Doukas M, Demopoulos D, Mitsellou A, Vougiouklakis T, Mitsi V, Tsianos EV. Steatosis and steatohepatitis in postmortem material from Northwestern Greece. *World J Gastroenterol* 2010;16(31): 3944-9.
19. Dvorak K, Hainer R, Petryl J, Zeman M, Vareka T, Zak A, Sroubkova R, Svestka T, Vitek L, Bruha R. The prevalence of nonalcoholic liver steatosis in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in the Czech Republic. *Biomed Pap Med Fac Univ Palacky Olomouc Czech Repub.* 2014.
20. Leite NC, Salles GF, Araujo AL, Villela-Nogueira CA, Cardoso CR. Prevalence and associated factors of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in patients with type-2 diabetes mellitus. *Liver Int.* 2009;29:113-9.

21. Caballer,a L, Pera G, Auladell MA, Torau P, Munoz L, Miranda D, Aluma A, Casas JD, Sauchez C, Gill D, Auba J, Tiban A, Canut S, Bernad J, Aizpurua MM. Prevalence and factors associated with the presence of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in an adult population in Spain. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2010;22(1): 24632
22. Romeo S, Kozlitina J, Xing C, Pertsemlidis A, Cox D, Pennacchio AL, Boerwinkle E, Cohen CJ & Hobbs HH. Genetic variation in PNPLA3 confers susceptibility to nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Nat Genet.* 2008; 40(12): 1461-5.
23. Browning JD, Szczepaniak LS, Dobbins R, Nuremberg P, Horton JD, Cohen JC, et al. Prevalence of hepatic steatosis in an urban population in the United States: impact of ethnicity. *Hepatology* 2004;40:138761395.
24. Frith J, Day CP, Henderson E, Burt AD, Newton JL. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in older people. *Gerontology* 2009; 55: 607613.
25. Chen ZW, Chen LY, Dai HL, Chen JH, Fang LZ. Relationship between alanine aminotransferase levels and metabolic syndrome in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *J Zhejiang Univ Sci B* 2008; 9: 616622
26. Campos GM, Bambha K, Vittinghoff E, Rabl C, Posselt AM, Ciovica R, et al. A clinical scoring system for predicting nonalcoholic steatohepatitis in morbidly obese patients. *Hepatology* 2008;47:191661923.
27. Angulo P. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *N Engl J Med* 2002;16:1221-1231.
28. Cornier MA, Després JP, Davis N, Grossniklaus DA, Klein S et al. Assessing adiposity: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation* 2011;124: 1996-2019.
29. Fontaine KR, Redden DT, Wang C, Westfall AO, Allison DB. Years of life lost due to obesity. *JAMA* 2003; 289: 187-193
30. Lu K, Song XL, Han SL, Wang CH, Zhong N, Qi LF. Potential study perspectives on mechanisms and correlations between adiposity and malignancy. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev.* 2014; 152:1057-60.
31. Bechmann LP, Hannivoort RA, Gerken G, Hotamisligil GS, Trauner M, Canbay A. The interaction of hepatic lipid and glucose metabolism in liver diseases. *J Hepatol* 2012; 56: 952-964

32. Bugianesi E, Leone N, Vanni E, Marchesini G, Brunello F, Carucci P, Musso A, De Paolis P, Capussotti L, Salizzoni M, Rizzetto M. Expanding the natural history of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis: from cryptogenic cirrhosis to hepatocellular carcinoma. *Gastroenterology* 2002; 123:134-140.
33. Fassio E, Alvarez E, Dominguez N, Landeira G, Longo C. Natural history of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis: a longitudinal study of repeat liver biopsies. *Hepatology* 2004; 40:820-826.
34. Mirza MS. Obesity, Visceral Fat, and NAFLD: Querying the Role of Adipokines in the Progression of Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. *ISRN Gastroenterology* 2011;2011:592404.
35. Whitlock G, Lewington S, Sherliker P, Clarke R, Emberson J, Halsey J, Qizilbash N, Collins R, Peto R. Body-mass index and cause-specific mortality in 900 000 adults: collaborative analyses of 57 prospective studies. *Lancet*. 2009;373:1083-1096.
36. Rexrode KM, Carey VJ, Hennekens CH, Walters EE, Colditz GA, Stampfer MJ, Willett WC, Manson JE. Abdominal adiposity and coronary heart disease in women. *JAMA* 1998;280(21):1843-8.
37. Snijder MB, Dekker JM, Visser M, Bouter LM, Stehouwer CD, Kostense PJ, Yudkin JS, Heine RJ, Nijpels G, Seidell JC. Am J Clin Nutr. Associations of hip and thigh circumferences independent of waist circumference with the incidence of type 2 diabetes: the Hoorn Study. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2003;77(5):1192-7.
38. Angulo P, Keach JC, Batts KP, Lindor KP. Independent predictors of liver fibrosis in patients with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. *Hepatology*. 1999; 30:1356-1362.
39. Leite NC, Villela-Nogueira CA, Cardoso CRL, Salles GF. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and diabetes: From physiopathological interplay to diagnosis and treatment. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2014;20(26):8377-8392.
40. Jimba S, Nakagami T, Takahashi M, Wakamatsu T, Hirota Y, Iwamoto Y, Wasada T. Prevalence of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and its association with impaired glucose metabolism in Japanese adults. *Diabet Med* 2005; 22(9):1141-5.

41. Doycheva I, Patel N, Peterson M, Loomba R. Prognostic implication of liver histology in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in diabetes. *J Diabetes Complications*. 2013;27(3):293-300.
42. Leite NC, Villela-Nogueira CA, Pannain VL, Bottino AC, Rezende GF, Cardoso CR, Salles GF. Histopathological stages of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in type 2 diabetes: prevalences and correlated factors. *Liver Int* 2011; 31: 700-706
43. Younossi ZM, Gramlich T, Matteoni CA, Boparai N, McCullough AJ. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2004; 2: 262-265
44. Targher G, Bertolini L, Padovani R, Rodellas S, Tessari R, Zenari L, Day C, Arcaro G. Prevalence of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and its association with cardiovascular disease among type 2 diabetic patients. *Diabetes Care* 2007;30(5):1212-18.
45. Targher G, Bertolini L, Poli F, Rodella S, Scala L, Tessari R, Zenari L, Falezza G. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and risk of future cardiovascular events among type 2 diabetic patients. *Diabetes* 2005;54(12):3541-66.
46. Reaven GM. Banting lecture 1988. Role of insulin resistance in human disease. *Diabetes* 1988; 37: 1595-1607.
47. DeFronzo RA, Ferrannini E. Insulin resistance. A multifaceted syndrome responsible for NIDDM, obesity, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease. *Diabetes Care* 1991; 14: 173-94.
48. Kaur J. A Comprehensive Review on Metabolic Syndrome. *Cardiology Research and Practice* 2014;2014:943-162.
49. Carr DB, Utzschneider KM, Hull RL, Kodama K, Retzlaff BM, Bruzell JD, Shofer JB, Fish BE, Knopp RH, Kahn SE. Intra-abdominal fat is a major determinant of the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III criteria for the metabolic syndrome. *Diabetes* 2004; 53(8): 2087-94.
50. Alberti KG, Eckel RH, Grundy SM, Zimmet PZ, Cleeman Ji, Donato KA, Fruchart JC, James WP, Lorla CM, Smith SC Jr. Harmonizing the metabolic syndrome: a joint interim statement of the international diabetes federation task force on epidemiology and prevention; National heart, lung, and blood institute;

- American heart association; World heart federation; International atherosclerosis society; And international association for the study of obesity. *Circulation*. 2009;120(16):164065.
51. Treeprasertsuk S, Leverage S, Adams LA, Lindor KD, Sauver J, Angulo P. The Framingham risk score and heart disease in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Liver International* 2012;32(6): 9456950.
52. Wang Y, Li Yy, Nie Yq, Zhou Yj, Cao Cy, Xu L. Association between metabolic syndrome and the development of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine* 2013;6(1):77-84.
53. Chitturi S, Abeygunasekera S, Farrell GC *et al.* NASH and insulin resistance: insulin hypersecretion and specific association with the insulin resistance syndrome. *Hepatology* 2002; 35: 37369.
54. The IDF consensus worldwide definition of the metabolic syndrome. International Diabetes Federation, 2005. Available from: [www.idf.org/webdata/docs/IDF Metasyndrome definition.pdf](http://www.idf.org/webdata/docs/IDF_Metasyndrome_definition.pdf)
55. Park Y-W, Zhu S, Palaniappan L, Heshka S, Carnethon MR, Heymsfield SB. The metabolic syndrome: prevalence and associated risk factor findings in the US population from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 198861994. *Archives of Internal Medicine*. 2003;163(4):4276436.
56. Weiss R, Dziura J, Burgert TS, et al. Obesity and the metabolic syndrome in children and adolescents. *N Engl J Med* 2004; 350:2362674.
57. Ford ES, Giles WH, Dietz WH. Prevalence of the metabolic syndrome among US adults: findings from the third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *JAMA* 2002; 287: 356659.
58. Tarantino G, Finelli C. What about non-alcoholic fatty liver disease as a new criterion to define metabolic syndrome? *World J Gastroenterol*. 2013; 19(22):3375-84.
59. Marchesini G, Bugianesi E, Forlani G, Cerrelli F, Lenzi M, Manini R, Natale S, Vanni E, Villanova N, Melchionda N., Rizzetto M. Nonalcoholic fatty liver, steatohepatitis, and the metabolic syndrome. *Hepatology* 2003; 37: 9176923.

60. Eckel RH. Lipoprotein lipase. A multifunctional enzyme relevant to common metabolic diseases. *N Engl J Med* 1989; 320:1060-68.
61. Jensen MD, Caruso M, Heiling V, Miles JM. Insulin regulation of lipolysis in nondiabetic and IDDM subjects. *Diabetes* 1989; 38:1595-601.
62. Lewis GF, Uffelman KD, Szeto LW, Weller B, Steiner G. Interaction between free fatty acids and insulin in the acute control of very low density lipoprotein production in humans. *J Clin Invest* 1995; 95: 1586-66.
63. Hotamisligil GS, Peraldi P, Budavari A, Ellis R, White MF, Spiegelman BM. IRS-1-mediated inhibition of insulin receptor tyrosine kinase activity in TNF- α - and obesity-induced insulin resistance. *Science*. 1996;271(5249):665-668.
64. Kenneth C. Role of Obesity and Lipotoxicity in the Development of Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis: Pathophysiology and Clinical Implications. *Gastroenterology* 2012;142: 711-725.
65. Dodson MV, Mir PS, Hausman GJ, Guan LL, Du M, Jiang Z, Fernyhough ME, Bergen WG. Obesity, metabolic syndrome, and adipocytes. *J Lipids*. 2011;2011:721-686.
66. Garg MK, Dutta MK, Mahalle N. Adipokines (adiponectin and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1) in metabolic syndrome. *Indian J Endocrinol Metab* 2012;16: 116-123
67. Ridker PM, Buring JE, Cook NR, Rifai N. C-reactive protein, the metabolic syndrome, and risk of incident cardiovascular events: an 8-year follow-up of 14 719 initially healthy American women. *Circulation*. 2003; 107(3): 391-7.
68. Zimmermann E, Anty R, Tordjman J, Verrijken A, Gual P, Tran A, Iannelli A, Gugenheim J, Bedossa P, Francque S, Le Marchand-Brustel Y, Clement K, Van Gaal L, Sørensen TI, Jess T. C-reactive protein levels in relation to various features of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease among obese patients. *J Hepatol*. 2011; 55(3): 660-5.
69. Tuomilehto J, Lindstrom J, Eriksson JG, et al. Prevention of type 2 diabetes mellitus by changes in lifestyle among subjects with impaired glucose tolerance. *N Engl J Med* 2001; 344: 1343-50.

70. Festi D, Schiumerini R, Eusebi LH, Marasco G, Taddia M, Colecchia A. Gut microbiota and metabolic syndrome. *World J Gastroenterol.* 2014;20(43):16079-16094.
71. Adams LA, Angulo P, Lindor KD. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *CMAJ.* 2005; 172(7): 899-905.
72. Day CP, James OF. Steatohepatitis: a tale of two õhitsö? *Gastroenterology* 1998; 114: 842-845.
73. Dowman JK, Tomlinson JW, Newsome PN. Pathogenesis of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *QJM.* 2010;103:71683.
74. Perlemuter G, Bigorgne A, Cassard-Doulcier AM, Naveau S. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: from pathogenesis to patient care. *Nat Clin Pract Endocrinol Metab.* 2007; 3(6): 458-69.
75. Stojšavljevi S, Gomeri Pal i M, Virovi Juki L, Smir i Duvnjak L, Duvnjak M. Adipokines and proinflammatory cytokines, the key mediators in the pathogenesis of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *World J Gastroenterol.* 2014; 20(48): 18070-18091.
76. Sydney A Westphal. Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease and Type 2 Diabetes. *European Endocrinology,* 2008;4(2):70-3
77. Anty R, Lemoine M. Liver fibrogenesis and metabolic factors. *Clin Res Hepatol Gastroenterol.* 2011 Jun;35 (1): 10-20.
78. Stefan N, Kantartzis K, Haring HU. Causes and metabolic consequences of fatty liver. *Endocr Rev.* 2008;29:939660.
79. Sanyal AJ, Chalasani N, Kowdley KV, McCullough A, Diehl AM, Bass NM, Neuschwander-Tetri BA, Lavine JE, Tonascia J, Unalp A, Van Natta M, Clark J, Brunt EM, Kleiner DE, Hoofnagle JH, Robuck PR; NASH CRN. Pioglitazone, vitamin E, or placebo for nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. *N Engl J Med.* 2010 May 6;362(18):1675-85.
80. Postic C, Girard J. Contribution of de novo fatty acid synthesis to hepatic steatosis and insulin resistance: lessons from genetically engineered mice. *J Clin Invest.* 2008;118:829638.

81. Cai D, Yuan M, Frantz DF, et al. Local and systemic insulin resistance resulting from hepatic activation of IKK-beta and NF-kappaB. *Nat Med* 2005; 11: 183-190
82. Namikawa C, Shu-Ping Z, Vyselaar JR, Nozaki Y, Nemoto Y, Ono M, et al. Polymorphisms of microsomal triglyceride transfer protein gene and manganese superoxide dismutase gene in non-alcoholic steatohepatitis. *J Hepatol.* 2004;40:78166.
83. McCullough AJ. Update on nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *J Clin Gastroenterol* 2002;34:255662
84. Braunersreuther V, Viviani GL, Mach F, Montecucco F. Role of cytokines and chemokines in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *World J Gastroenterol.* 2012;18(8):727-735
85. Yuan M, Konstantopoulos N, Lee J, et al. Reversal of obesity and diet-induced insulin resistance with salicylates or targeted disruption of Ikk beta. *Science* 2001; 293:167361677
86. Hotamisligil GS, Shargill NS, Spiegelman BM. Adipose expression of tumor necrosis factor-alpha: direct role in obesity-linked insulin resistance. *Science* 1993; 259: 87-91.
87. Hui JM, Hodge A, Farrell GC, Kench JG, Kriketos A, George J. Beyond insulin resistance in NASH: TNF-alpha or adiponectin? *Hepatology* 2004; 40: 46-54
88. Dandona P, Weinstock R, Thusu K, Abdel-Rahman E, Aljada A, Wadden T. Tumor necrosis factor-alpha in sera of obese patients: fall with weight loss. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 1998; 83: 2907-2910
89. Lesmana CR, Hasan I, Budihusodo U, Gani RA, Krisnuhoni E, Akbar N, Lesmana LA. Diagnostic value of a group of biochemical markers of liver fibrosis in patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis. *J Dig Dis* 2009; 10: 201-206.
90. Lee YM, Sutedja DS, Wai CT, Dan YY, Aung MO, Zhou L, Cheng CL, Wee A, Lim SG. A randomized controlled pilot study of Pentoxifylline in patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). *Hepatol Int* 2008; 2: 196-201.
91. Hasegawa T, Yoneda M, Nakamura K, Makino I, Terano A. Plasma transforming growth factor-beta1 level and efficacy of alpha-tocopherol in patients with non-

- alcoholic steatohepatitis: a pilot study. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2001; 15: 1667-1672
92. Das SK, Balakrishnan V. Role of cytokines in the pathogenesis of non-alcoholic Fatty liver disease. *Indian J Clin Biochem.* 2011;26(2):202-9.
93. Mahmoud AA, Bakir AS, Shabana SS. Serum TGF- β , Serum MMP-1, and HOMA-IR as non-invasive predictors of fibrosis in Egyptian patients with NAFLD. *Saudi J Gastroenterol.* 2012; 18 (5):327-33.
94. Wieckowska A, Papouchado BG, Li Z, Lopez R, Zein NN, Feldstein AE. Increased hepatic and circulating interleukin-6 levels in human nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. *Am J Gastroenterol.* 2008;103(6):1372-9.
95. Lemoine M, Ratziu V, Kim M, Maachi M, Wendum D, Paye F, et al. Serum adipokine levels predictive of liver injury in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *Liver Int.* 2009;29:143168
96. Finelli C, Tarantino G. What is the role of adiponectin in obesity related non-alcoholic fatty liver disease? *World J Gastroenterol.* 2013;19(6):802-812.
97. Chitturi S, Farrell G, Frost L, et al. Serum leptin in NASH correlates with hepatic steatosis but not fibrosis: a manifestation of lipotoxicity? *Hepatology* 2002; 36:4036409
98. Sanyal AJ, Campbell-Sargent C, Mirshahi F, Rizzo WB, Contos MJ, Sterling RK, et al. Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis: association of insulin resistance and mitochondrial abnormalities. *Gastroenterology.* 2001; 120:1183692.
99. Basaranoglu M, Basaranoglu G, Sentürk H. From fatty liver to fibrosis: a tale of "second hit". *World J Gastroenterol.* 2013;19(8):1158-65.
100. Weltman MD, Farrell GC, Hall P, Ingelman-Sundberg M, Liddle C. Hepatic cytochrome P450 2E1 is increased in patients with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. *Hepatology.* 1998;27:128633.
101. Chakraborty JB, Oakley F, Walsh MJ. Mechanisms and biomarkers of apoptosis in liver disease and fibrosis. *Int J Hepatol.* 2012;2012:648915.
102. Feldstein AE, Wieckowska A, Lopez AR, Liu Y-C, Zein NN, McCullough AJ. Cytokeratin-18 fragment levels as noninvasive biomarker for nonalcoholic

- steatohepatitis: A multicenter validation study. *Hepatology* 2009;50(4):1072-1078.
103. Day CP. From fat to inflammation. *Gastroenterology*. 2006;130:2076-10.
104. Gangarapu V, Yildiz K, Ince AT, Baysal B. Role of gut microbiota: obesity and NAFLD. *Turk J Gastroenterol*. 2014;25(2):133-40.
105. Miele L, Valenza V, La Torre G, Montalto M, Cammarota G, Ricci R, et al. Increased intestinal permeability and tight junction alterations in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Hepatology* 2009;49(6):1877-87.
106. Duvnjak M, Barsi N, Tomasi V, Leroti I. Genetic polymorphisms in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: clues to pathogenesis and disease progression. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2009;15(48):6023-7.
107. Li YY. Genetic and epigenetic variants influencing the development of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2012;18(45):6546-51.
108. Dongiovanni P, Donati B, Fares R, Lombardi R, Mancina RM, Romeo S, Valenti L. PNPLA3 I148M polymorphism and progressive liver disease. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2013;19(41):6969-78.
109. Romeo S, Huang-Doran I, Baroni MG, Kotronen A. Unravelling the pathogenesis of fatty liver disease: patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing 3 protein. *Curr Opin Lipidol* 21: 2476-252.
110. Speliotes EK, Butler JL, Palmer CD, Voight BF; GIANT Consortium; MIGen Consortium; NASH CRN, Hirschhorn. PNPLA3 variants specifically confer increased risk for histologic nonalcoholic fatty liver disease but not metabolic disease. *Hepatology*. 2010;52(3):904-12.
111. Valenti L, Al-Serri A, Daly AK, et al. Homozygosity for the PNPLA3 / adiponutrin I148M polymorphism influences liver fibrosis in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Hepatology* 2010; 51: 1209-17.
112. Sookoian S, Pirola CJ. Meta-analysis of the influence of I148M variant of patatin-like phospholipase domain containing 3 gene (PNPLA3) on the susceptibility and histological severity of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Hepatology* 2011; 53: 1883-1894.

113. Liu YL, Patman GL, Leathart JB, Piguet AC, Burt AD, Dufour JF, Day CP, Daly AK, Reeves HL, Anstee QM. Carriage of the PNPLA3 rs738409 C >G polymorphism confers an increased risk of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease associated hepatocellular carcinoma. *J Hepatol.* 2014;61(1):75-81.
114. Sass DA, Chang P, Chopra KB. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: a clinical review. *Dig Dis Sci.* 2005;50(1):171-80.
115. Wieckowska A, Feldstein AE. Diagnosis of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: invasive versus noninvasive. *Semin Liver Dis.* 2008;28(4):386-95.
116. Khosravi S, Alavian SM, Zare A, Daryani NE, Fereshtehnejad SM, Daryani NE, Keramati MR, Abdollahzade S, Taba Taba Vakili S. Non alcoholic fatty liver disease and correlation of serum alanin aminotransferase level with hystopathologic findings. *Hepat Mon.* 2011;11(6):452-8.
117. Mofrad P, Contos MJ, Haque M, et al. Clinical and histologic spectrum of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease associated with normal ALT values. *Hepatology* 2003;37:128661292.
118. de Alwis NM, Day CP. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: the mist gradually clears. *J Hepatol.* 2008; 48 (1): 104-12.
119. Pantsari MW, Harrison SA. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease presenting with an isolated elevated alkaline phosphatase. *J Clin Gastroenterol* 2006; 40: 633-635.
120. Tahan V, Canbakan B, Balci H, Dane F, Akin H, Can G, Hatemi I, Olgac V, Sonsuz A, Ozbay G, Yurdakul I, Senturk H. Serum gammaglutamyltranspeptidase distinguishes non-alcoholic fatty liver disease at high risk. *Hepato-Gastroenterology* 2008;, 55 (85): 143361438.
121. Machado MV, Cortez-Pinto H. Non-invasive diagnosis of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. A critical appraisal. *J Hepatol* 2013; 58: 1007-1019
122. Sanyal AJ. AGA technical review on nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Gastroenterology* 2002; 123 (5): 170561725.
123. Lupsor M, Badea R. Imaging diagnosis and quantification of hepatic steatosis: is it an accepted alternative to needle biopsy? *Rom J Gastroenterol.* 2005 Dec;14(4):419-25.

124. Mottin CC, Moretto M, Padoin AV, Swarowsky AM, Toneto MG, Glock L, et al. The role of ultrasound in the diagnosis of hepatic steatosis in morbidly obese patients. *Obes Surg* 2004;14:635-637.
125. Ryan CK, Johnson LA, Germin BI, Marcos A. One hundred consecutive hepatic biopsies in the workup of living donors for right lobe liver transplantation. *Liver Transpl* 2002; 8:1114-1122.
126. Obika M, Noguchi H. Diagnosis and evaluation of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Exp Diabetes Res.* 2012;2012:145754.
127. Iijima H., Moriyasu F, Tsuchiya K, Suzuki S, Yoshida M, Shimizu M, Sasaki S, Nishiguchi S, Maeyama S. Decrease in accumulation of ultrasound contrast microbubbles in non-alcoholic steatohepatitis. *Hepatology Research* 2007; 37: 722-730.
128. Park SH, Kim PN, Kim KW, Kim Lee SW, Yoon SE, Park Sw, Ha HK, Lee MG, Hwang S, Lee SG, Yu ES, Cho EY. Macrovesicular hepatic steatosis in living liver donors: use of CT for quantitative and qualitative assessment. *Radiology.* 2006; 239 (1): 105-112.
129. Wong GL. Update of liver fibrosis and steatosis with transient elastography (Fibroscan). *Gastroenterol Rep (Oxf).* 2013;1(1):19-26.
130. Friedrich-Rust M1, Ong MF, Martens S, Sarrazin C, Bojunga J, Zeuzem S, Herrmann E. Performance of transient elastography for the staging of liver fibrosis: a meta-analysis. *Gastroenterology.* 2008;134(4):960-74.
131. Yoneda M, Yoneda M, Fujita K, Inamori M, Tamano M, Hiriishi H, Nakajima A. Transient elastography in patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). *Gut.* 2007;56(9):1330-1.
132. Bravo AA, Sheth SG, Chopra S. Liver biopsy. *N Engl J Med* 2001; 344: 495-50.
133. Ratziu V, Charlotte F, Heurtier A i sur. Sampling variability of liver biopsy in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Gastroenterology* 2005;128:1898-906.
134. Fitzpatrick E, Dhawan A. Noninvasive biomarkers in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: current status and a glimpse of the future. *World J Gastroenterol.* 2014;20(31):10851-63.

135. Pearce SG, Thosani NC, Pan JJ. Noninvasive biomarkers for the diagnosis of steatohepatitis and advanced fibrosis in NAFLD. *Biomark Res.* 2013;1(1):7.
136. Wieckowska A, Zein NN, Yerian LM, Lopez AR, McCullough AJ, Feldstein AE: In vivo assessment of liver cell apoptosis as a novel biomarker of disease severity in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Hepatology* 2006, 44:27633.
137. Shen J, Chan HL, Wong GL, Choi PC, Chan AW, Chan HY, Chim AM, YeungDK, Chan FK, Woo J, Yu J, Chu WC, Wong VW: Non-invasive diagnosis of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis by combined serum biomarkers. *J Hepatol* 2012, 56:136361370.
138. Joka D, Wahl K, Moeller S, Schlue J, Vaske B, Bahr MJ, Manns MP, SchulzeOsthoff K, Bantel H: Prospective biopsy-controlled evaluation of cell death biomarkers for prediction of liver fibrosis and nonalcoholicsteatohepatitis. *Hepatology* 2012, 55:4556464.
139. Musso G, Gambino R, Cassader M, Pagano G. Meta-analysis: natural history of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and diagnostic accuracy of non-invasive tests for liver disease severity. *Ann Med* 2011; 43: 617-649.
140. Kwok R, Tse YK, Wong GL, Ha Y, Lee AU, Ngu MC, Chan HL, Wong VW. Systematic review with meta-analysis: noninvasive assessment of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease-- the role of transient elastography and plasma cytokeratin-18 fragments. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2014; 39(3): 254-69
141. Angulo P, Hui JM, Marchesini G, Bugianesi E, George J, Farrell GC, Enders F, Saksena S, Burt AD, Bida JP, Lindor K, Sanderson SO, Lenzi M, Adams LA, Kench J, Therneau TM, Day CP: The NAFLD : a noninvasive system that identifies liver fibrosis in patients with NAFLD. *Hepatology* 2007, 45:8466854.
142. Brunt EM, Tiniakos DG. Histopathology of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *World Journal of Gastroenterology: WJG* 2010;16(42):5286-5296.
143. Brunt EM, Tiniakos DG. Alcoholic and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. In: Odze RD, Goldblum JR, eds. *Surgical Pathology of the GI Tract, Liver, Biliary Tract and Pancreas*. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier, 2009: 1007-1014.

144. Brunt EM, Janney CG, Di Bisceglie AM, NeuschwanderTetri BA, Bacon BR. Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis: a proposal for grading and staging the histological lesions. *Am J Gastroenterol* 1999; 94: 2467-2474.
145. Matteoni CA, Younossi ZM, Gramlich T, Boparai N, Liu YC, McCullough AJ. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: a spectru of clinical and pathological severity. *Gastroenterology* 1999;116: 1413-1419.
146. Takahashi Y, Fukusato T. Histopathology of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease/nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. *World J Gastroenterol.* 2014;20(42):15539-15548.
147. Brunt EM. Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis: pathologic features and differential diagnosis. *Semin Diagn Pathol* 2005; 22:330-338.
148. Argo CK, Northup PG, Al-Osaimi AM, Caldwell SH. Systematic review of risk factors for fibrosis progression in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. *J Hepatol* 2009; 51: 371-379.
149. Zatloukal K, Stumtner C, Fuchsbichler A, Fickert P, Lackner C, Trauner M, Denk H. The keratin cytoskeleton in liver diseases. *J Pathol* 2004; 204: 367-376.
150. Kleiner DE, Brunt EM, Van Natta M, Behling C, Contos MJ, Cummings OW, Ferrell LD, Liu YC, Torbenson MS, UnalpArida A, Yeh M, McCullough AJ, Sanyal AJ. Design and validation of a histological scoring system for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Hepatology* 2005;41: 1313-1321.
151. Brunt EM, Kleiner DE, Wilson LA, Belt P, NeuschwanderTetri BA. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) activity score and the histopathologic diagnosis in NAFLD: distinct clinicopathologic meanings. *Hepatology* 2011; 53: 810-820.
152. Adams LA, Lymp JF, St Sauver J, Sanderson SO, Lindor KD, Feldstein A, Angulo P. The natural history of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: a population-based cohort study. *Gastroenterology.* 2005; 29: 13 ó121.
153. Ong JP, Pitts A, Younossi ZM. Increased overall mortality and liver-related mortality in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *J Hepatol.* 2008;49:608ó612

154. Rafiq N, Bai C, Fang Y, Srishord M, McCullough A, Gramlich T, Younossi ZM. Long-term follow-up of patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2009; 7: 234-238.
155. Caldwell SH, Oelsner DH, Iezzoni JC, Hespenheide EE, Battle EH, Driscoll CJ. Cryptogenic cirrhosis: clinical characterization and risk factors for underlying disease. *Hepatology*. 1999 Mar;29(3):664-9.
156. Machado MV, Cortez-Pinto H. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: what the clinician needs to know. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2014;20(36):12956-80.
157. Adams LA, Sanderson S, Lindor KD, Angulo P. The histological course of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: a longitudinal study of 103 patients with sequential liver biopsies. *J Hepatol* 2005;42:132-138.
158. Jessica K Dyson, Quentin M Anstee, Stuart McPherson. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: a practical approach to diagnosis and staging. *Frontline Gastroenterology* 2013;0:168.
159. Ratziu VD, Bonyhay L, Di Martino V, Charlotte F, Cavallaro L, Sayegh-Tainturier MH, et al. Survival, liver failure, and hepatocellular carcinoma in obesity-related cryptogenic cirrhosis. *Hepatology* 2002;35(6):1485-93.
160. Starley BQ, Calcagno CJ, Harrison SA. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and hepatocellular carcinoma: a weighty connection. *Hepatology*. 2010 ;51(5):1820-32.
161. Federico A, Zulli C, de Sio I, Del Prete A, Dallio M, Masarone M, Loguercio C. Focus on emerging drugs for the treatment of patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2014;20(45):16841-16857.
162. Bhat G, Baba CS, Pandey A, Kumari N, Choudhury G. Life style modification improves insulin resistance and liver histology in patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *World J Hepatol*. 2012;4(7):209-17.
163. Musso G, Gambino R, Cassader M, Pagano G. A metaanalysis of randomized trials for the treatment of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Hepatology* 2010; 52: 79-104.

164. Promrat, K., D.E. Kleiner, H.M. Niemeier, et al. Randomized controlled trial testing the effects of weight loss on nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. *Hepatology* 2010; 51: 1216-129.
165. Musso G, Gambino R, De Michieli F, Cassader M, Rizzetto M, Durazzo M, Fagà E, Silli B, Pagano G. Dietary habits and their relations to insulin resistance and postprandial lipemia in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. *Hepatology* 2003; 37: 909-916.
166. Yilmaz Y. Review article: fructose in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2012; 35: 1135-1144.
167. Mazza A, Fruci B, Garinis GA, Giuliano S, Malaguarnera R, Belfiore A. The role of metformin in the management of NAFLD. *Exp Diabetes Res.* 2012;2012:716404
168. Razavizade M, Jamali R, Arj A, Matini SM, Moraveji A, Taherkhani E. The effect of pioglitazone and metformin on liver function tests, insulin resistance, and liver fatcontent in nonalcoholic Fatty liver disease: a randomized double blinded clinical trial. *Hepat Mon.* 2013 May 21;13(5):e9270.
169. Li Y, Liu L, Wang B, Wang J, Chen D. Metformin in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Biomed Rep.* 2013;1(1):57-64.
170. Lavine JE, Schwimmer JB, Van Natta ML, Molleston JP, Murray KF, Rosenthal P, Abrams SH, Scheimann AO, Sanyal AJ, Chalasani N, Tonascia J, Ünalp A, Clark JM, Brunt EM, Kleiner DE, Hoofnagle JH, Robuck PR. Effect of vitamin E or metformin for treatment of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in children and adolescents: the TONIC randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2011; 305: 1659-1668
171. Haukeland JW, Konopski Z, Eggesb HB i sur. Metformin in patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: a randomized, controlled trial. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 2009;44:853-60
172. Belfort R, Harrison SA, Brown K i sur. A placebo-controlled trial of pioglitazone in subjects with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. *N Engl J Med* 2006;355:2297-307.

173. Aithal GP, Thomas JA, Kaye PV, Lawson A, Ryder SD, Spendlove I, Austin AS, Freeman JG, Morgan L, Webber J. Randomized, placebo-controlled trial of pioglitazone in nondiabetic subjects with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. *Gastroenterology*. 2008;135(4):1176-84
174. Boettcher E, Csako G, Pucino F, Wesley R, Loomba R. Meta-analysis: pioglitazone improves liver histology and fibrosis in patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*. 2012;35(1):66-75.
175. Bjelakovic G, Nikolova D, Gluud LL, Simonetti RG, Gluud C. Mortality in randomized trials of antioxidant supplements for primary and secondary prevention: systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2007; 297: 842-857
176. Chalasani N, Aljadhey H, Kesterson J, Murray MD, Hall SD. Patients with elevated liver enzymes are not at higher risk for statin hepatotoxicity. *Gastroenterology* 2004; 126: 1287-1292
177. Nseir W, Mograbi J, Ghali M. Lipid-lowering agents in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and steatohepatitis: human studies. *Dig Dis Sci* 2012; 57: 1773-1781
178. Tziomalos K. Lipid-lowering agents in the management of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *World J Hepatol*. 2014;6(10):738-44.
179. Zhu FS, Liu S, Chen XM, Huang ZG, Zhang DW. Effects of n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids from seal oils on nonalcoholic fatty liver disease associated with hyperlipidemia *World J Gastroenterol*. 2008;14(41):6395-400.
180. Matthews DR, Hosker JP, Rudenski AS, Naylor BA, Treacher DF, Turner RC. Homeostasis model assessment: insulin resistance and beta-cell function from fasting plasma glucose and insulin concentrations in man. *Diabetologia*. 1985;28:412-19.
181. Needleman L, Kurtz AB, Rifkin MD, Cooper HS, Pasto ME, Goldberg BB. Sonography of diffuse benign liver disease: accuracy of pattern recognition and grading. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1986;146:1011-5.
182. Saadeh S, Younossi ZM, Remer EM, Gramlich T, Ong JP, Hurley M, et al. The utility of radiological imaging in fatty liver disease. *Gastroenterology* 2002;123:745-650.

183. Dutta AK. A New PCR-RFLP Method for Diagnosing PNPLA3 rs738409 Polymorphism . WebmedCentral GENETICS 2011;2(11):WMC002401
184. Byrne CD, Targher G. NAFLD: A multisystem disease. J Hepatol. 2015 ;62(1S):S47-S64.
185. Watanabe S, Hashimoto E, Ikejima K, Uto H, Ono M, Sumida Y, Seike M, Takei Y, Takehara T, Tokushige K, Nakajima A, Yoneda M, Saibara T, Shiota G, Sakaida I, Nakamura M, Mizuta T, Tsubouchi H, Sugano K, Shimosegawa T. Evidence-based clinical practice guidelines for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease/nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. Hepatol Res. 2015;45(4):363-77.
186. Kawaguchi T, Sumida Y, Umemura A et al. Genetic polymorphisms of the human PNPLA3 gene are strongly associated with severity of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in Japanese. PLoS One. 2012; 7: e38322.
187. Hotta K, Yoneda M, Hyogo H et al. Association of the rs738409 polymorphism in PNPLA3 with liver damage and the development of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. BMC Med Genet. 2010; 11: 172.
188. Souza MR, Diniz Mde F, Medeiros-Filho JE, Araujo MS. Metabolic syndrome and risk factors for non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. Arq. Gastroenterol. 2012; 49: 89696.
189. Verma S, Jensen D, Hart J, Mohanty SR. Predictive value of ALT levels for non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) and advanced fibrosis in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). Liver Int. 2013;33(9):1398-405.
190. Rocha R, Cotrim HP, Carvalho FM, Siqueira AC, Braga H, Freitas LA. Body mass index and waist circumference in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. J Hum Nutr Diet. 2005;18(5):365-70
191. Kirovski G, Schacherer D, Wobser H, Huber H, Niessen C, Beer C, Schölmerich J, Hellerbrand C. Prevalence of ultrasound-diagnosed non alcoholic fatty liver disease in a hospital cohort and its association with anthropometric, biochemical and sonographic characteristics. Int J Clin Exp Med. 2010;3(3):202-10.
192. Nakahara T, Hyogo H, Yoneda M, Sumida Y, Eguchi Y, Fujii H, Ono M, Kawaguchi T, Imajo K, Aikata H, Tanaka S, Kanemasa K, Fujimoto K, Anzai

- K, Saibara T, Sata M, Nakajima A, Itoh Y, Chayama K, Okanoue T; Japan Study Group of Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. Type 2 diabetes mellitus is associated with the fibrosis severity in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in a large retrospective cohort of Japanese patients. *J Gastroenterol.* 2014;49(11):1477-84.
193. McPherson S, Hardy T, Henderson E, Burt AD, Day CP, Anstee QM. Evidence of NAFLD progression from steatosis to fibrosing steatohepatitis using paired biopsies: implications for prognosis and clinical management. *J Hepatol.* 2015;62(5):1148-55.
194. Hamaguchi M, Kojima T, Takeda N, Nagata C, Takeda J, Sarui H, Kawahito Y, Yoshida N, Suetsugu A, Kato T, Okuda J, Ida K, Yoshikawa T. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease is a novel predictor of cardiovascular disease. *World J Gastroenterol.* 2007;13(10):1579-84.
195. Donati G, Stagni B, Piscaglia F, Venturoli N, Morselli-Labate AM, Rasciti L, et al. Increased prevalence of fatty liver in arterial hypertensive patients with normal liver enzymes: role of insulin resistance. *Gut.* 2004;53:1020-63.
196. Cheah WL, Lee PY, Chang CT, Mohamed HJ, Wong SL. Prevalence of ultrasound diagnosed nonalcoholic fatty liver disease among rural indigenous community of Sarawak and its association with biochemical and anthropometric measures. *Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health.* 2013;44(2):309-17.
197. Abangah G, Yousefi A, Asadollahi R, Veisani Y, Rahimifar P, Alizadeh S. Correlation of Body Mass Index and Serum Parameters With Ultrasonographic Grade of Fatty Change in Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. *Iran Red Crescent Med J.* 2014;16(1):e12669.
198. Lizardi-Cervera J, Laparra DI, Chávez-Tapia NC, et al. Prevalence of NAFLD and metabolic syndrome in asymptomatic subjects. *Rev Gastroenterol Mex.* 2006; 71(4):453-459.
199. Eguchi Y, Hyogo H, Ono M, Mizuta T, Ono N, Fujimoto K, et al. Prevalence and associated metabolic factors of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in the general population from 2009 to 2010 in Japan: a multicenter large retrospective study. *J Gastroenterol.* 2012;47:586-95.

200. Harrison SA, Oliver D, Arnold HL, Gogia S, Neuschwander-Tetri BA. Development and validation of a simple NAFLD clinical scoring system for identifying patients without advanced disease. *Gut*. 2008;57:1441-67.
201. Lee S, Jin Kim Y, Yong Jeon T, Hoi Kim H, Woo Oh S, Park Y, Soo Kim S. Obesity is the only independent factor associated with ultrasound-diagnosed non alcoholic fatty liver disease cross sectional case control study. *Scand J Gastroenterol*. 2006;41 (5) 566-72.
202. Duvnjak M, Lerotic I, Barsic N, Tomasic V, Jukic LV, Velagic V. Pathogenesis and management issues for non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2007,13:4539-650.
203. Salgado AL, Carvalho Ld, Oliveira AC, Santos VN, Vieira JG, Parise ER. Insulin resistance index (HOMA-IR) in the differentiation of patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and healthy individuals. *Arq Gastroenterol*. 2010; 47(2):165-9.
204. Önnérhag K., Nilsson P, Lindgren S. Insulin resistance with impaired fasting glucose increases the risk of NAFLD. *Open Journal of Gastroenterology*. 2013; 3: 170-176.
205. Uslusoy HS, Nak SG, Gulden M, Biyikli Z. Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis with normal aminotransferase values. *World J Gastroenterol* 2009;15:1863-8.
206. Hu X, Huang Y, Bao Z, Wang Y, Shi D, Liu F, Gao Z, Yu X. Prevalence and factors associated with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in Shanghai work-units. *BMC Gastroenterol*. 2012;12:123
207. Miyake T, Kumagi T, Hirooka M, Koizumi M, Furukawa S, Ueda T, Tokumoto Y, Ikeda Y, Abe M, Kitai K, Hiasa Y, Matsuura B, Onji M. Metabolic markers and ALT cutoff level for diagnosing nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: a community-based cross-sectional study. *J Gastroenterol*. 2012 ;47(6):696-703.
208. Pinidiyapathirage MJ, Dassanayake AS, Rajindrajith S, Kalubowila U, Kato N, Wickremasinghe AR, de Silva HJ. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in a rural, physically active, low income population in Sri Lanka. *BMC Res Notes*. 2011;4:513.

209. Radu C, Grigorescu M, Crisan D, Lupsor M, Constantin D, Dina L. Prevalence and associated risk factors of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in hospitalized patients. *J Gastrointest Liver Dis.* 2008;17(3):255-60.
210. Kotronen A, Westerbacka J, Bergholm R, Pietilainen KH, Yki-Jarvinen H. Liver fat in the metabolic syndrome. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2007; 92 (9): 3490-3497
211. Hamaguchi M, Kojima T, Takeda N, Nakagawa T, Taniguchi H, Fujii K, Omatsu T, Nakajima T, Sarui H, Shimazaki M, Kato T, Okuda J, Ida K. The metabolic syndrome as a predictor of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Ann Intern Med.* 2005;143(10):722-8.
212. Scott Rector R, Thyfault JP, Wei Y, Abdallah J. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and the metabolic syndrome: An update. *World J Gastroenterol* 2008; 14: 185-192.
213. Marchesini G, Moscatiello S, Di Domizio S, Forlani G. Obesity-associated liver disease. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2008; 93: S74-S80.
214. Kang H, Greenson JK, Omo JT, Chao C, Peterman D, Anderson L, Foess- Wood L, Sherbondy MA, Conjeevaram HS. Metabolic syndrome is associated with greater histologic severity, higher carbohydrate, and lower fat diet in patients with NAFLD. *Am J Gastroenterol.* 2006;101(10):2247-53
215. Hernaez R, Lazo M, Bonekamp S, Kamel I, Brancati FL, Guallar E., Clark J. M. Diagnostic accuracy and reliability of ultrasonography for the detection of fatty liver: A meta-analysis. *Hepatology.* 2011; 54: 1082-1090.
216. Eguchi Y, Eguchi T, Mizuta T, Ide Y, Yasutake T, Iwakiri R, Hisatomi A, Ozaki I, Yamamoto K, Kitajima Y, Kawaguchi Y, Kuroki S, Ono N. Visceral fat accumulation and insulin resistance are important factors in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *J Gastroenterol.* 2006;41(5):462-9.
217. Ghamar-Chehreh ME, Khedmat H, Amini M, Taheri S. Predictive factors for ultrasonographic grading of nonalcoholic Fatty liver disease. *Hepat Mon.* 2012; 12(11):e6860.

218. Razavizade M, Jamali R, Arj A, Talari H. Serum parameters predict the severity of ultrasonographic findings in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *Hepatobiliary Pancreat Dis Int.* 2012;11(5):513-20.
219. Shen HC, Zhao ZH, Hu YC, Chen YF, Tung TH. Relationship between obesity, metabolic syndrome, and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in the elderly agricultural and fishing population of Taiwan. *Clin Interv Aging.* 2014; 9:501-8.
220. McPherson S, Anstee QM, Henderson E, Day CP, Burt AD. Are simple noninvasive scoring systems for fibrosis reliable in patients with NAFLD and normal ALT levels? *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2013;25:6526658.
221. McPherson S, Hardy T, Henderson E, Burt AD, Day CP, Anstee QM. Evidence of NAFLD progression from steatosis to fibrosing steatohepatitis using paired biopsies: implications for prognosis and clinical management. *J Hepatol.* 2015;62(5):1148-55.
222. Angulo P, Bugianesi E, Bjornsson ES, Charatcharoenwitthaya P, Mills PR, Barrera F, et al. Simple noninvasive systems predict long-term outcomes of patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Gastroenterology* 2013;145:e784
223. Sobhonslidsuk A, Jongjirasiri S, Thakkinstian A, Wisedopas N, Bunnag P, Puavilai G. Visceral fat and insulin resistance as predictors of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis. *World J Gastroenterol.* 2007;13(26):3614-8.
224. Wasfy EA, Elwan NM, Bayomi SL, El-Sheikh TF, El-yamani SA, Talha BE. Study of Risk Factors Involved in the Progression of Non Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease in Egyptian Patients *Journal of American Science*, 2010;6(12). 588-596
225. Bookman ID, Pham J, Guindi M, Heathcote EJ. Distinguishing nonalcoholic steatohepatitis from fatty liver: serum-free fatty acids, insulin resistance, and serum lipoproteins. *Liver Int.* 2006 Jun;26(5):566-71.
226. Fierbinteanu-Braticevici C, Dina I, Petrisor A, Tribus L, Negreanu L, Carstoiu C, Noninvasive investigations for non alcoholic fatty liver disease and liver fibrosis, *World J Gastroenterol*, 2010, 16(38):478464791.
227. Yilmaz Y, Dolar E, Ulukaya E, Akgoz S, Keskin M, Kiyici M, Aker S, Yilmaztepe A, Gurel S, Gulden M, Nak SG. Soluble forms of extracellular

- cytokeratin 18 may differentiate simple steatosis from nonalcoholicsteatohepatitis. *World J Gastroenterol.* 2007;13(6):837-44.
228. Cao W, Zhao C, Shen C, Wang Y. Cytokeratin 18, alanine aminotransferase, platelets and triglycerides predict the presence of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. *PLoS One.* 2013;8(12):e82092.
229. Dvorak K, Stritesky J, Petrtyl J, Vitek L, Sroubkova R, Lenicek M, Smid V, Haluzik M, Bruha R. Use of non-invasive parameters of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis and liver fibrosis in daily practice--an exploratory case-control study. *PLoS One.* 2014;9(10):e111551.
230. Shen J, Chan HL, Wong GL, Chan AW, Choi PC, Chan HY, Chim AM, Yeung DK, Yu J, Chu WC, Wong VW. Assessment of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease using serum total cell death and apoptosis markers. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther.* 2012;36(11-12):1057-66.
231. Chen J, Zhu Y, Zheng Q, Jiang J. Serum cytokeratin-18 in the diagnosis of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis: A meta-analysis. *Hepato Res.* 2014;44(8):854-62.
232. Yang ZH, Yang SX, Qin CZ, Chen YX. Clinical values of elevated serum cytokeratin-18 levels in hepatitis: a meta-analysis. *Hepat Mon.* 2015 ;15(5):e25328.
233. Diab DL, Yerian L, Schauer P, Kashyap SR, Lopez R, Hazen SL, et al. Cytokeratin 18 fragment levels as a noninvasive biomarker for nonalcoholic steatohepatitis in bariatric surgery patients. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2008;6:1249-654.
234. Wagenknecht LE, Palmer ND, Bowden DW, Rotter JJ, Norris JM, Ziegler J, Chen YD, Haffner S, Scherzinger A, Langefeld CD. Association of PNPLA3 with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in a minority cohort: the Insulin Resistance Atherosclerosis Family Study. *Liver Int* 2011; 31: 412-416
235. He S, McPhaul C, Li JZ, Garuti R, Kinch L, Grishin NV, Cohen JC, Hobbs HH. A sequence variation (I148M) in PNPLA3 associated with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease disrupts triglyceride hydrolysis. *J Biol Chem* 2010; 285: 6706-6715

236. Kumari M, Schoiswohl G, Chitraju C, et al. Adiponutrin functions as a nutritionally regulated lysophosphatidic Acid acyltransferase. *Cell Metab* 2012; 15: 691-702.
237. Pirazzi C, Adiels M, Burza MA, Mancina RM, Levin M, Ståhlman M, Taskinen MR, Orho-Melander M, Perman J, Pujia A, Andersson L, Maglio C, Montalcini T, Wiklund O, Borén J, Romeo S. Patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing 3 (PNPLA3) I148M (rs738409) affects hepatic VLDL secretion in humans and in vitro. *J Hepatol* 2012; 57: 1276-1282
238. Chen LZ, Xin YN, Geng N, Jiang M, Zhang DD, Xuan SY. PNPLA3 I148M variant in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: Demographic and ethnic characteristics and the role of the variant in nonalcoholic fatty liver fibrosis. *World J Gastroenterol* 2015; 21(3): 794-802
239. Valenti L, Alisi A, Nobili V. I148M PNPLA3 variant and progressive liver disease: A new paradigm in hepatology. *Hepatology* 2012; 56: 1883-9.
240. Romeo S, Huang-Doran I, Baroni MG, Kotronen A. Unravelling the pathogenesis of fatty liver disease: patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing 3 protein. *Curr Opin Lipidol* 2010;21(3):247-52.
241. Rotman Y, Koh C, Zmuda JM, Kleiner DE, Liang TJ. The association of genetic variability in patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing protein 3 (PNPLA3) with histological severity of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *HEPATOLOGY* 2010;52:894-903.
242. Kotronen A, Johansson LE, Johansson LM, et al. A common variant in PNPLA3, which encodes adiponutrin, is associated with liver fat content in humans. *Diabetologia* 2009;52(6):1056-60.
243. Sookoian S, Castaño GO, Burgueño AL, Gianotti TF, Rosselli MS, Pirola CJ. A nonsynonymous gene variant in the adiponutrin gene is associated with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease severity. *J Lipid Res.* 2009;50(10):2111-6.
244. Petit JM, Guiu B, Masson D, et al. PNPLA3 polymorphism influences liver fibrosis in unselected patients with type 2 diabetes. *Liver Int* 2011;31(9):1332-6.

245. Romeo S, Sentinelli F, Dash S, et al. Morbid obesity exposes the association between PNPLA3 I148M (rs738409) and indices of hepatic injury in individuals of European descent. *Int J Obes(Lond)* 2010;34(1):190-4.
246. Valenti L, Alisi A, Galmozzi E, Bartuli A, Del MB, Alterio A, et al. I148M patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing 3 gene variant and severity of pediatric nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *HEPATOLOGY* 2010;52:1274-1280.

СКРАЋЕНИЦЕ

AASLD	(. <i>American Association for The Study of Liver Diseases</i>)
ALP	
ALT	
apo B	
AST	
ATP	
Bax	
BMI	(. <i>body mass index</i>)
bp	
CK-18	-18
CoA	Koenzim A
CRN	Clinical Research Network
CRP	C
CT	
DBIL	
DKP	
DM tip 2	2
FIB	
GGT	-
HCC	
HDL	(. <i>High Density Lipoprotein</i>)
HNE	
HOL	
HOMA-IR	(. <i>Homeostasis Model Insulin Resistance Assessment Index</i>)
hs-CRP	C (engl. <i>High sensitive-C reactive protein</i>)
Hus	
IDF	(engl. <i>International Diabetes Federation</i>)
IKK-	<i>kappa B</i>
IL	
INR	
IP	(engl. <i>confidence interval</i>)
IR	
KVB	

LDL	(. <i>Low Density Lipoprotein</i>)
MDA	
MR	
MRS	
MS	
MTP	
NAFL	(. <i>Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver</i>)
NAFLD	(. <i>Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease</i>)
NAS	NAFLD <i>activity score</i>
NASH	(. <i>Non-alcoholic Steatohepatitis</i>)
NCEP-ATP III	<i>The National Cholesterol Educational Programm Adult Treatment Panel III</i>
NF-kB	<i>kappa B</i>
NHANES	<i>National Helth and Nutrition Examination Survey</i>
OR	(. <i>Odds Ratio</i>)
OS	
PCR	(. <i>Polymerase chain reaction</i>)
PNPLA3	<i>Patatin like phospholipase domain conteining-3</i>
PPAR	(. <i>Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma</i>)
SAD	
SKP	
SNP	(. <i>single nucleotide polymorphism</i>)
SREBP-1c	-1c (. <i>Sterol regulatory element binding protein-1c</i>)
TE	
TG	
TGF	
TNF-	
TR	
TT	
TV	
UBIL	
UZ	
VLDL	(. <i>Very Low Density Lipoprotein</i>)
vs.	(. <i>versus</i>)
SZO	

Биографија аутора

1972.

" - ", -

1999.

9,05 10

28.08.2000.

" "

26.12.2000.

01.01.2001.

2007.

2008/2009.

∅ -

∅ 28.06.2012.

2012.

2014. š

∅ -

2014.

ИЗЈАВА О АУТОРСТВУ

Изјављујем да је докторска дисертација, под насловом

Клиничко-биохемијске карактеристике неалкохолне масне болести јетре као манифестације метаболичког синдрома

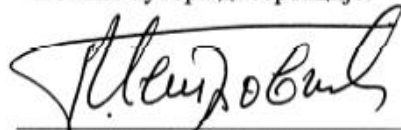
која је одбрањена на Медицинском факултету Универзитета у Нишу:

- резултат сопственог истраживачког рада;
- да ову дисертацију, ни у целини, нити у деловима, нисам пријављивала на другим факултетима, нити универзитетима;
- да нисам повредила ауторска права, нити злоупотребила интелектуалну својину других лица.

Дозвољавам да се објаве моји лични подаци, који су у вези са ауторством и добијањем академског звања доктора наука, као што су име и презиме, година и место рођења и датум одбране рада, и то у каталогу Библиотеке, Дигиталном репозиторијуму Универзитета у Нишу, као и у публикацијама Универзитета у Нишу.

У Нишу, _____.

Потпис аутора дисертације:



Др Гордана (Д) Петровић

**ИЗЈАВА О ИСТОВЕТНОСТИ ШТАМПАНОГ И ЕЛЕКТРОНСКОГ ОБЛИКА
ДОКТОРСКЕ ДИСЕРТАЦИЈЕ**

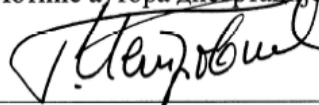
Наслов дисертације:

**Клиничко-биохемијске карактеристике неалкохолне масне
болести јетре као манифестације метаболичког синдрома**

Изјављујем да је електронски облик моје докторске дисертације, коју сам предала за уношење у **Дигитални репозиторијум Универзитета у Нишу**, истоветан штампаном облику.

У Нишу, _____.

Потпис аутора дисертације:



Др Гордана (Д) Петровић

ИЗЈАВА О КОРИШЋЕЊУ

Овлашћујем Универзитетску библиотеку „Никола Тесла“ да у Дигитални репозиторијум Универзитета у Нишу унесе моју докторску дисертацију, под насловом:

Клиничко-биохемијске карактеристике неалкохолне масне болести јетре као манифестације метаболичког синдрома

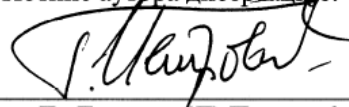
Дисертацију са свим прилозима предала сам у електронском облику, погодном за трајно архивирање.

Моју докторску дисертацију, унету у Дигитални репозиторијум Универзитета у Нишу, могу користити сви који поштују одредбе садржане у одабраном типу лиценце Креативне заједнице (Creative Commons), за коју сам се одлучио/ла.

1. Ауторство (CC BY)
2. Ауторство – некомерцијално (CC BY-NC)
3. Ауторство – некомерцијално – без прераде (CC BY-NC-ND)
4. Ауторство – некомерцијално – делити под истим условима (CC BY-NC-SA)
5. Ауторство – без прераде (CC BY-ND)
6. Ауторство – делити под истим условима (CC BY-SA)

У Нишу, _____.

Потпис аутора дисертације:



Др Гордана (Д) Петровић