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Nottingham

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**NDDC**

Nottingham Digestive  
Diseases Centre

Nottingham University Hospitals

NHS Trust

**NHS**

*National Institute for  
Health Research*

# Obesity and Liver

Nottingham Digestive Diseases Biomedical Research Unit

Guruprasad P. Aithal



28/06/2014

# 'La poire' of Willendorf Venus of Hohl Fels



# Fat depots

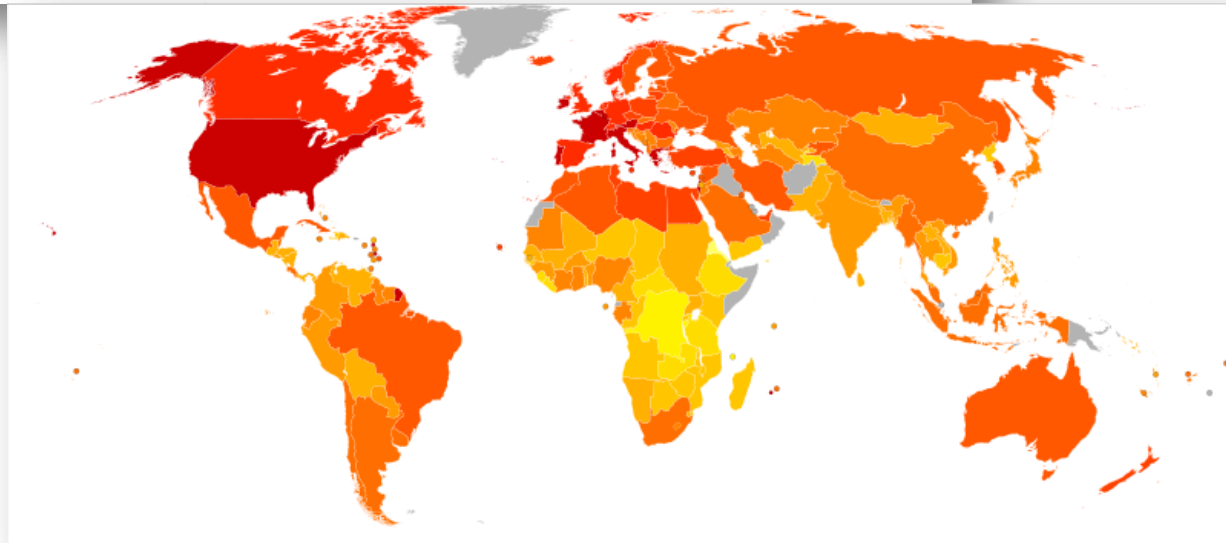
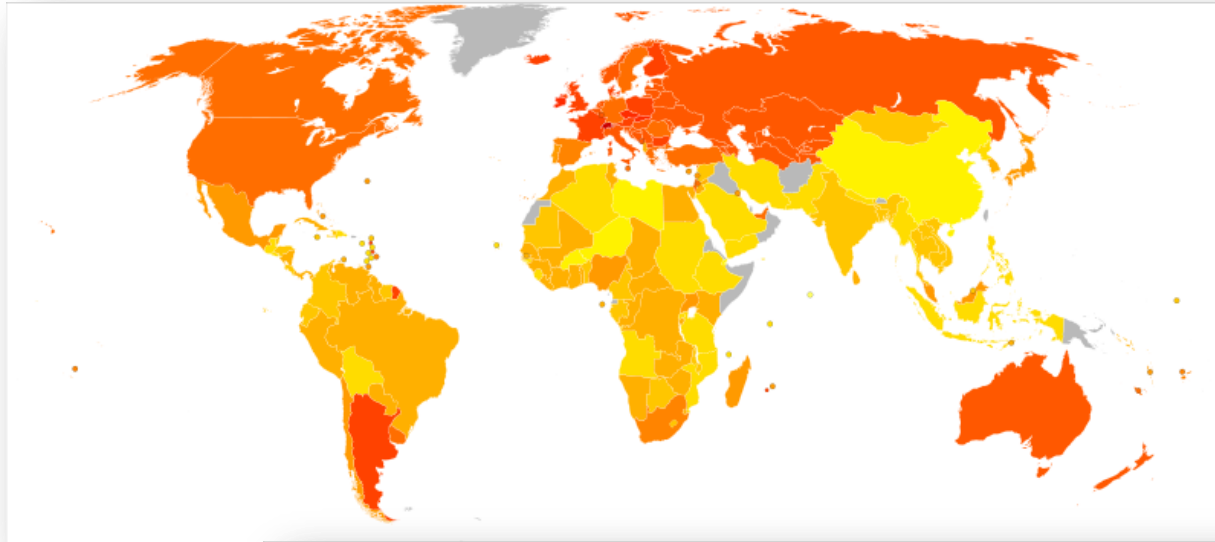
# Insulin resistance

# Interventions

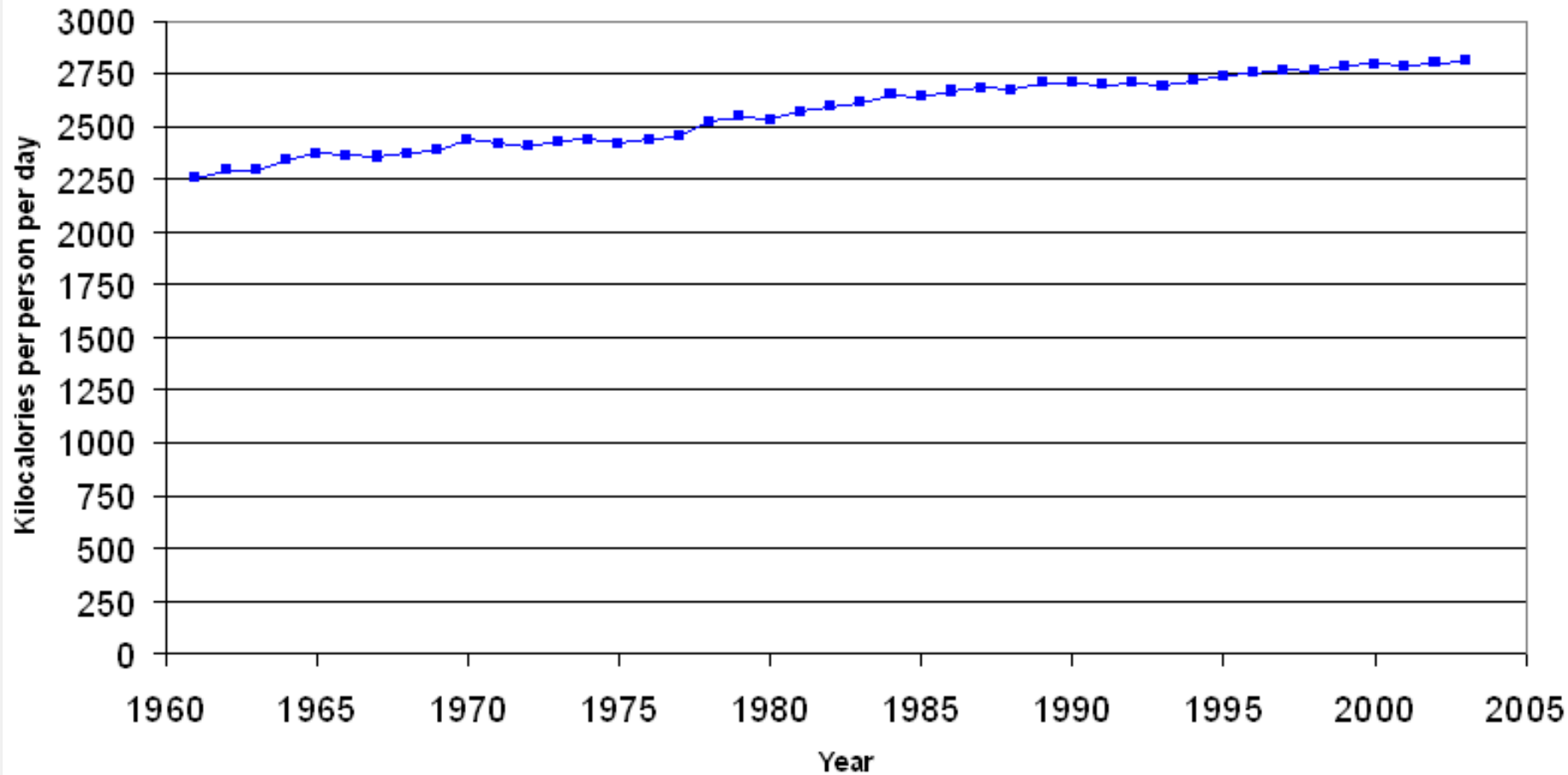
# Outcomes



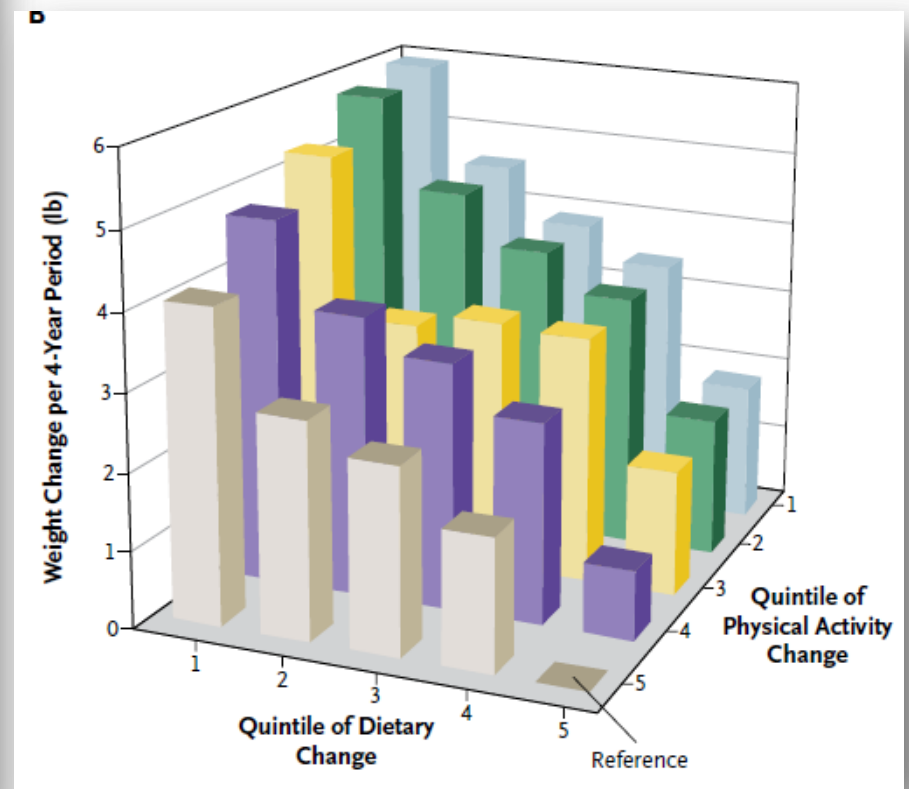
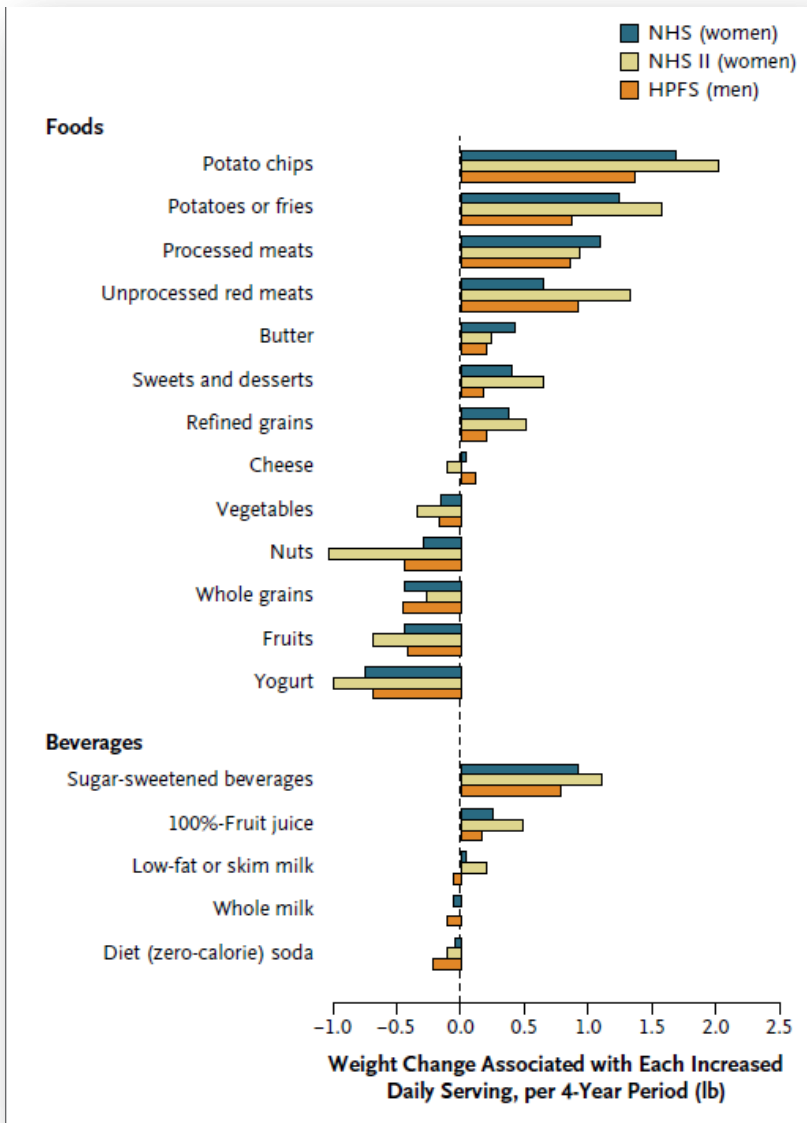
# Dietary Energy Availability



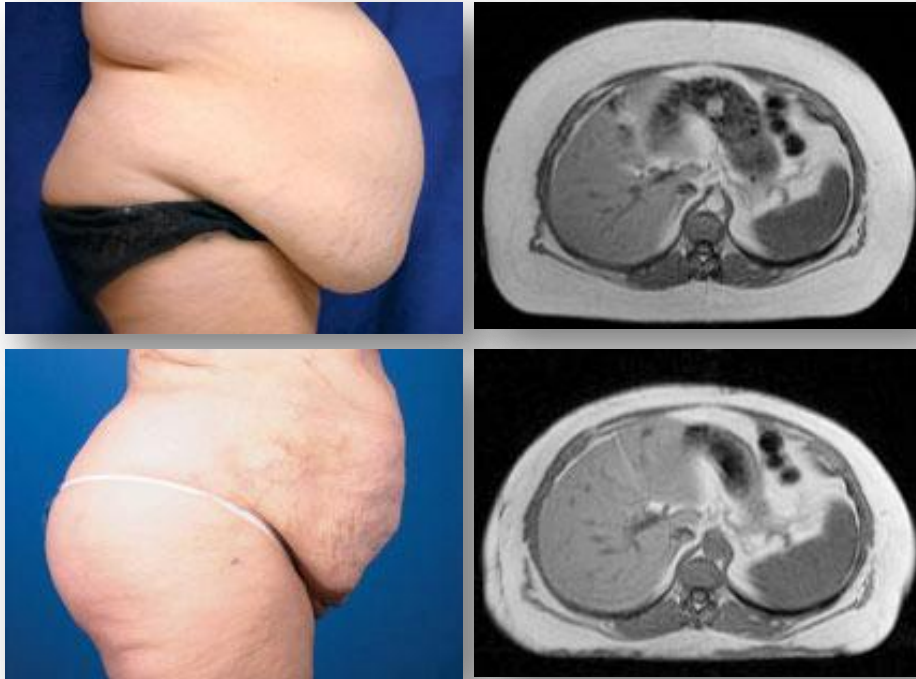
## World Food Energy Consumption



# Life Style Factors and Weight

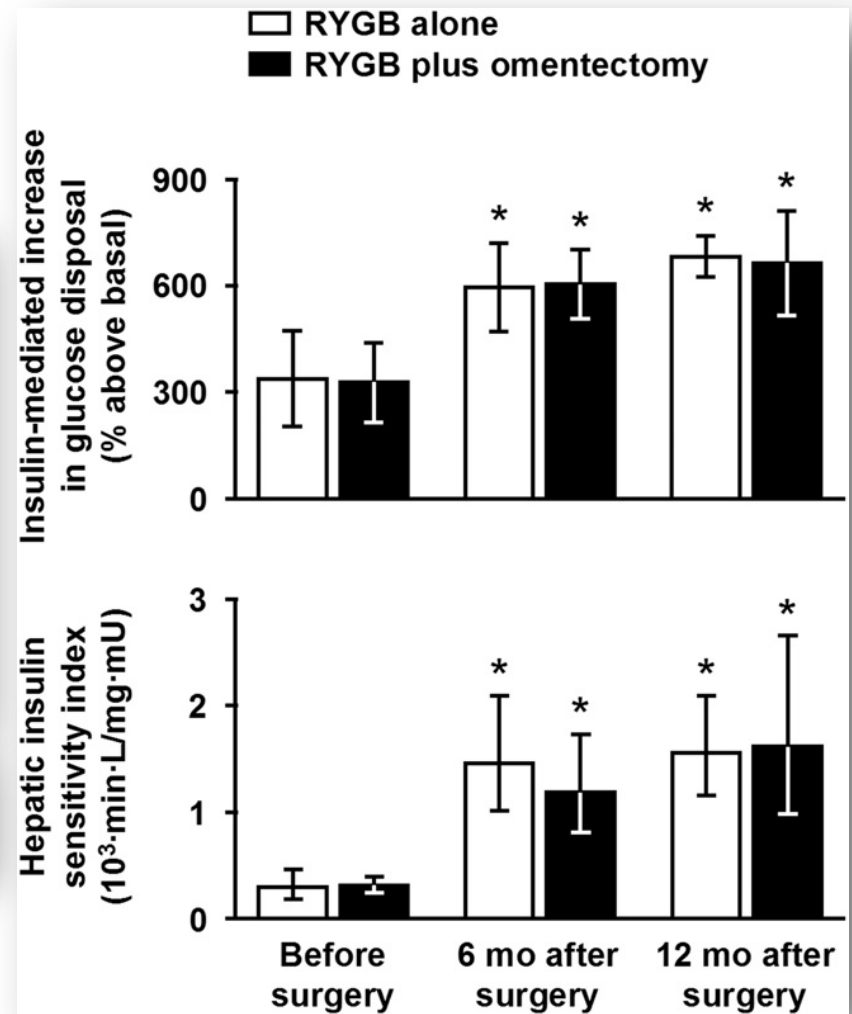
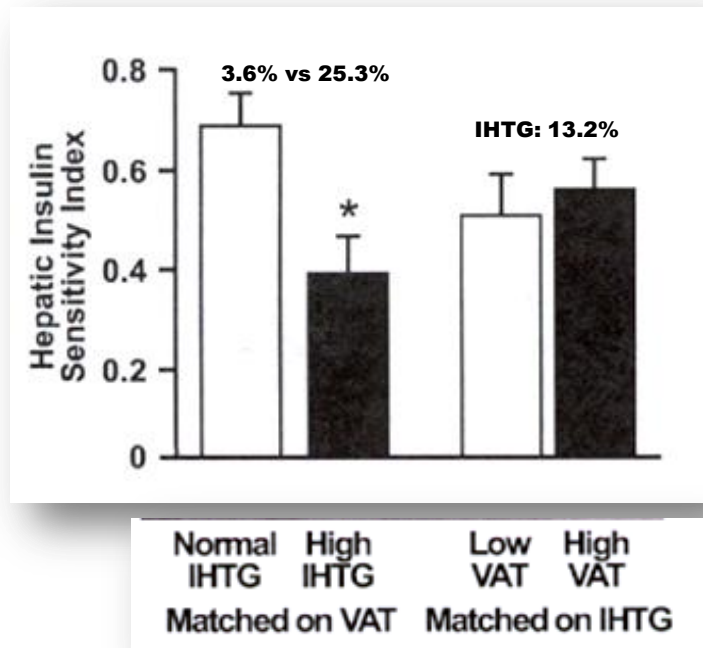


# Spot the Difference

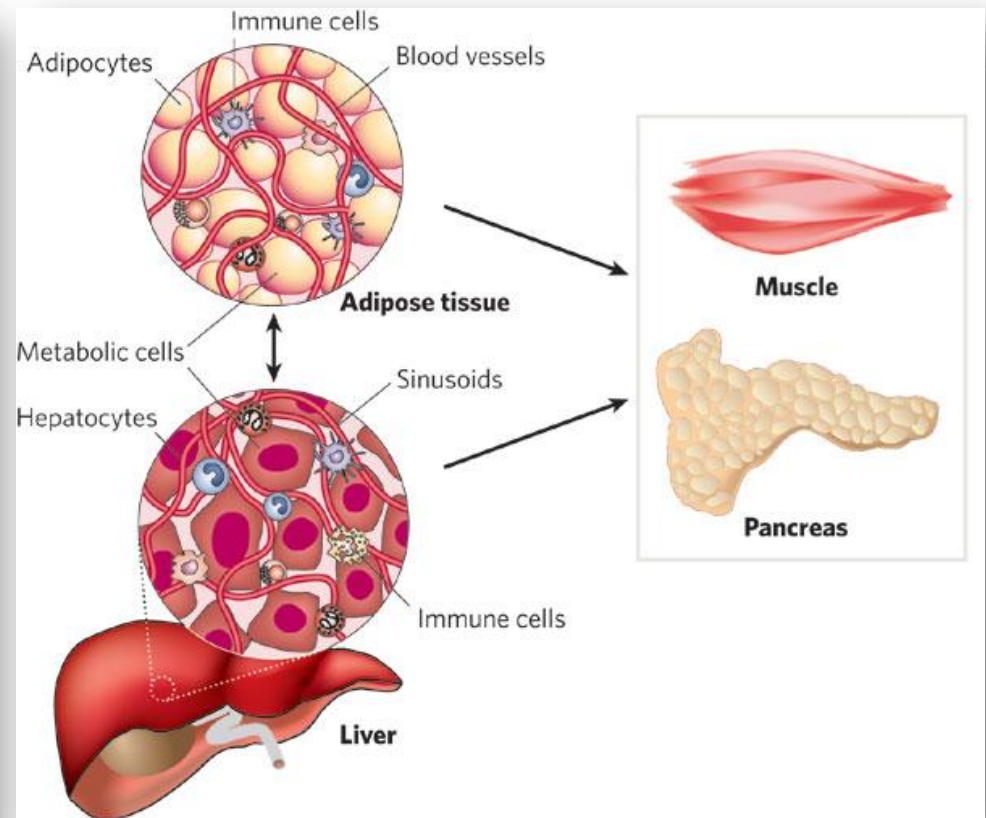
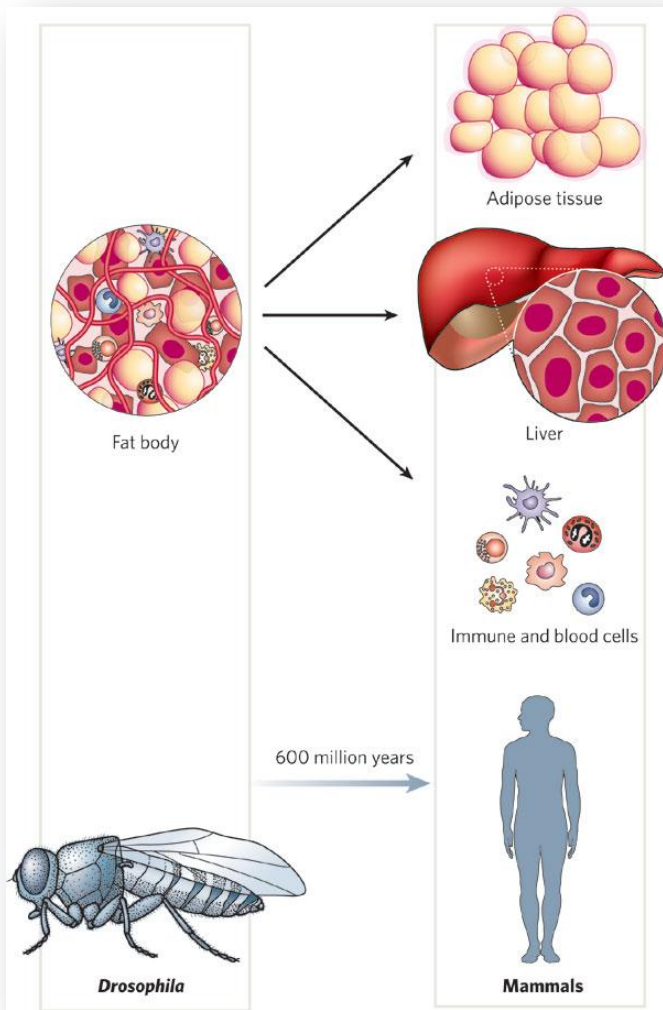


- Liposuction
  - 28%-44% of abd fat
- 18% of total fat
- No change in insulin sensitivity
  - muscle
  - liver
  - adipose tissue
- No change
  - adiponectin, TNF alpha, IL 6
  - risk factors for CV disease

# Fat Matters



# 'Fat body' and Liver



# Which came first?

- 38 yr male, BMI 36
- Scrotal swelling- cellulitis
- Venous blood glucose 33.3
  - Wt loss 6 mo; polydipsia 3 mo
  - Alcohol 20 unit
  - Maternal aunt with T2DM
- PH 7.383; bicarb 20
  - urine 3+ ketones;
  - HbA1C 13.8%
  - Chol 7.6; Triglyceride 20.3
  - GGT 69
- Started on Insulin and statin

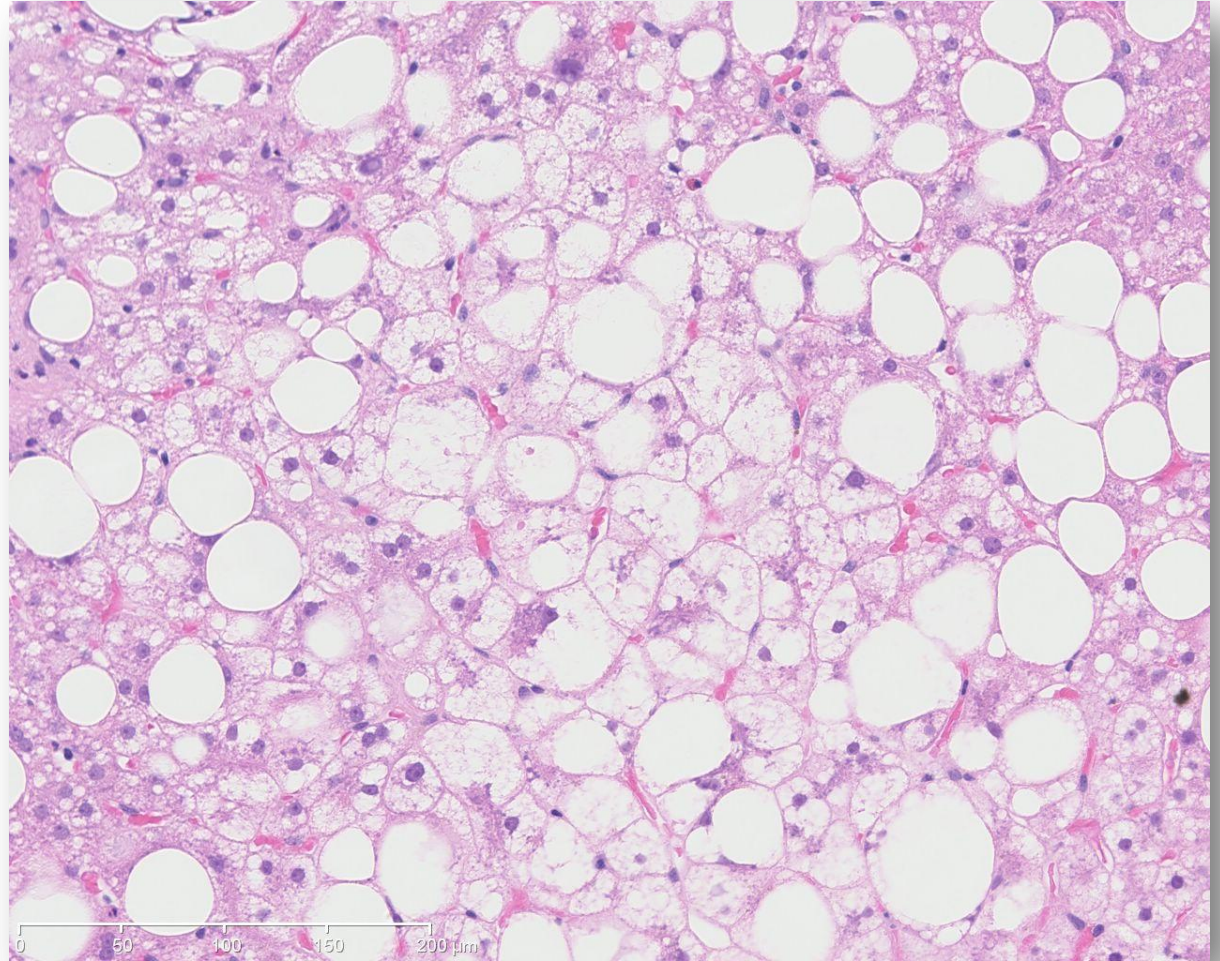
## Progress 2010-12

ALT: 91

GGT: 130

Ferritin: 452

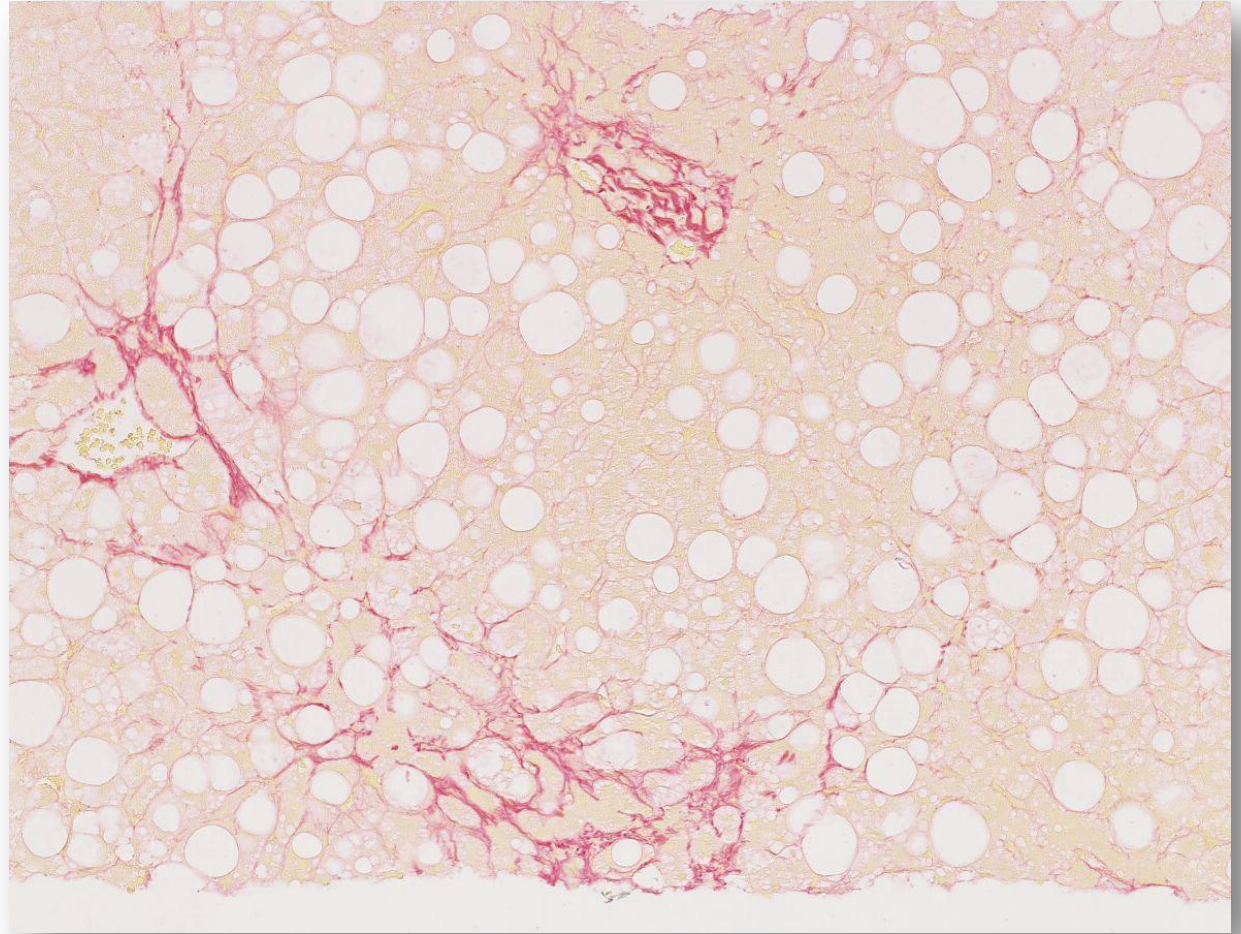
HbA1C: 6.6-10-12%



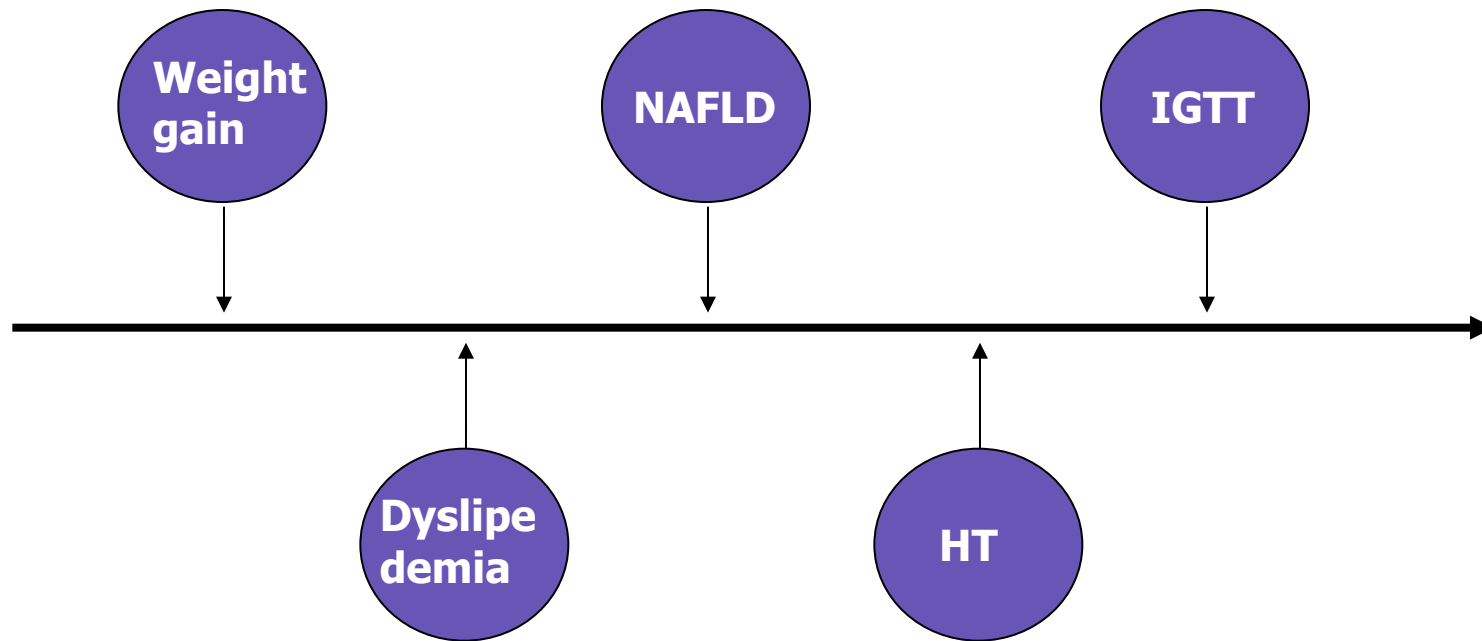
# Update

C peptide: 2473  
pmol/L

Anti Glutamic acid  
decarboxylase  
antibody: negative



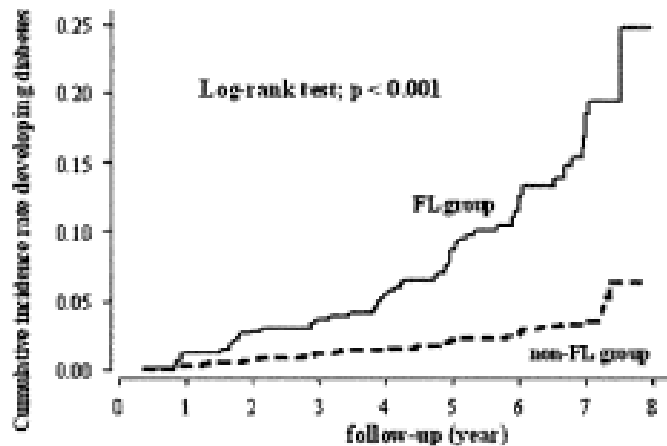
# Chronology of Metabolic syndrome



- Adult treatment panel III criteria

*Suzuki et al., Hepatology 2005; Sattar et al., Diabetes 2005, 2007;  
Shibata et al., Diabetes care 2007, Lawlor et al., Am J Epidemiol 2005;  
Ghouri et al., Hepatology 2010*

# NAFLD is pre-Diabetes



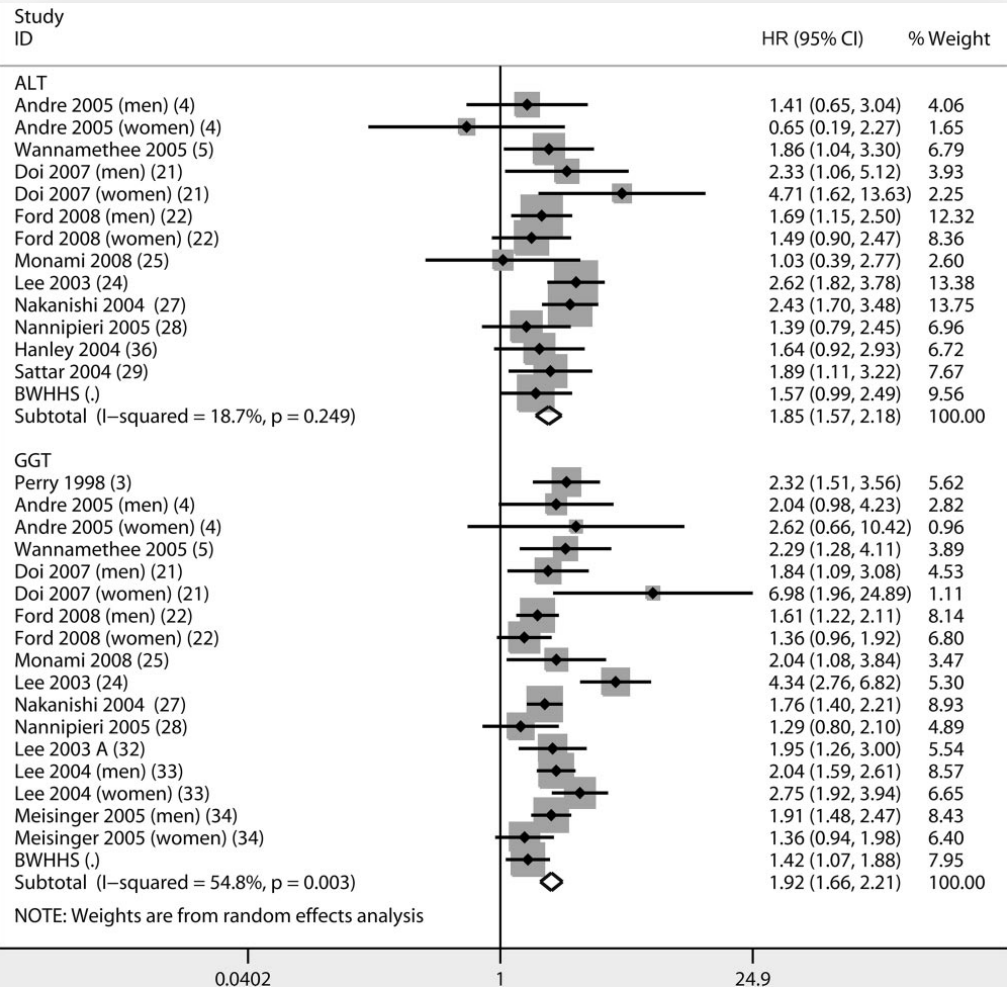
Year of follow-up	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FL	802	743	543	470	397	336	251	121	1
non-FL	2,387	2,208	1,805	1,422	1,259	1,103	905	498	6

Study or Subgroup	Weight	Odds Ratio	
		M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI
Kim 2008	40.9%	4.04 [3.07, 5.32]	■
Okamoto 2003	24.1%	1.81 [0.96, 3.39]	■
Shibata 2007	35.0%	4.70 [3.18, 6.95]	■
<b>Total (95% CI)</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3.51 [2.28, 5.41]</b>	◆

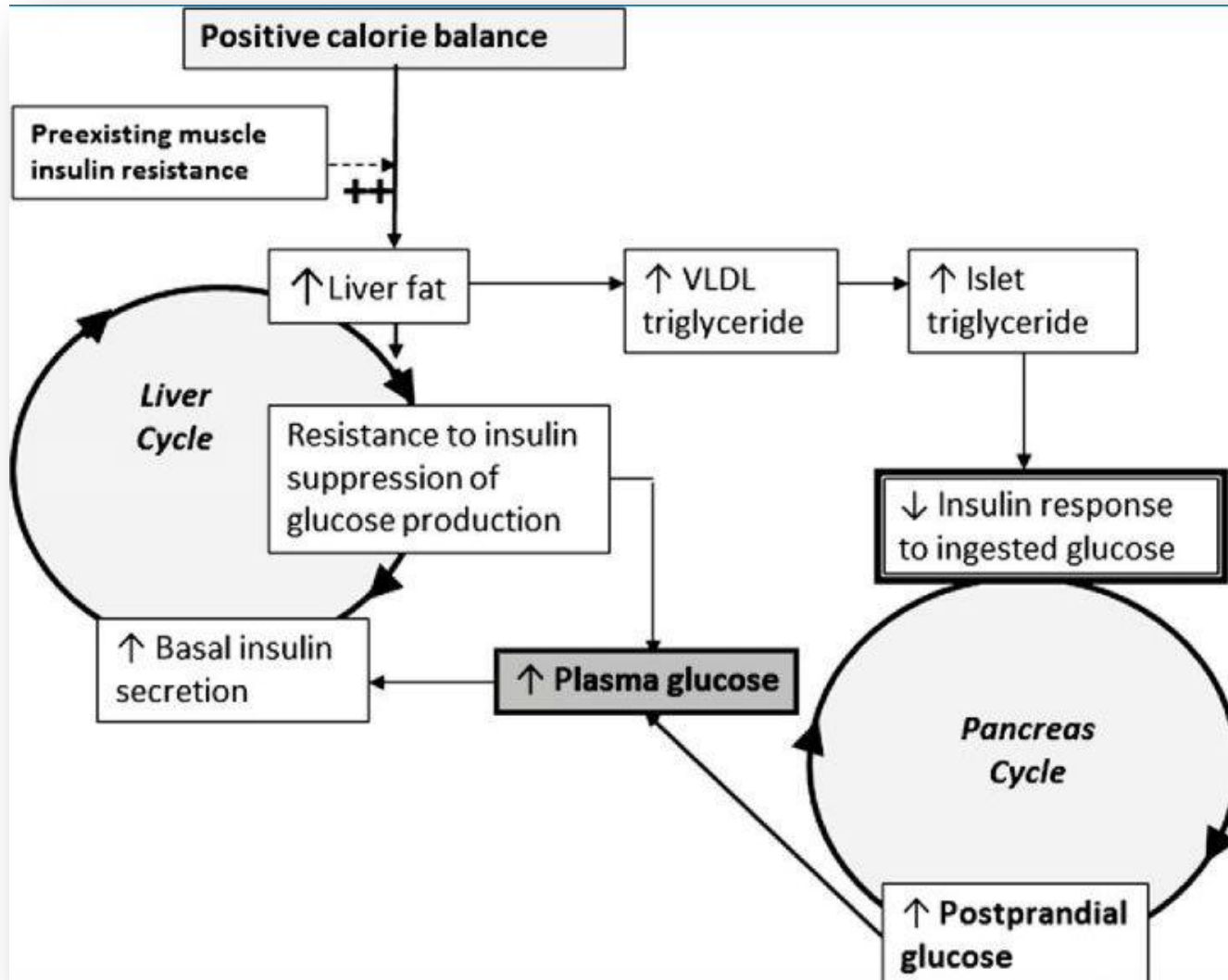
Total events  
Heterogeneity:  $\tau^2 = 0.10$ ;  $\chi^2 = 6.66$ ,  $df = 2$  ( $P = 0.04$ );  $I^2 = 70\%$   
Test for overall effect:  $Z = 5.69$  ( $P < 0.00001$ )

0.01 0.1 1 10 100

Controls NAFLD



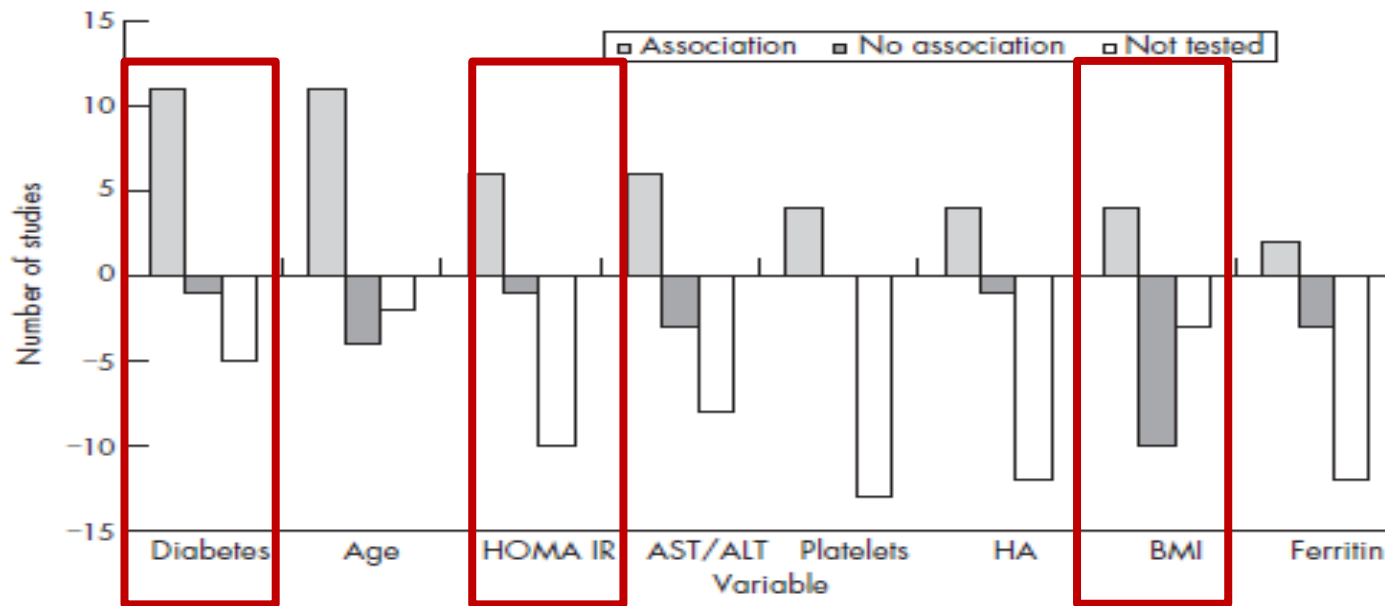
# Twin cycle hypothesis



# Roots above, branches below



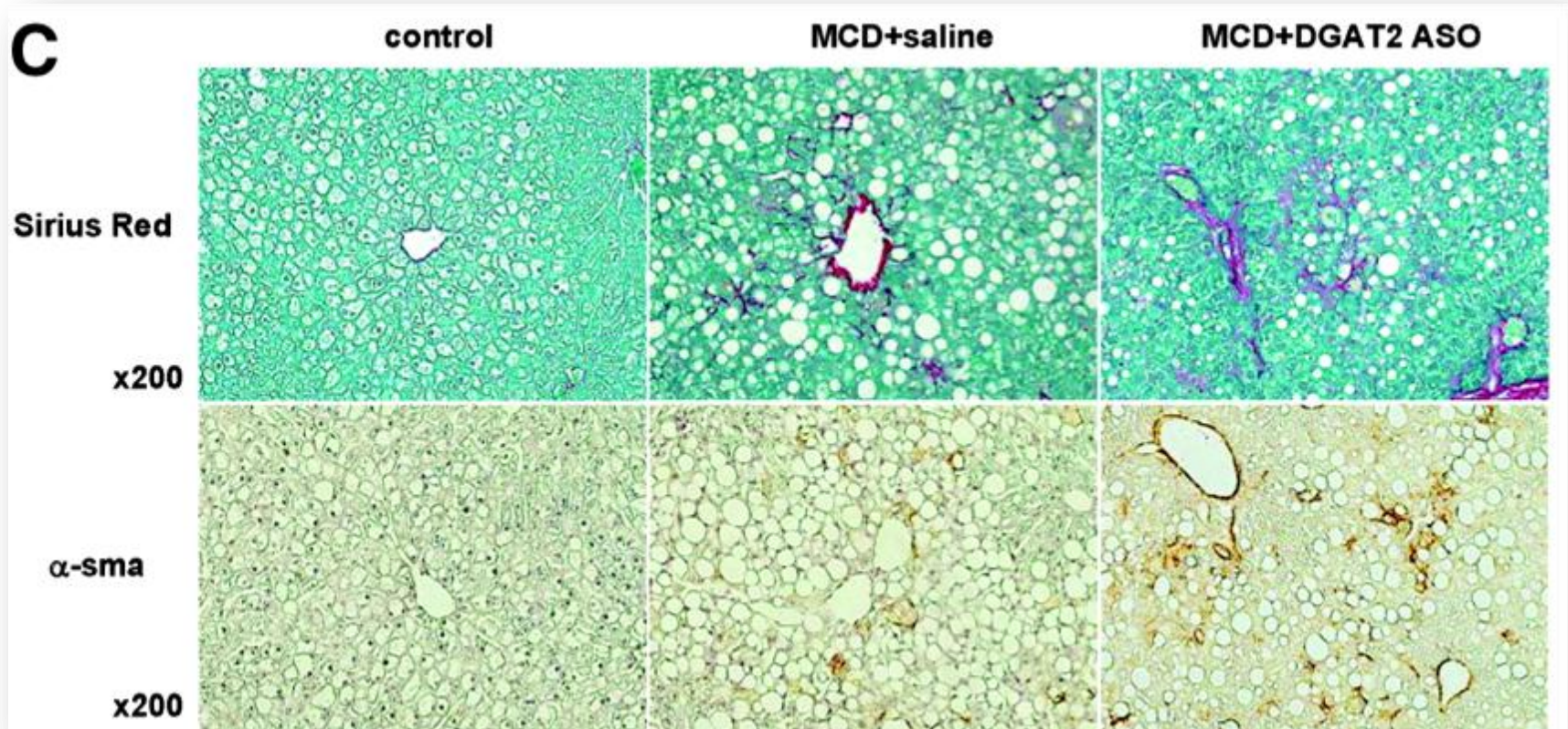
# Risk = Disease



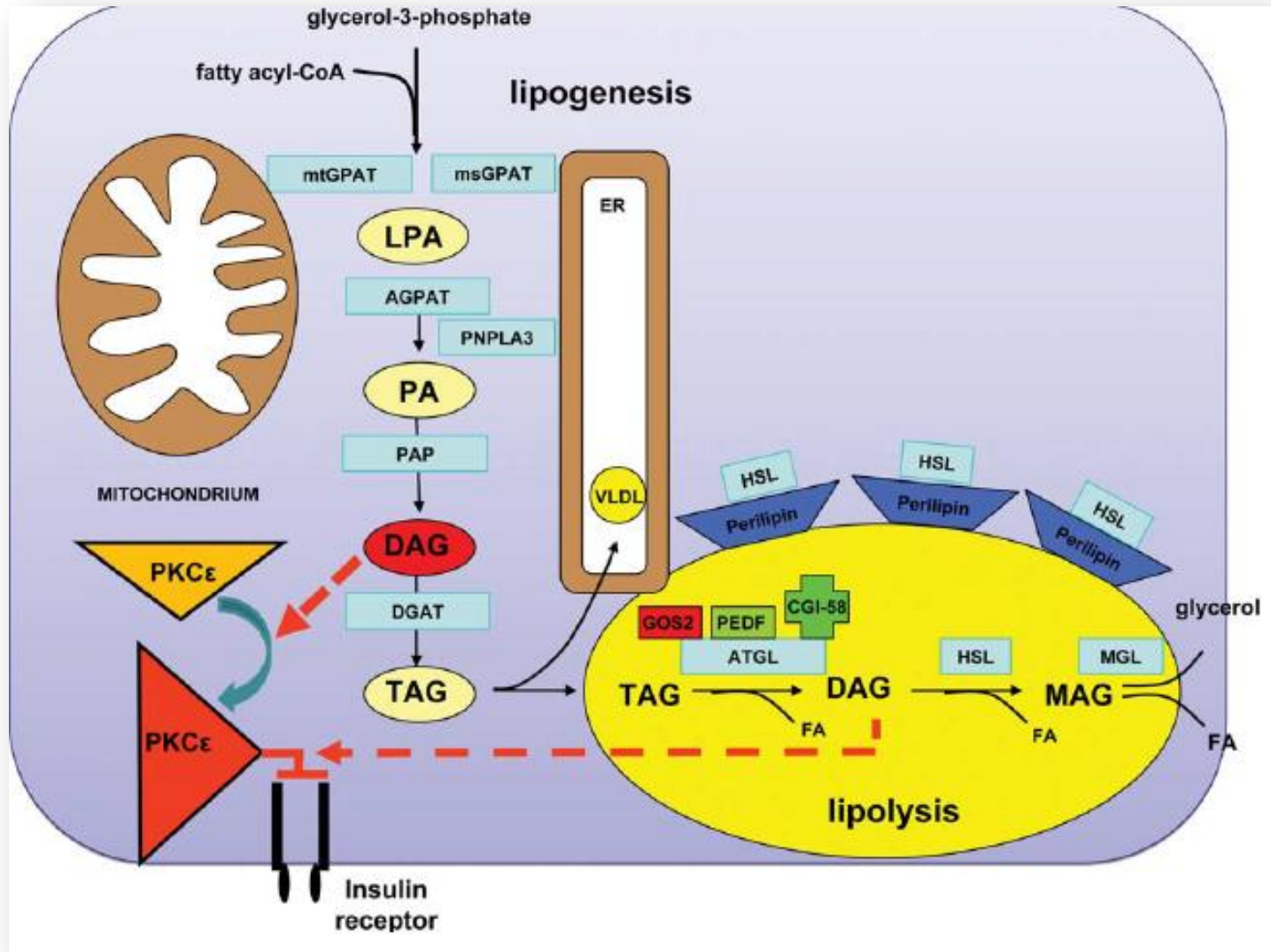
- BARD score
  - BMI  $\geq 28 = 1$
  - AST/ALT ratio  $\geq 0.8 = 2$
  - DM = 1
- BARD score 2-4 = advanced fibrosis (OR: 17 [9-32])

# Good Fat, Bad Fat

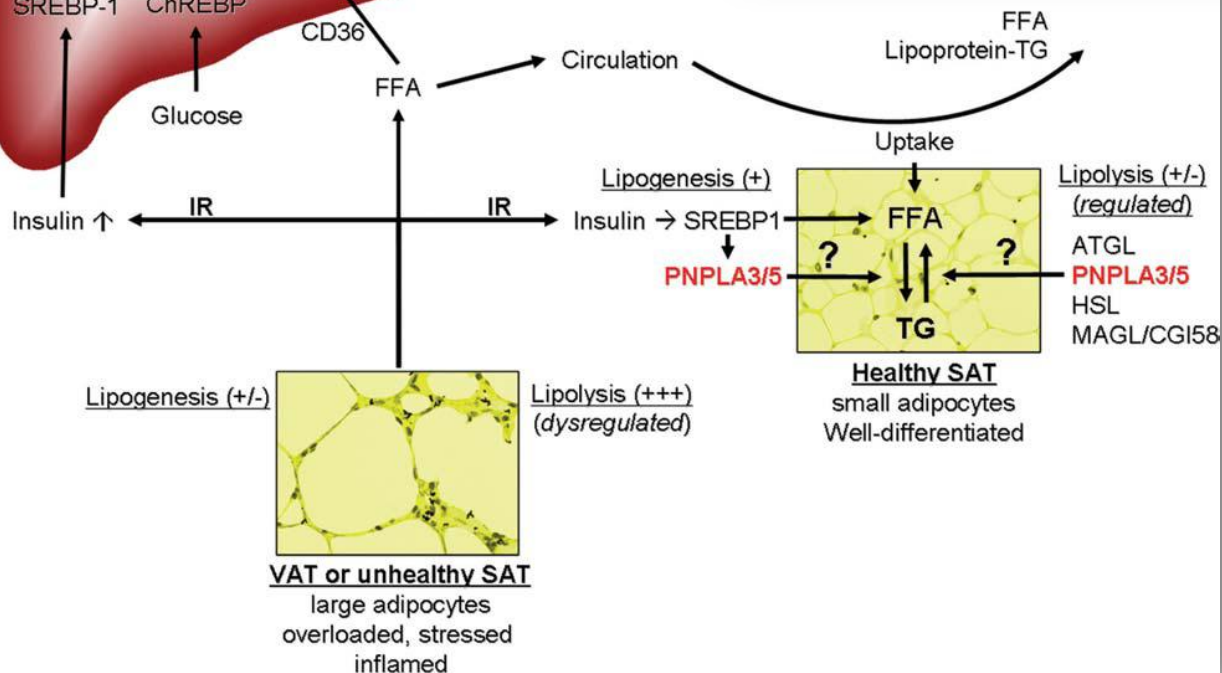
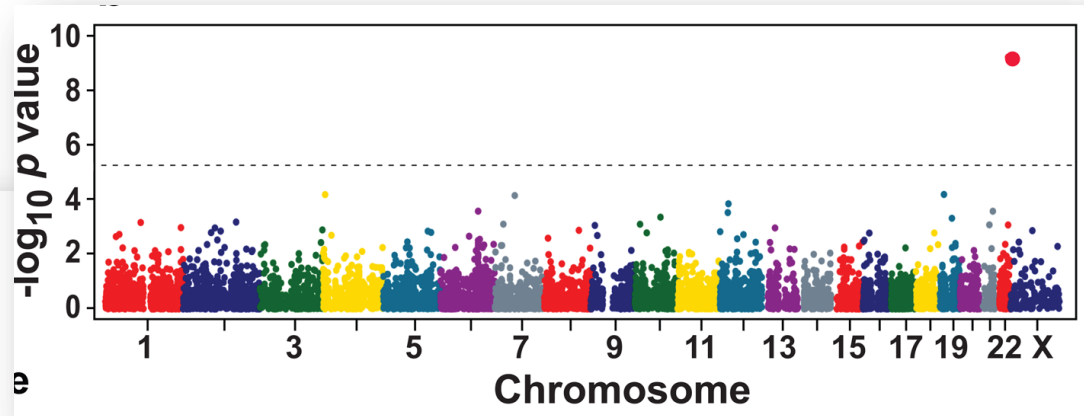
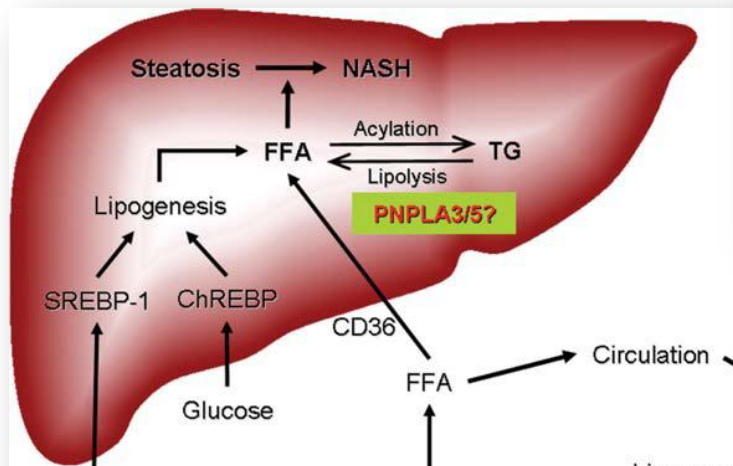
- Db/Db mice fed MCD diet
- Diacyl glycerol acyl transferase 2 antisense oligonucleotide treatment



# Fat and insulin signalling



# Lipogenesis or lipolysis



Romeo *et al.* *Nat Genet* 2008  
Farrell. *Hepatology* 2010

# Coffee: magic

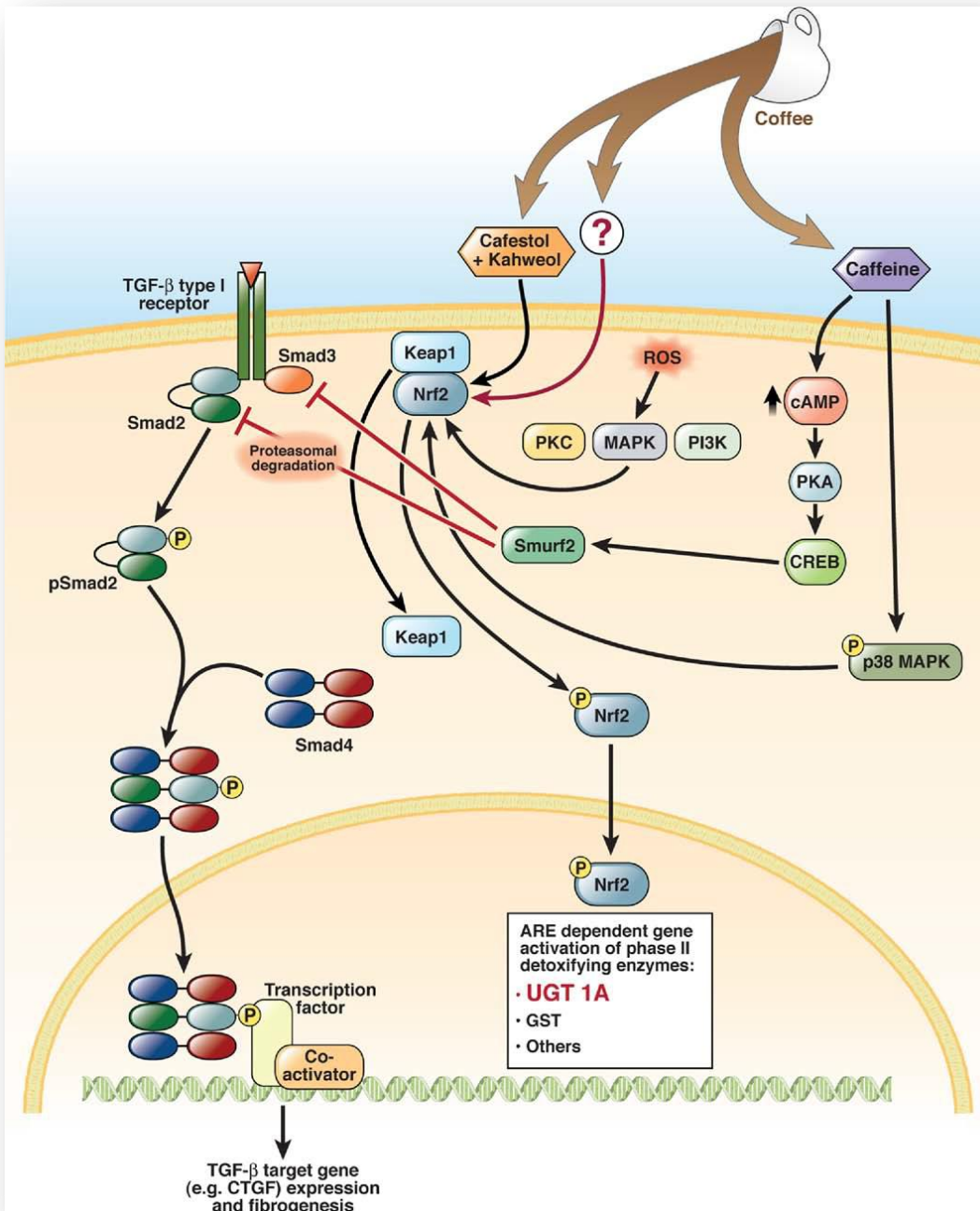
**Table 4.** Studies assessing impact on coffee on liver related health outcomes – *Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease*

Reference	Year	Design	Cohort*	Country	Findings
Anty <i>et al.</i> (50)	2012	Cross-Sectional	195	France	Regular but not espresso coffee protective against liver fibrosis in patients with NAFLD
Birerdinc <i>et al.</i> (46)	2011	Cross-Sectional	1782	USA	Caffeine associated with a lower risk of NAFLD
Catalano <i>et al.</i> (47)	2010	Case- Control	Cases 157 Controls 153	Italy	Coffee inversely related to severity of NAFLD
Gutiérrez-Grobe <i>et al.</i> (48)	2012	Case-Control	Cases 57 Controls 73	Mexico	Coffee protective against NAFLD
Molloy <i>et al.</i> (49)	2012	Cross-Sectional	306	USA	Coffee caffeine associated with a significant reduction in risk of fibrosis among NASH patients

**Table 4—Adjusted\* associations of coffee with incident type 2 diabetes by baseline glucose level, Rancho Bernardo Study, 1984–1987**

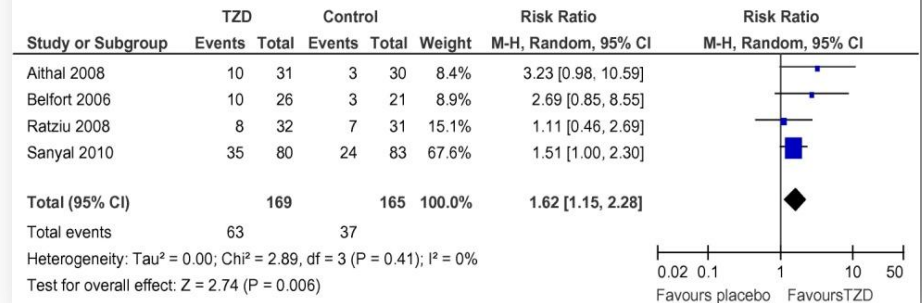
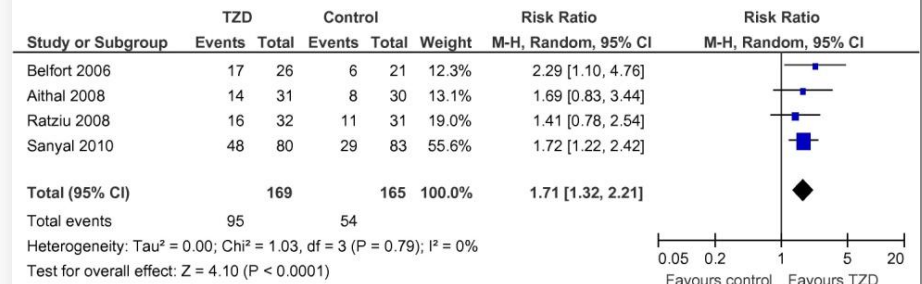
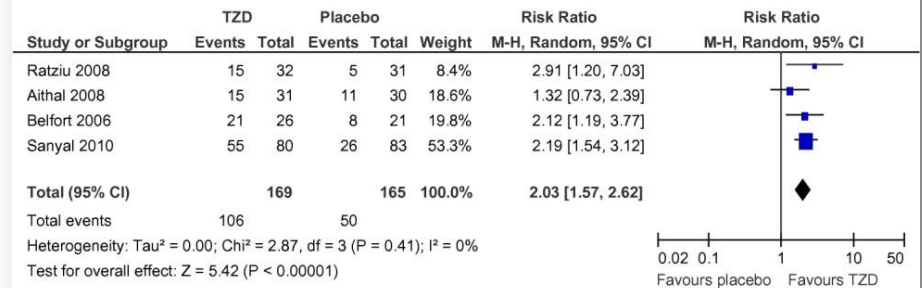
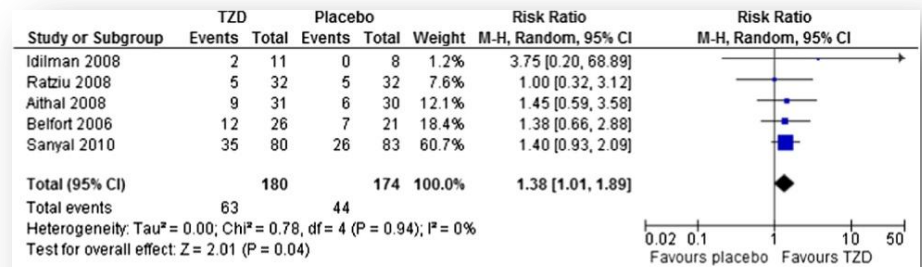
Coffee exposure	Total nondiabetic	Normal glucose†	Impaired glucose†
n	910	593	317
Coffee status			
Past drinker/never drank	13/18, 0.38 (0.17–0.87)	4/3, 0.63 (0.12–3.21)	9/15, 0.31 (0.11–0.87)
Current drinker/never drank	53/18, 0.36 (0.19–0.68)	14/3, 0.40 (0.10–1.65)	39/15, 0.36 (0.16–0.83)
Daily coffee consumption after age 45 years (cups)			
1–2/0	31/31, 0.66 (0.38–1.14)	8/7, 0.64 (0.22–1.89)	23/24, 0.71 (0.35–1.41)
3–4/0	13/31, 0.53 (0.26–1.08)	4/7, 0.54 (0.15–2.00)	9/24, 0.55 (0.22–1.36)
≥5/0	9/31, 0.60 (0.26–1.40)	2/7, 0.33 (0.06–1.80)	7/24, 1.01 (0.33–3.13)
Cup-years (per 20)‡	0.99 (0.93–1.05)	1.01 (0.92–1.12)	0.98 (0.90–1.06)

# Coffee effect

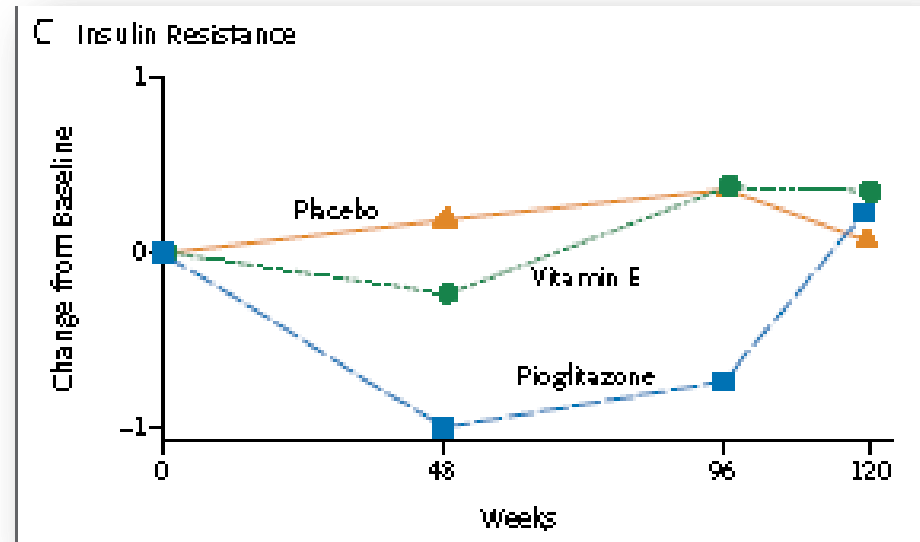


# Glitazones

- 7 RCT (n=489)
- 4 placebo controlled (n=355)
- Improvement
  - Fibrosis: RR 1.38
  - Steatosis: RR 2.03
  - Inflammation: RR 1.7
  - Ballooning: 1.62



	Placebo	Pioglitazone	P value
Weight (kg)	- 0.55	+ 2.77	0.02
Glucose (mmol/	+ 0.4	- 0.1	0.02
HbA1C (%)	+ 0.16	- 0.18	0.01
C peptide (pmol/l)	+ 42.0	78.2	0.02
Dyslipidemia	+3.4%	-14.8%	0.05

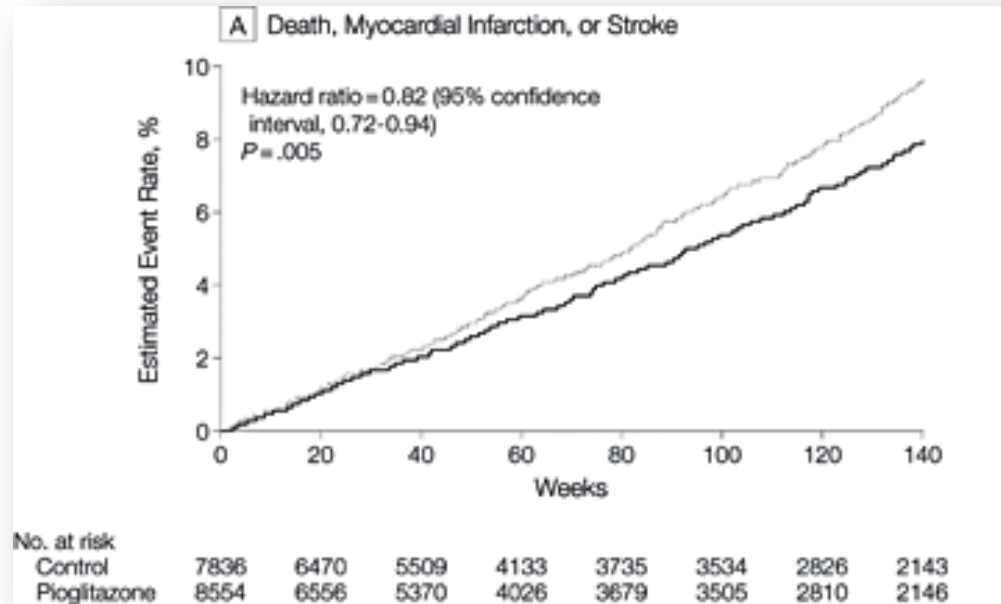


Secondary outcomes

Sanyal et al., *N Engl J Med* 2010

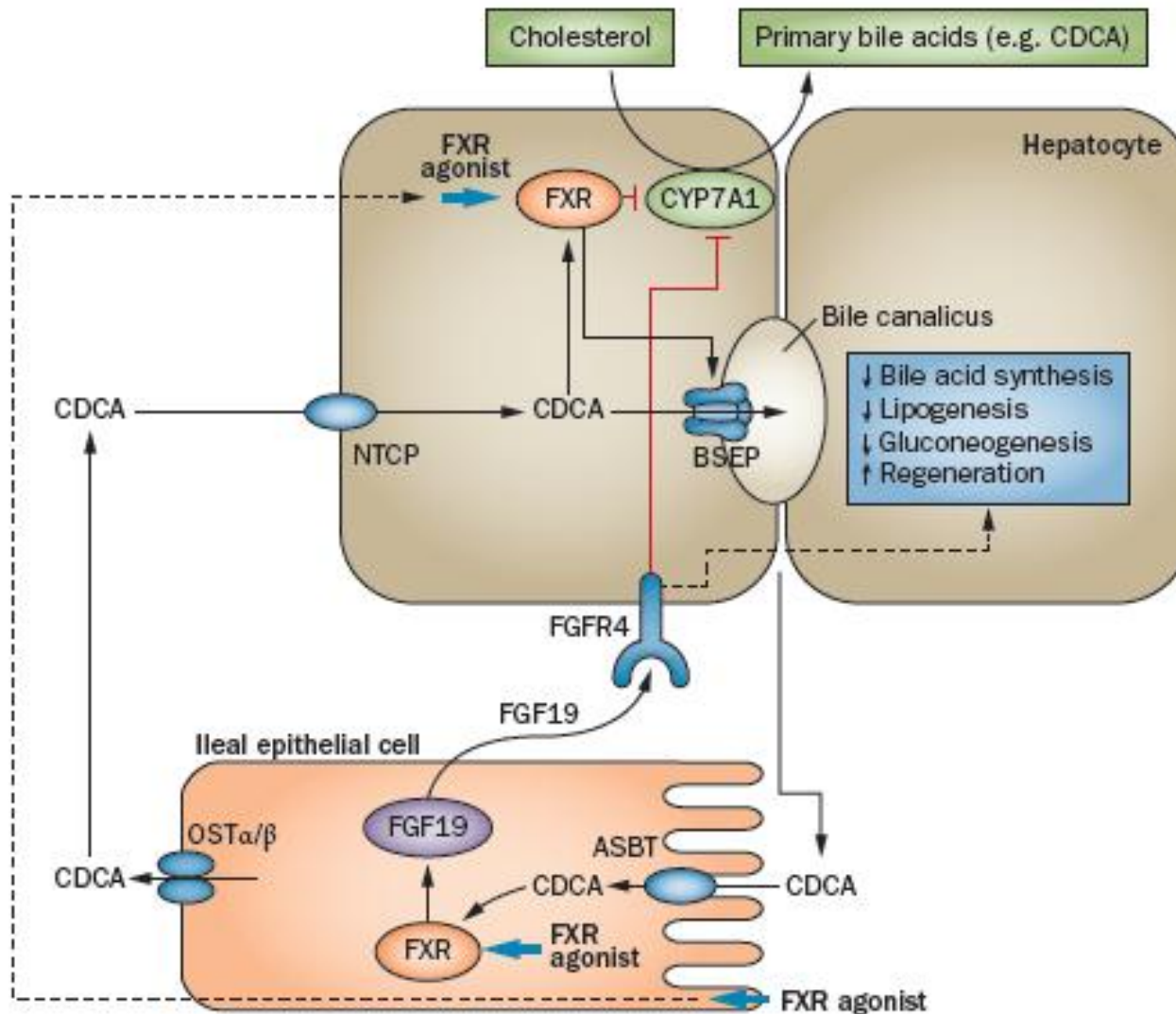
Aithal et al., *Gastroenterology* 2008

- 19 trials
- 16390 patients
- 4 mo- 3.5 years
- Individual components all reduced
  - HR: 0.8- 0.92
- Heart failure 2.3% vs 1.8%



Pioglitazone: all outcomes

# Enterohepatic action of Farconoid Xenosensing Receptor (FXR)



# Obeticholic acid

- First in class selective FXR agonist
- 100 fold activity compared to chenodeoxycholic acid
- FGF19 in Ob/Ob mice
  - Reduced weight, adiposity, liver fat
  - Improved insulin sensitivity
  - Favourable lipid profile
- FGF19 in FXR-deficient mice
  - Decreased intrahepatic triglyceride
  - FFA and ALT
- FGF19 in insulin deficient animals
  - Restores glycogen loss from lack of insulin action
- Obeticholic acid is anti-inflammatory and antifibrotic properties

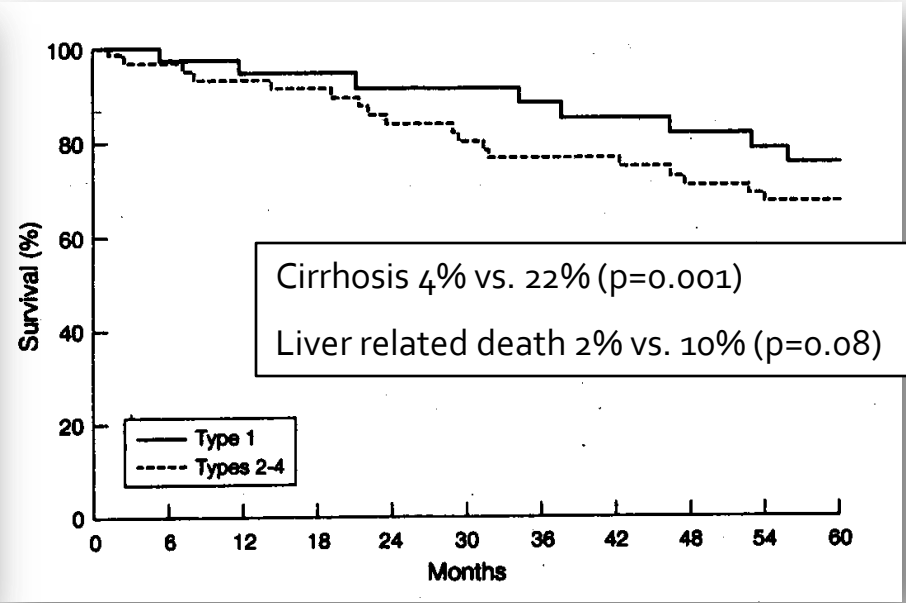
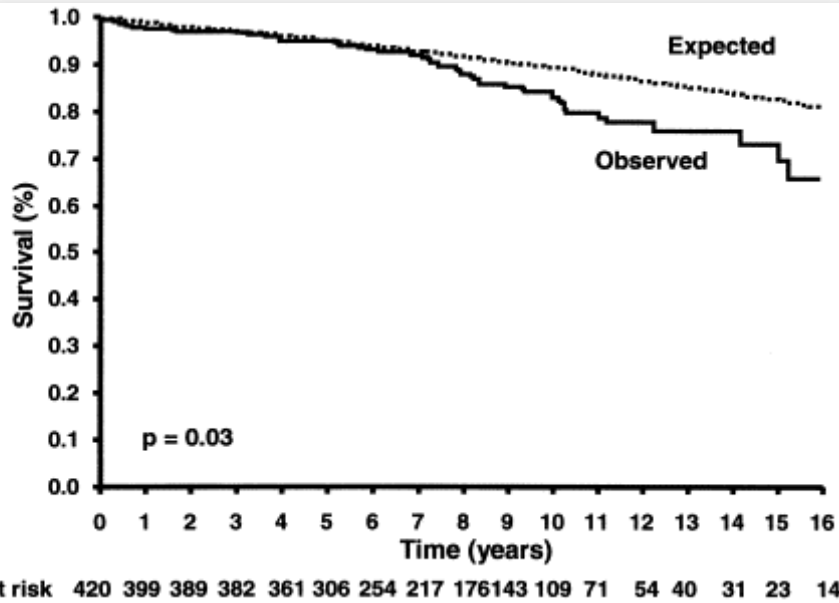
# Primary end point

<b>Group</b>	<b>Low dose insulin (mean % change in glucose infusion rate)</b>	<b>P value</b>	<b>High dose insulin (mean % change in glucose infusion rate)</b>	<b>P value</b>
Placebo (n=17)	-5.5%		-5.4%	
OCA 25 mg (n=15)	28.0%	0.019	18.3%	0.036
OCA 50 mg (n=12)	20.1%	0.06	10.8%	0.076
OCA both doses (n=27)	24.5%	0.01	15.0%	0.025

# Secondary endpoints

- Fall in ALT, GGT and ALP (not AST)
- Fall in ELF score
- Fall HA, P3NP and TIMP 1
- Significant changes with 25 mg of OCA; not with 50mg

# NAFLD and Outcome

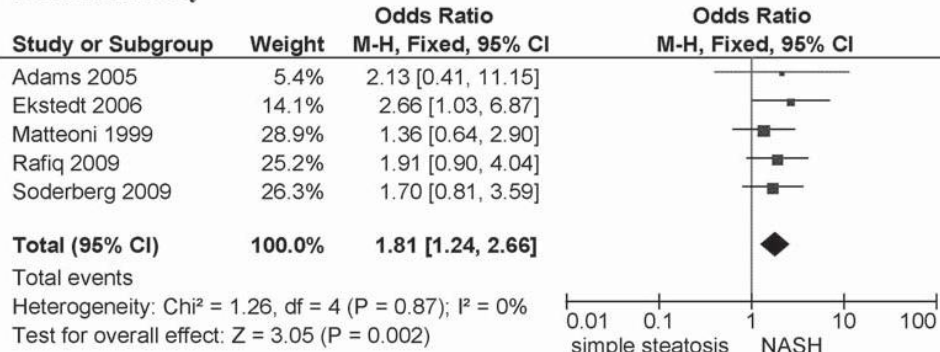


	Fat	Non-specific inflmn.	Ballooning	Fibrosis
Cirrhosis	4%	0	21%	26%
Liver death	2%	0	5%	13%

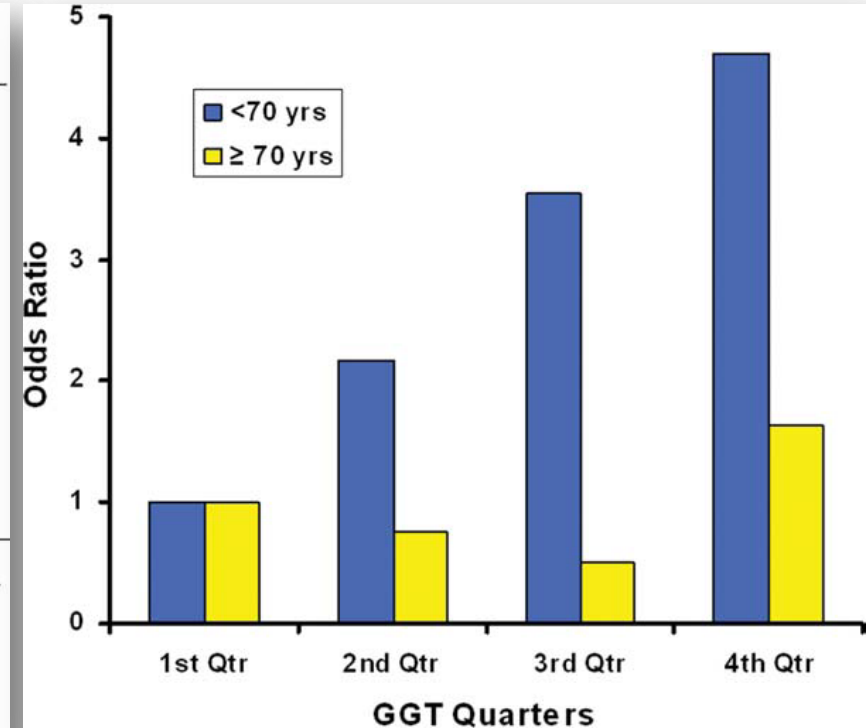
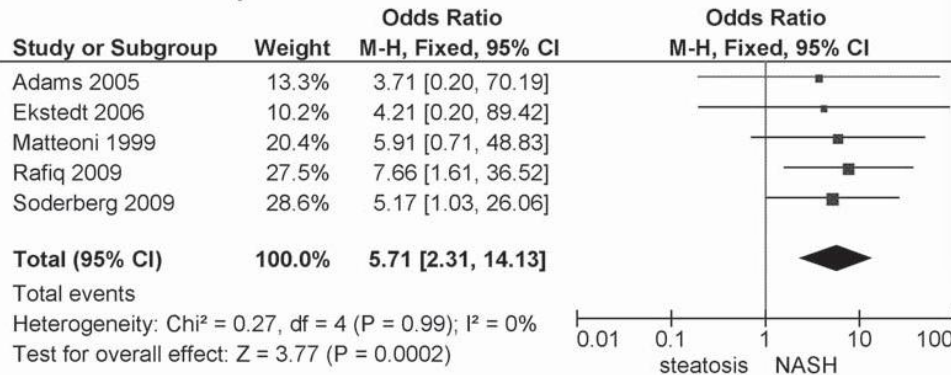
Adams *et al.*, *Gastroenterology* 2006  
Matteoni *et al* *Gastroenterology* 1999

# Outcome beyond the liver

## overall mortality



## liver-related mortality



# Cardiovascular events

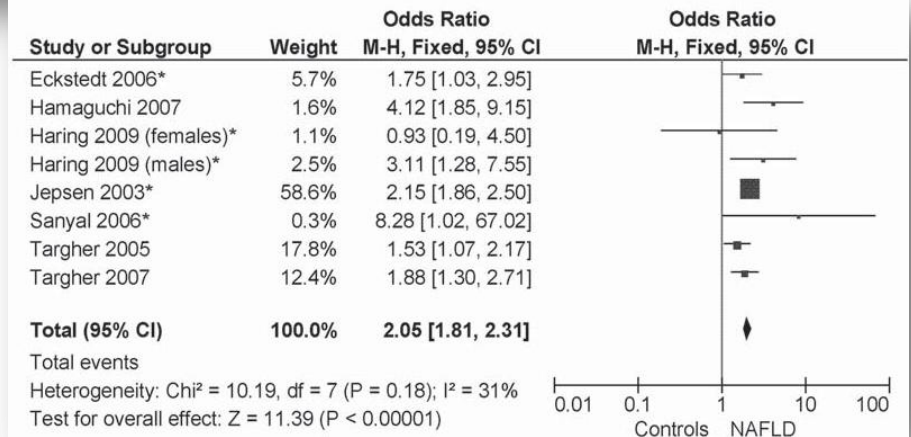
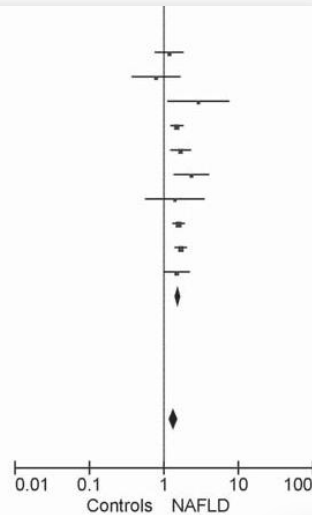
## 3.1.2 GGT

Fraser 2009	5.9%	1.18 [0.77, 1.80]
Hozawa 2007 (men)*	2.8%	0.79 [0.38, 1.64]
Hozawa 2007 (women)*	1.9%	2.88 [1.13, 7.36]
Lee DH 2006	10.7%	1.48 [1.23, 1.79]
Lee DS 2007	8.2%	1.67 [1.23, 2.26]
Meisinger 2006	4.5%	2.34 [1.37, 3.98]
Monami 2008	2.0%	1.40 [0.57, 3.46]
Ruttman 2005 (men)*	11.1%	1.57 [1.33, 1.86]
Ruttman 2005 (women)*	11.0%	1.68 [1.42, 2.00]
Wannamethee 1995*	6.6%	1.49 [1.01, 2.19]
<b>Subtotal (95% CI)</b>	<b>64.8%</b>	<b>1.57 [1.42, 1.74]</b>

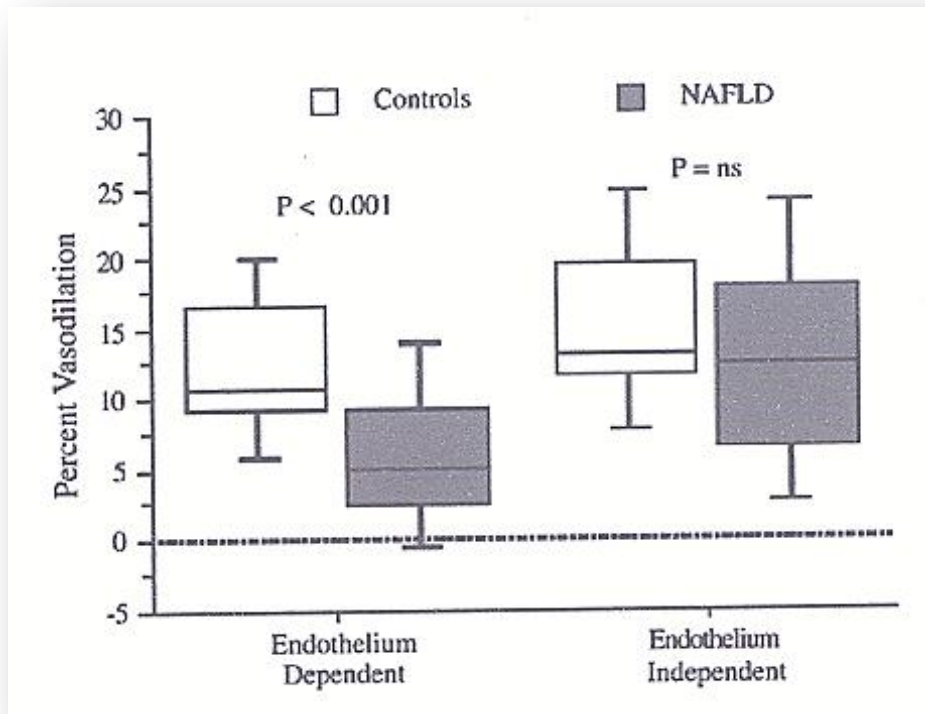
Total events

Heterogeneity:  $\tau^2 = 0.00$ ;  $\text{Chi}^2 = 10.23$ ,  $\text{df} = 9$  ( $P = 0.33$ );  $I^2 = 12\%$

Test for overall effect:  $Z = 8.83$  ( $P < 0.00001$ )



# Inflamed liver and heart



- 52 NAFLD; 28 controls
  - Flow mediated vasodilation
  - GTN induced
- Adjusted for age, gender, BMI, IR
  - NAFLD < Normal
  - NASH < steatosis
- 10 yr probability of CV events
  - NASH > NAFLD > Normal

# Beyond glucose

- **11,140** type 2 DM x 5 yrs
  - No effect on CV events, any death
  - Reduced nephropathy
- **10,251** type 2 DM x 3 yrs
  - No reduction in vascular events
  - Increased mortality- study discontinued
- **1791** type 2 DM x 6 yrs
  - No effect on CV events, death or microvascular complications
- UKPDS: **5,102** patients with type 2DM x 10 years
  - No significant reduction in fatal, non-fatal MI or sudden death

# Heart of the Matter

- 3246 British women
- 60-79 yr
- None with DM, coronary disease and stroke at base line
- Fasting insulin had a linear relationship with vascular events
- Fasting glucose, HbA1C had no effect

# Ode to the liver

**...While the heart  
plucks mandolin strings,  
There, inside  
you filter and apportion  
you separate and divide  
you multiply and lubricate  
you raise and gather  
the threads and grams of life....  
And after cleaning up, you are warmly last  
to say good bye...**



Nottingham University Hospitals  
NHS Trust

