

An Assessment of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease in Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

Aadil Mahmood Khan^{1*}, Hassan Chaudhry², Abimbola Ajibowo³, Ogbonnaya Akuma⁴, Chinaza Mercy Akuma⁵, Chengala Ananyaa Gowthavaram⁶, Ashwini Mahadevaiah⁷, Nafisa Mustafa⁸, Oluwabukola Oyeleye Adegbite⁹, Olasunkanmi Kolawole¹⁰, Toluwalope Ejioyoye¹¹, Bukola Olagbende¹² and Duaa Nasereldin¹³

¹Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Memorial (G.S.V.M.) Medical College, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

²Medical University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland

³Lugansk State Medical University, Ukraine

⁴Ebonyi State University, Department of Medicine, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Nigeria.

⁵Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria

⁶Malla Reddy Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, India

⁷JSS University, Mysore

⁸National Ribat University, Khartoum, Sudan

⁹Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, USA

¹⁰UT Health School of Public Health, Texas, USA

¹¹Walden University, Minnesota, USA

¹²Meharry Medical College, Tennessee, USA

¹³Ahfad University for Women, Khartoum, Sudan.

Received July 26, 2023; Revised August 04, 2023; Accepted August 07, 2023

ABSTRACT

Background: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is most frequently related to type 2 diabetes (T2DM), which can advance to fibrosis and cirrhosis. Prior research has shown that patients with T2DM with NAFLD have a synergistic increase in the atherosclerosis of the cardiac vasculature. Our study aimed to assess and correlate atherosclerotic heart disease in patients with NAFLD and T2DM.

Materials and Methods: An observational cross-sectional study to know cardiovascular atherosclerotic disease in NAFLD patients with T2DM was conducted between December 2019 and October 2021. Subjects included fifty-five T2DM patients screened as prospects for the study, including patients receiving treatment inside the outpatient department (OPD), an affiliated diabetes clinic, and affected individuals admitted to a hospital.

Results: Results showed a moderately positive correlation between an ASCVD risk score and Fibro scan E results, with the findings being statistically significant. However, there was no significant difference in A.S.C.V.D. Risk score in both fatty and non-fatty liver groups as well as steatosis and non-steatosis groups.

Conclusion: Identifying NAFLD in type II DM patients may facilitate better cardiovascular disease risk estimation with practical management implications. Moreover, identifying people with NAFLD would highlight a subgroup of diabetic patients who may benefit from more intensive preventative treatment and cardio-protective measures to decrease their risk of future CVD.

Keywords: Non-alcohol fatty liver disease, ASCVD Risk Score, Fibro scan, Type II DM, NAFLD fibrosis score

Corresponding author: Aadil Mahmood Khan, Department of Medicine, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Memorial (G.S.V.M.) Medical College, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India, Tel: +919120649460; E-mail: dr.aadilmahmoodkhan@gmail.com

Citation: Khan AM, Chaudhry H, Ajibowo A, Akuma O, Akuma CH, et al. (2023) An Assessment of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease in Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. *Int J Clin Case Stud Rep*, 5(3): 224-231.

Copyright: ©2023 Khan AM, Chaudhry H, Ajibowo A, Akuma O, Akuma CH, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

INTRODUCTION

Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is a general term used to cover a spectrum of conditions characterized by the evidence of hepatic steatosis on imaging or histology (macrovesicular steatosis). The absence of secondary causes of hepatic steatosis, such as significant alcohol consumption and chronic medication usage, can cause hepatic steatosis or exacerbate a hereditary disorder [1]8/24/2023 8:54:00 PM. The pathology strongly resembles alcohol-induced injury but without substantial alcohol intake. NAFLD can be split between simple steatosis termed non-alcoholic fatty liver (NAFL) to non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) and can progress to cirrhosis or even hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) [2-6]. NAFLD, obesity, T2DM, dyslipidemia, and insulin resistance, all of which are components of metabolic syndrome, are frequently linked together, strongly supporting the notion that NAFLD is the hepatic manifestation of the syndrome [7]. NAFLD has been reported to range from 15-30% in the general population of different countries and is almost certainly increasing globally [8,9]. Compared with non-diabetic subjects, people with T2DM appear to have an increased risk of developing NAFLD and clearly show a higher risk of developing fibrosis and cirrhosis. T2DM is a long-recognized independent cardiovascular risk factor (CVRf) and a frequent finding in NAFLD [10].

Approximately 60% of T2DM patients have NAFLD [11,12]. Furthermore, patients with T2DM and NAFLD have a higher risk of cardiovascular disease than patients with T2DM alone, suggesting a potential synergistic increase of cardiovascular disease risk in patients affected by both conditions [13,14]. Recent data indicate that the presence of NAFLD in T2DM is strongly linked to increased CVD risk independently of the metabolic syndrome. However, this hypothesis needs verification through more extensive studies. When assessing disease severity and risk of progression to cirrhosis, it is helpful to divide NAFLD into NAFL and NASH via their histologic differences. In NASH, hepatic inflammation is present in contrast to NAFL, which involves only steatosis [15]. A NAFLD Activity Score (NAS) assigns numerical values to different histologic measures of steatosis, inflammation, cell injury, and fibrosis in one approach used to define the extent of the disease's severity. The cumulative score classifies patients as having NAFL, borderline NASH, or fully developed NASH. Commonalities in the pathophysiologic changes between patients with NAFLD and T2DM cause an increase in cardiovascular risk. These changes can include proatherogenic lipid alteration, elevated thrombotic factors, insulin resistance, low-grade inflammation, and changes to the microbiome. With the framework above, this study has examined the CVD risk in NAFLD patients with T2DM.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Department of Medicine at G.S.V.M Medical College tested cardiovascular atherosclerotic disease in NAFLD patients with T2DM from December 2019 to October 2021 using an observational cross-sectional study. Subjects included fifty-five T2DM patients screened as prospects for the study, including patients receiving treatment inside the outpatient department (OPD), an affiliated diabetes clinic, and affected individuals admitted to a hospital. All participants signed informed consent forms, and the G.S.V.M. Medical College Ethics Committee approved the study protocol.

Patient Selection

The study group consisted of patients above the age of 18 years old with T2DM. There were numerous factors we set as exclusionary criteria. These included all any cause of chronic liver disease, including viral infections (i.e., positivity for Hepatitis B/C) other than NAFLD, any history of hepatotoxic drug use (i.e., anti-tubercular treatment), and patients who were classified as significant alcohol consumers based on the recommendation guidelines set forth by the American Association for the Study of Liver Disease (A.A.S.L.D.). In patients without liver disease, the A.A.S.L.D. Recommends that women consume no more than one standard drink per day and that men consume no more than two standard drinks per day, with a standard drink containing 14 grams (g) of ethanol (EtOH) [16]. Moreover, any patients with congestive heart failure (CHF) were also excluded. All patients underwent detailed questioning about their past medical history and social history, as well as a full clinical physical examination. The findings were logged in a specially prepared proforma. All the patients underwent extensive lab testing using both blood and urine analyses. Tests conducted and values obtained included an electrocardiogram (E.C.G.), hemoglobin (Hb), total lung capacity (T.L.C.), diffusion lung capacity (DLC), and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (E.S.R.), urine microscopy, HbA1c, random blood glucose, alanine aminotransferase/aspartate aminotransferase (SGPT/SGOT) ratio, serum bilirubin (total and differential), kidney function test, total serum protein, albumin, globulin, ultrasonography (U.S.G.) of the whole abdomen, and transient elastography.

Transient Elastography Fibro scan

The severity of NAFLD in patients was assessed using U.S.G. abdomen for confirming fatty liver, and transient elastography controlled attenuation parameter (C.A.P.) value for hepatic steatosis grading and E (kPa) value for liver fibrosis categorization as shown in **Tables 1 & 2**. In addition, N.F.S. was also calculated using age, blood sugar, B.M.I., platelet count, albumin, and AST/ALT ratio for correlation. Diagnostic criteria for T2DM assessment included an HbA1c level >6.5 and two-hour plasma glucose >200mg/dl after 75gm glucose load. Cardiovascular risk was assessed using 10-year A.S.C.V.D., calculated using free online software M.D. Calc.

Table 1. Steatosis grade distribution of patients (n = 55).

Steatosis Grade(CAP value)	# of Patients	95% CI	Reference Values	Severity of steatosis
S0	24 (43.6%)	30.6%-57.6%	<237 (< 5%)	No steatosis
S1	11 (20.0%)	10.9%-33.4%	237-259 (5-33%)	Mild steatosis
S2	9 (16.4%)	8.2%-29.3%	259-291 (33-66%)	Moderate steatosis
S3	11 (20.0%)	10.9%-33.4%	>291 (<66 %)	Severe steatosis

Table 2. Fibrosis grade distribution of patients (n = 55).

Classification	# of Patients	95% CI	Reference Values	Severity of fibrosis
F0	15 (27.3%)	16.5%-41.2%	< 5.5	No fibrosis
F1	19 (34.5%)	22.6%-48.7%	5.5-8	Mild fibrosis
F2	9 (16.4%)	8.2%-29.3%	8-10 (33-66%)	Moderate fibrosis
F3	7 (12.7%)	5.7%-25.1%	> 10-16(<66%)	Severe fibrosis
F4	5 (9.1%)	3.4%-20.7%	>16	Cirrhosis

Data Analysis

Statistical analysis was accomplished using Statistical Package for Social Survey version 28 (S.P.S.S. Inc., Chicago, IL). The data obtained were analyzed using the chi-square test, Kruskal Wallis test, and Fisher exact test. A p-value <0.05 was deemed as significant. Various correlation coefficients were used like Point-Biserial Correlation, Spearman Correlation, and Kendall's Tau Correlation coefficient to assess the strength of association.

RESULTS

Demographic Characteristics

The mean age of all patients was 55.24±10.09 years (Range 35-78 years). The maximum number of patients were from the 51-60 age group (32.7%, n=18), and the minimum number of patients were from the 71-80 age group (3.6%, n=2). Majority of patients were female (52.7%, n= 29).

Physical Examination Characteristics

The mean height (cm), weight (kg), waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) and BMI (kg/m²) of patients were 157.60±8.28, 61.78±12.12, 1.00±0.10 and 24.69±4.21 respectively. The distribution of BMI of patients were as follows: 3 (5.5%) of the patients had BMI of <18.5 kg/m², 12 (21.8%) had BMI

of 18.5-22.9 kg/m², 14 (25.5%) had BMI of 23.0-24.9 kg/m², 20 (36.4%) had BMI of 25.0-29.9 kg/m², 4 (7.3%) had BMI of 30.0-34.9 kg/m² and 2 (3.6%) had BMI of 35.0-39.9 kg/m².

The mean systolic blood pressure (S.B.P.) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) were 132.76±16.44 mmHg and 76.18±11.63 mmHg.

Glucose and HbA1c levels

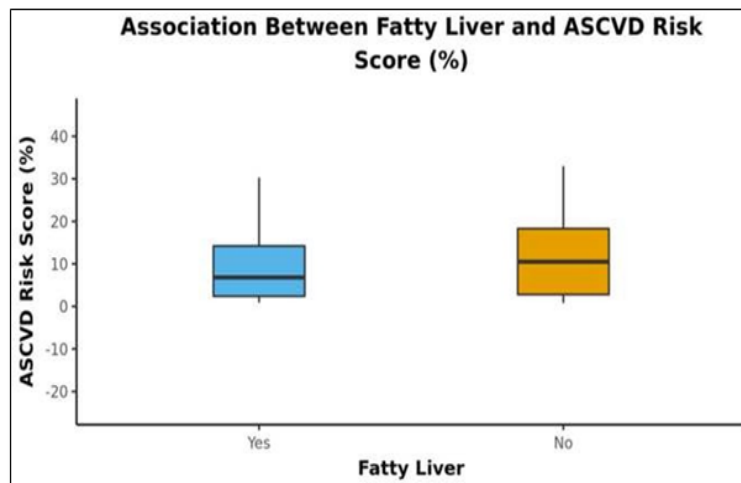
The mean postprandial blood sugar was 229.25±71.69 mg/dL, the mean fasting blood glucose was 147.15±40.15 mg/dL, and the mean HbA1c was 9.05±2.81%.

A.S.C.V.D. risk score & Assessments

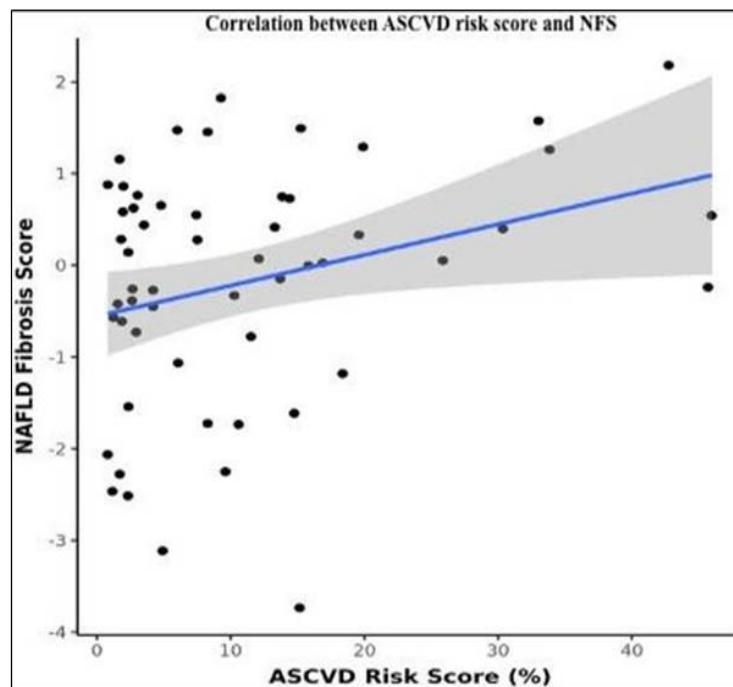
The mean A.S.C.V.D. Risk score was 11.16±11.58. In males, the mean was 14.11±13.54, and in females, it was 8.52±8.93. Forty-two (76.4%) of the patients had fatty liver, and thirteen (23.6%) had no fatty liver, as shown in **(Table 3)**. The mean A.S.C.V.D. risk score in the fatty liver group was 10.43±11.25, and the mean A.S.C.V.D. risk score in patients without fatty liver was 13.53±12.78. There was no statistically significant difference between the groups regarding A.S.C.V.D. risk scores (W = 234.000, p = 0.446) or association (Point-Biserial Correlation of 0.11), as shown in **Figure 1**.

Table 3. Comparison of the 4 subgroups of the different steatosis grades in terms of ASCVD risk score (n = 55).

ASCVD Risk Score	Steatosis Grade				Kruskal Wallis Test	
	S0	S1	S2	S3	χ^2	p value
Mean (SD)	10.32 (10.96)	11.81 (12.97)	19.28 (14.25)	5.72 (4.81)	6.874	0.076
Median (IQR)	7.85 (2.3-14.88)	5 (2.85-15.55)	12.2 (10.5-30.3)	4.1 (1.75-7.7)		
Range	0.8-45.6	0.9-42.7	2.7-46	1.2-14.4		

**Figure 1.** Strength of Association between ASCVD & Fatty Liver (Point-Biserial Correlation= 0.11).

The mean N.F.S. was -0.18 ± 1.30 . There was a weak positive correlation between A.S.C.V.D. Risk Score and N.F.S. ($\rho = 0.27$, $p = 0.047$), as shown in **Figure 2**.

**Figure 2.** Correlation between ASCVD risk score and NFS (n = 55).

The mean of FibroScan (C.A.P.) was 245.82 ± 50.89 . Twenty-four (43.6%) of the patients had steatosis grade S0, 11 (20.0%) of the patients had steatosis grade S1, 9 (16.4%) of the patients had steatosis grade S2 and 11 (20.0%) of the patients had steatosis grade S3 as shown in **Table 1**.

The mean A.S.C.V.D. risk scores in S0, S1, S2, and S3 were 10.32 ± 10.96 , 11.81 ± 12.97 , 19.28 ± 14.25 , and 5.72 ± 4.8 ,

Table 4. Post-Hoc pairwise tests for Kruskal-Wallis test performed using Dunn Test method with Sidak correction.

Pairwise Comparison of Subcategories of Steatosis Grade	Adjusted P Value
S0-S1	1
S0-S2	0.292
S1-S2	0.583
S0-S3	0.819
S1-S3	0.814
S2-S3	0.055

respectively, as shown in **Table 4**. There was no statistically significant difference between the groups regarding the A.S.C.V.D. risk score for the steatosis grade ($\chi^2 = 6.874$, $p = 0.076$). **Figure 3** shows the association between steatosis grade and A.S.C.V.D. Risk score.

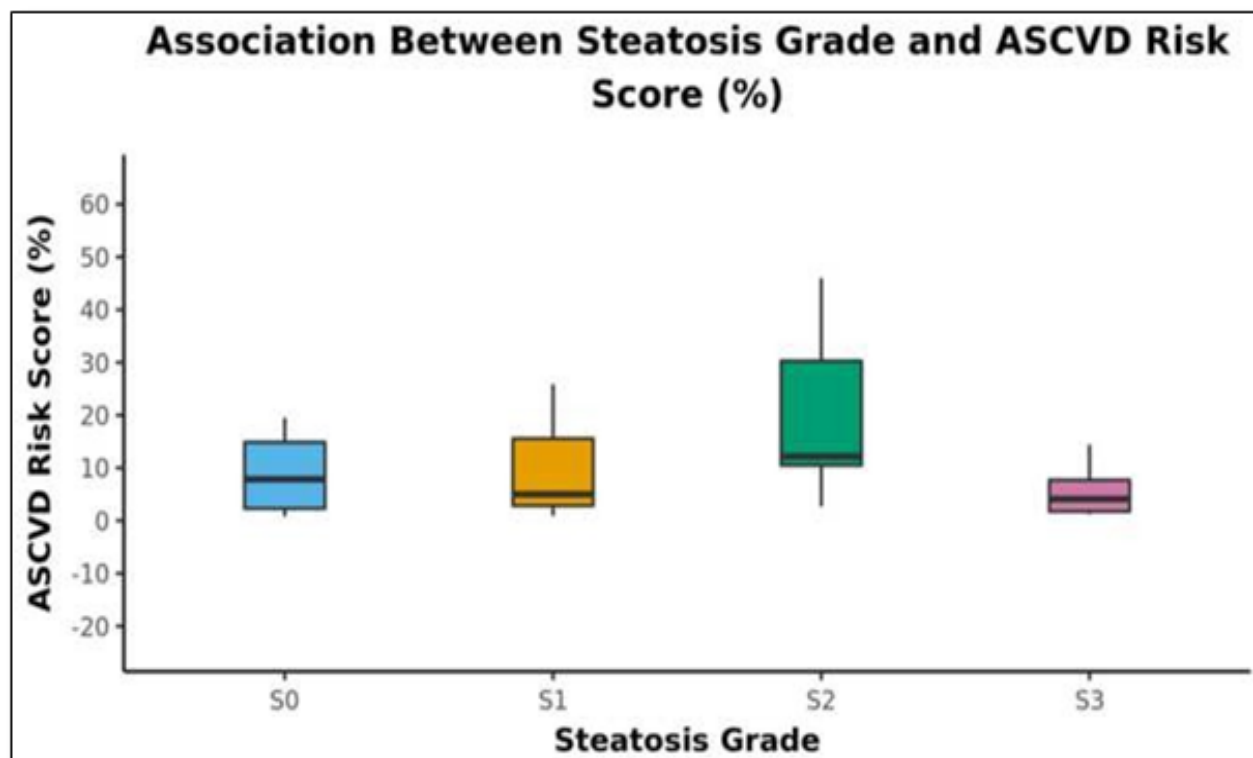


Figure 3. Strength of Association (Kendall's Tau) = 0.01.

The mean Fibro Scan (kPa) was 9.05 ± 7.24 . Fifteen (27.3%) of the patients had a Fibrosis Grade of F0, 19 (34.5%) of the patients had a Fibrosis Grade of F1, 9 (16.4%) of the patients had a Fibrosis Grade of F2, 7 (12.7%) of the patients had Fibrosis Grade of F3 and 5 (9.1%) of the patients had

Fibrosis Grade of F4 as shown in **Table 2**. There was a moderate positive correlation between A.S.C.V.D. risk score and Fibro Scan (kPa), and this correlation was statistically significant ($\rho = 0.47$, $p = <0.001$), as shown in **Figure 4**.

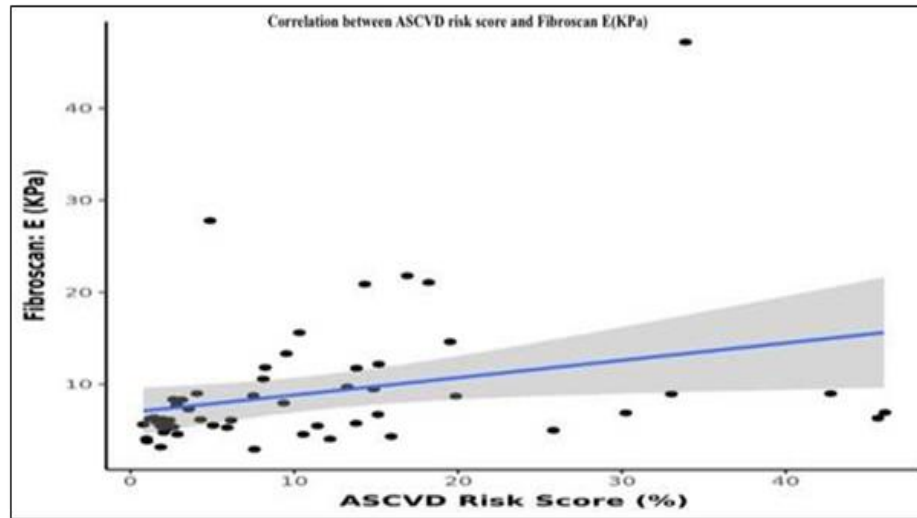


Figure 4. Correlation between ASCVD risk score and Fibro scan: E (KPa) (n = 55).

DISCUSSION

Given the strong association between NAFLD and T2DM, assessing the two conditions' independent cardiovascular effects remains challenging. To summarize, our study implemented the use of fifty-five patients, all with known cases of T2DM for at least five years. These patients were evaluated and investigated for NAFLD using a USG of the abdomen, NFS, and Fibro Scan results. ASCVD was calculated and analyzed for association with NAFLD.

Previous studies have shown that NAFLD could be an independent cardiovascular disease risk factor. Examples are as follows:

Targher [2] screened 2839 diabetic patients and found NAFLD patients had remarkably ($p < .001$) higher rates for the gender-adjusted prevalence of coronary (26.6 vs. 18.31%), cerebrovascular (20% vs. 13.3%), and peripheral vascular disease than their counterparts without NAFLD (15.4 vs. 10%) [2].

Kalra [17] conducted a study to determine frequency and risk factors in Type II DM patients. Out of 924 patients (335 females/569 males) in the age group of 15-85 years were identified as having NAFLD. There was no significant difference in ASCVD scores in fatty and non-fatty liver groups [17].

Tuong [18] conducted a cross-sectional design in T2DM adults. In this study, liver steatosis and fibrosis were assessed by Fibro Scan. NAFLD was diagnosed if CAP > 233 dB/m (steatosis > 5%). They found that 307 T2DM patients qualified for the study's criteria. The prevalence of NAFLD in T2DM patients based on Fibro Scan was 73.3%. Both mild, moderate, and severe steatosis rates were 20.5%, 21.8%, and 30.9%, respectively. The prevalence of significant fibrosis ($\geq F2$), advanced fibrosis ($\geq F3$), and

cirrhosis (F4) was 13.0%, 5.9%, and 3.6%, respectively. They concluded that their study supports screening for NAFLD and evaluating the severity of liver fibrosis in T2DM patients [18]. The mean Fibro Scan CAP of our study population was 245.82 ± 50.89 . 24 (43.6%) of the participants had Steatosis Grade: S0. 11 (20.0%) of the participants had Steatosis Grade: S1. 9 (16.4%) of the participants had Steatosis Grade: S2. 11 (20.0%) of the participants had Steatosis Grade: S3.

There was a significant difference between the two groups in Fibro scan CAP ($W = 383.500$, $p = 0.029$), with the median Fibro scan CAP being highest in the fatty liver group. The strength of association was correlated using a Point-Biserial Correlation of 0.3, showing a medium effect size. However, there was no significant difference between the groups regarding ASCVD Risk Score (%) ($W = 374.500$, $p = 1.000$).

There was a moderate positive correlation between ASCVD Risk Score (%) and Fibro scan: E (KPa), and this correlation was statistically significant ($\rho = 0.47$, $p = < 0.001$). For every 1 unit increase in ASCVD Risk Score (%), the Fibro scan: E (KPa) increases by 0.19 units. Conversely, for every 1 unit increase in Fibro scan: E (KPa), the ASCVD Risk Score (%) increases by 0.48 units.

Golabi [19] studied the correlation between cardiovascular risk and NAFLD in patients with T2DM. Among 1,262 subjects with NAFLD (47.9% men; 41.2% white; mean age of 56.3 years), the high risk for cardiovascular disease was 55.9%, and 4.8% had advanced fibrosis. After a median follow-up of 17.7 years, 482 subjects (38.2%) died of prevalent causes, of whom 382 (79.3%) had a high risk for cardiovascular disease. The unadjusted overall and cardiac-specific mortality were higher for patients with NAFLD who had an increased risk for cardiovascular disease than

subjects with NAFLD with a low risk for cardiovascular disease (57.3% vs. 16.8% for overall mortality; 16.4% vs. 3.5% for cardiovascular mortality). After controlling for risk factors associated with mortality, a higher risk for cardiovascular disease was associated with a 42% higher overall mortality rate (adjusted HR [aHR] of 1.42; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.05-1.91) and twice the risk of cardiovascular mortality (aHR, 2.02; 95% CI, 1.12-3.65). Adjusted population attributable fractions (PAFs) were 11.4% for overall mortality and 44.9% for cardiovascular mortality [19]. The mean ASCVD Risk Score (%) was 11.16 ± 11.58 . The mean (SD) of ASCVD Risk Score (%) in the male subject group was 14.11 (13.54). The mean (SD) of ASCVD Risk Score (%) in the female group was 8.52 (8.93). There was a moderately positive correlation between Fibro Scan E (KPa) and ASCVD Risk Score (%), and this correlation was statistically significant ($\rho = 0.47$, $p = <0.001$).

In summary, NAFLD is highly prevalent, with a proportion of these patients developing liver disease so timely screening with Transient elastography using Fibro Scan with C.A.P. can assess both liver steatosis and fibrosis simultaneously, which can halt further complications from developing. On the other hand, NAFLD patients succumb to death most commonly due to cardiovascular complications and predictive models, such as A.S.C.V.D. risk score can provide an easy tool to identify patients with NAFLD who are at the greatest risk for CVD. NAFLD act as a marker for CVD, and early interventions for it can improve long-term cardiovascular outcomes. Overall, this work can have a significant impact on clinical and public health. However, further research is needed to validate these findings. Although meaningful conclusions may be drawn from this study, a significant limitation of our study is the small sample size, and future studies should be carried out using larger patient populations. In addition, in our study, we did not perform a histopathological examination for confirmation of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis and A.S.C.V.D. risk score is a reliable assessment tool, but its generalizability and applicability in our study of patients are debatable.

CONCLUSION

Our study revealed the Prevalence of fatty liver on abdominal U.S.G. in 72% of the patients (42/55). However, there was no significant difference in A.S.C.V.D. Risk score in both fatty and non-fatty liver groups. Additionally, N.F.S. correlated significantly with the A.S.C.V.D. risk score. There was no significant difference between A.S.C.V.D. Risk score in the steatosis and non-steatosis groups. There was a moderate positive correlation between A.S.C.V.D. the risk score and Fibro Scan E, and this correlation was statistically significant. However, these results suggest that identifying NAFLD in T2DM may help CVD risk prognosis and thus, have substantial management implications.

Identifying people with NAFLD would highlight a subgroup of diabetic patients who may benefit from more intensive preventative treatment and cardio-protective measures to decrease their risk of future CVD.

REFERENCES

1. Kudaravalli P, John S (2022) Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver. [Updated 2022 May 8]. In: StatPearls. Treasure Island (FL):
2. Targher G, Bertolini L, Padovani R, Rodella S, Tessari R, (2007) Prevalence of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and its association with cardiovascular disease among type 2 diabetic patients. *Diabetes Care* 30(5): 1212-1218.
3. Angulo P (2002) Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *N Engl J Med* 346(16): 1221-1231.
4. McCullough AJ (2006) Pathophysiology of Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis. *J Clin Gastroenterol* 1: S17-S29.
5. Marchesini G, Marzocchi R, Agostini F, Bugianesi E (2005) Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and the metabolic syndrome. *Curr Opin Lipidol* 16(4): 421-427.
6. Day CP (2006) Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: current concepts and management strategies. *Clin Med (Lond)* 6(1): 19-25.
7. Clark JM, Brancati FL, Diehl AM (2003) The prevalence and etiology of elevated aminotransferase levels in the United States. *Am J Gastroenterol* 98(5): 960-967.
8. Bedogni G, Miglioli L, Masutti F, Tiribelli C, Marchesini G, Bellentani, S (2005) Prevalence of and risk factors for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: The Dionysos nutrition and liver study. *Hepatology* 42: 44-52.
9. Browning JD, Szczepaniak LS, Dobbins R, Nuremberg P, Horton JD, et al. (2004) Prevalence of hepatic steatosis in an urban population in the United States: Impact of ethnicity. *Hepatology* 40: 1387-1395.
10. Caussy C, Aubin A, Loomba R (2021) The Relationship Between Type 2 Diabetes, NAFLD, and Cardiovascular Risk. *Curr Diab Rep* 21: 15.
11. Younossi ZM, Golabi P, de Avila L, Paik JM, Srishord M, et al. (2019) The global epidemiology of NAFLD and NASH in patients with type 2 diabetes: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Hepatol* 1(4): 793-801.
12. Doycheva I, Cui J, Nguyen P, Costa EA, Hooker J, et al. (2016) Non-invasive screening of diabetics in primary care for NAFLD and advanced fibrosis by MRI and MRE. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 43(1): 83-95.
13. Zhou YY, Zhou XD, Wu SJ, Hu XQ, Tang B, et al. (2018) Synergistic increase in cardiovascular risk in diabetes mellitus with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A meta-analysis. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 30(6): 631-636.

14. Targher G, Lonardo A, Byrne CD (2018) Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and chronic vascular complications of diabetes mellitus. *Nat Rev Endocrinol* 14(2): 99-114.
15. Kleiner DE, Brunt EM, Van Natta M, Behling C, Contos MJ, et al. (2005) Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis Clinical Research Network. Design and validation of a histological scoring system for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Hepatology* 41(6): 1313-21.
16. Lucey MR, Im GY, Mellinger JL, Szabo G, Crabb DW (2020) Introducing the 2019 American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases Guidance on Alcohol-Associated Liver Disease. *Liver Transpl* 26(1): 14-16.
17. Kalra S, Vithalani M, Gulati G, Kulkarni CM, Kadam Y, Pallivathukkal J, et al. (2013) Study of prevalence of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in type 2 diabetes patients in India (SPRINT). *J Assoc Physicians India* 61(7): 448-453.
18. Tuong TTK, Tran DK, Phu PQT, Hong TND, Dinh TC, Chu DT (2020) Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes: Evaluation of Hepatic Fibrosis and Steatosis Using Fibro scan. *Diagnostics (Basel)* 10(3): 159.
19. Golabi P, Fukui N, Paik J, Sayiner M, Mishra A, Younossi, ZM. (2019) Mortality Risk Detected by Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease Score in Patients with Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. *Hepatol Commun* 3(8): 1050-1060.