Metabolic-associated fatty liver disease is the most frequent liver disease at the global level, affecting 25% of the general adult population. If left untreated, it can lead to liver scarring (fibrosis) and cirrhosis, with related end-stage complications, need for liver transplant and death. The current therapeutic approach for this epidemic disease includes life-style modification (diet, physical exercise) and limited pharmacotherapy. Several new anti fibrotic agents are in development in global clinical trials, which will hopefully change the future panorama of treating this liver condition.