



# Séminaire / Seminar

27 novembre / November 27 (12:00)

1001 boul. Décarie, Bloc E, EM1.3509



**Giada  
Sebastiani MD**

Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology and Division of  
Infectious Diseases  
Clinician Scientist at the Research Institute of McGill University  
Health Centre

## The Burden of Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease: Diagnostic Challenges and Risk Profiling

Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) encompasses a wide spectrum of liver damage from the more prevalent and nonprogressive nonalcoholic fatty liver (NAFL) category to its less common and progressive counterpart, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). NAFLD is now the most common cause of chronic liver disease globally, with a prevalence of 25.24% in the general population. NAFLD is currently the second leading indication to liver transplant in North America, with projections to become the first in the next 10 years. The increasing incidence of NAFLD has been associated with the global obesity epidemic and manifestation of metabolic syndrome, particularly type 2 diabetes. Other emerging populations at risk for NAFLD include people living with HIV, women with polycystic ovary syndrome and those with inflammatory bowel disease. The rapidly rising healthcare and economic burdens of NAFLD warrant institution of preventative and treatment measures in the high-risk sub-populations in an effort to reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with NAFLD.



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