

# Obesity crisis blamed for a rise in fatty liver disease amongst young adults

16 January 2020

One in five young people have fatty liver disease (steatosis), with one in 40 having already developed liver scarring (fibrosis), research published today [15 January] has found. The study, published in *The Lancet Gastroenterology & Hepatology*, is the first to attempt to determine the prevalence of fatty liver disease and fibrosis in young healthy adults in the UK.

Fatty liver disease is a condition in which fats build up in the cells of the liver. It is broadly split into non-alcoholic [fatty liver disease](#) (NAFLD), which is usually seen in people who are overweight or obese, and alcohol related fatty liver disease, which is associated with harmful levels of drinking. If left untreated both can lead to fibrosis (scarring of the liver) and in severe cases eventually cirrhosis of the liver, which is irreversible. Worldwide NAFLD affects approximately a quarter of adults in developed countries.

The research, conducted by Dr. Kushala Abeysekera and researchers from the University of Bristol, looked at data collected from 4,021 participants of the Children of the 90s study also known as Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC). Based in Bristol, participants from the health study—who had previously been assessed for NAFLD as teenagers using ultrasound—were invited for assessment using transient elastography with FibroScan as part of the Focus @24 clinic.

Researchers first looked at those participants who did not report harmful alcohol consumption and found that one in five had non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. On widening the data to include all participants, they again found that over 20 per cent displayed evidence of fatty liver and one in 40 had already developed fibrosis, with those participants who had both fatty liver and harmful alcohol use at greatest risk of liver scarring. As a comparison, at 17 years of age, 2.5 per cent of participants had moderate to severe levels of fatty liver, whilst at the

age of 24 this number had increased to 13 per cent.

Dr. Abeysekera, Honorary Lecturer in the Bristol Medical School: Population Health Sciences, explained: "Children of the 90s data has highlighted the potential importance of liver health amongst young adults. This age group remains a [blind spot](#) for clinicians, as they are typically considered a "healthy" age group that are rarely studied. If the obesity epidemic and culture of alcohol abuse aren't tackled nationally, we may see increasing numbers of patients presenting with end-stage liver [disease](#), and at earlier ages.

"It is important to note that whilst we identified that 20 per cent of the cohort had fatty liver—only a small percentage of the individuals will go on to develop cirrhosis (irreversible [liver](#) scarring), and the vast majority of participants should be fine if they manage their diet and exercise appropriately."

The next steps will be to take a closer look at how environmental and [genetic factors](#) may lead to individuals developing [non-alcoholic fatty liver disease](#) earlier in life.

**More information:** 'Prevalence of steatosis and fibrosis in young adults in the UK: a population-based study' by Kushala W M Abeysekera, Gwen S Fernandes, Gemma Hammerton, Andrew J Portal, Fiona H Gordon, Jon Heron, Matthew Hickman in *The Lancet Gastroenterology & Hepatology*

Provided by University of Bristol

APA citation: Obesity crisis blamed for a rise in fatty liver disease amongst young adults (2020, January 16) retrieved 27 April 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-01-obesity-crisis-blamed-fatty-liver.html>

*This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.*