BIOELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE ANALYSIS REVEALED DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LEAN AND NON-LEAN NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH CROHN'S DISEASE

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A retrospective study of 422 Crohn's disease patients found that lean non-alcoholic fatty liver disease was associated with markers of malnutrition, whereas non-lean NAFLD was associated with higher body fat and visceral fat levels.

KEY POINTS

- NAFLD prevalence was 13.03% in the cohort, with 37 lean and 18 non-lean cases among 422 Crohn's disease patients enrolled between January and June 2021 at a Chinese tertiary center
- Lean NAFLD patients showed significantly lower BMI, protein, minerals, body fat mass, percent body fat, skeletal muscle mass, and visceral fat level compared to non-lean NAFLD patients (all $P<0.05$)
- Non-lean NAFLD patients had higher body fat mass and visceral fat level compared to non-NAFLD patients, but lean NAFLD patients showed no significant difference from non-NAFLD patients in body composition
- The authors suggest that lean NAFLD showed a strong relationship to malnutrition and that different mechanisms may exist in lean versus non-lean NAFLD in Crohn's disease populations
- Body composition was measured by bioelectrical impedance analysis and NAFLD was diagnosed by clinical characteristics and CT imaging

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