

FROM DYSLIPIDEMIA TO MASLD: ZONULIN AS A MISSING LINK

Marta Yakymiv

UEG Week Berlin 2025

Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 4, 2025

A study of 342 dyslipidemia patients found that elevated fecal zonulin levels and small intestinal bacterial overgrowth are associated with metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease and correlate with inflammatory markers and lipid disturbances.

KEY POINTS

- Fecal zonulin levels in MASLD patients (115 ± 2.76 ng/g) significantly exceeded the normal upper limit of 107 ng/g and were higher than in patients without steatosis.
- Small intestinal bacterial overgrowth was detected in 45% of dyslipidemia patients and 53.2% of MASLD patients.
- Zonulin levels positively correlated with high-sensitivity C-reactive protein ($r=0.65$, $p<0.05$) and triglycerides ($r=0.58$, $p<0.05$).
- SIBO presence showed a strong negative correlation with HDL-C levels ($r=-0.78$, $p<0.05$) in dyslipidemia patients.
- The authors conclude that zonulin and SIBO may represent novel therapeutic targets for prevention and treatment of MASLD and metabolic disorders.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflif.eu/search/d/e081e940-a815-11f0-8d86-0242ac140006>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.