

INFLUENCE OF PROARA2 POLYMORPHISMS OF THE PPARG2 GENE AND TRP64ARG OF THE ADRB3 GENE ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NON-DRUG TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE

Olga Stepanova

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Poster

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A study of 105 NAFLD patients examined associations between specific gene polymorphisms (Pro12Ala of PPARG2 and Trp64Arg of ADRB3) and eating disorder patterns to inform personalized non-drug treatment strategies.

KEY POINTS

- Two gene polymorphisms (Pro12Ala of PPARG2 and Trp64Arg of ADRB3) were identified as associated with eating disorder patterns in NAFLD patients.
- The minor 64Arg allele of ADRB3 showed significant association with external eating disorder type (OR=5.53, CI=1.48-20.68, p=0.006), while the 12Ala allele of PPARG2 was associated with emotionally restrictive eating patterns (OR=0.11, CI=0.10-0.97, p=0.02).
- External eating disorder type was most prevalent among NAFLD patients (p<0.05), with the Arg64Arg genotype of ADRB3 found only in women and significant sex differences observed in genotype distribution (p=0.05).
- The authors conclude that accounting for Pro12Ala PPARG2 and Trp64Arg ADRB3 polymorphisms may increase effectiveness of non-drug treatment by addressing individual nutrient metabolism and eating behavior patterns.

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