

Mistakes in mouse models of nonalcoholic steatoph hepatitis and how to avoid them

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Mistakes In Articles

Hepatobiliary

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Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease is a growing cause of chronic liver disease worldwide, with NASH posing substantially higher risk of progression to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma than NAFL, and is expected to become the leading cause of end-stage liver disease in coming decades.

KEY POINTS

- NAFLD can manifest as nonalcoholic fatty liver (NAFL) or nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), with NASH carrying substantially higher risk of progression to advanced liver disease, cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma compared with NAFL.
- There is currently a lack of directed pharmacological therapies for NAFLD.
- NAFLD has complex, multifactorial disease aetiology and pathology.
- NAFLD is expected to become the leading cause of end-stage liver disease in the coming decades.

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