

Factors Associated with Advanced Fibrosis in Patients with Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

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Summary

Introduction. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease includes conditions such as nonalcoholic steatosis and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, with varying degrees of fibrosis that can progress to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Although the gold standard for its diagnosis remains liver biopsy, many non-invasive methods have been proposed to aid in both the diagnosis of the disease and the evaluation of the presence of liver fibrosis, which is a strong and independent factor for liver related mortality. **Objectives.** The objectives of this study were: 1) to identify the clinical and laboratory features associated with the presence of advanced fibrosis in individuals with biopsy-confirmed nonalcoholic fatty liver disease; 2) to evaluate the performance of non-invasive markers in identifying patients with advanced fibrosis. **Methods.** A cross-sectional-analytic study that evaluated patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease treated in the outpatient clinic of a

university hospital of reference in hepatology, between January 2013 and December 2016. **Results.** 81 patients aged 53.3 ± 9.8 years were included in this study; 39.5% were men and 70.1% were obese. When comparing patients with advanced fibrosis to those without advanced fibrosis, patients with advanced fibrosis had a lower proportion of males than females (17.6 vs. 45.4%, $p = 0.038$), a higher proportion of hypothyroidism (29.4 vs. 6.3%, $p = 0.017$) and a higher median AST (52 vs. 31 U/L, $p = 0.005$). In logistic regression analysis, only hypothyroidism was independently associated with advanced fibrosis (OR = 4.975; CI 95% 1.050 - 23.574; $p = 0.043$). Spearman correlation analysis showed that higher levels of fibrosis on liver biopsy, were associated with higher levels of TSH ($r = 0.304$; $p = 0.036$), AST ($r = 0.277$; $p = 0.019$), GGT ($r = 0.284$; $p = 0.017$) and LDL ($r = 0.258$; $p = 0.037$). Regarding the performance of the non-invasive markers, the area under the ROC curve of Fibrosis 4 score was 0.723 ($p = 0.008$), that of Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease fibrosis score was 0.713 ($p = 0.022$), that of gamma-glutamyl transferase platelet ratio was 0.697 ($p = 0.019$) and that of aspartate-to-alanine aminotransferase ratio was 0.689 ($p = 0.031$). **Conclusions.** Hypothyroidism is a factor independently associated with advanced fibrosis. In the outpatient setting, non-invasive markers may be useful in identifying patients with advanced fibrosis.

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Keywords. Fatty liver, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, liver fibrosis, liver cirrhosis, obesity, hypothyroidism.

Factores asociados a la fibrosis avanzada en pacientes con enfermedad hepática grasa no alcohólica

Resumen

Introducción. La enfermedad por hígado graso no alcohólico incluye condiciones tales como la esteatosis no alcohólica y la esteatohepatitis no alcohólica, con diversos grados de fibrosis que pueden progresar a cirrosis y carcinoma hepatocelular. Si bien el estándar de oro para su diagnóstico sigue siendo la biopsia hepática, se han propuesto muchos métodos no invasivos para ayudar tanto en el diagnóstico de la enfermedad como en la evaluación de la presencia de fibrosis hepática, factor fuerte e independiente de mortalidad relacionada con el hígado. **Objetivos.** Los objetivos de este estudio fueron: 1) identificar las características clínicas y de laboratorio asociadas a la presencia de fibrosis avanzada en individuos con enfermedad por hígado graso no alcohólico confirmada por biopsia, 2) evaluar el desempeño de marcadores no invasivos para identificar a los pacientes con fibrosis avanzada. **Métodos.** Estudio transversal, analítico, en el que se evaluaron pacientes con hígado graso no alcohólico atendidos en la consulta externa de un hospital universitario de referencia en hepatología, entre enero de 2013 y diciembre de 2016. **Resultados.** En el estudio se incluyeron 81 pacientes de $53,3 \pm 9,8$ años. El 39,5% eran hombres y el 70,1% eran obesos. Al comparar pacientes con fibrosis avanzada con aquellos sin fibrosis avanzada, los pacientes con fibrosis avanzada tenían una menor proporción de varones que de mujeres (17,6% vs. 45,4%, $p = 0,038$), una mayor proporción de hipotiroidismo (29,4% vs. 6,3%, $p = 0,017$) y una mediana de AST más alta (52 vs. 31 U/L; $p = 0,005$). En el análisis de regresión logística, solo el hipotiroidismo se asoció de forma independiente con la fibrosis avanzada (OR = 4,975; IC 95% 1,050 - 23,574; $p = 0,043$). El análisis de correlación de Spearman mostró que los niveles más altos de fibrosis en la biopsia hepática se asociaron con niveles más altos de la Hormona estimulante de la tiroides ($r = 0,304$; $p = 0,036$), Aspartato aminotransferasa ($r = 0,277$; $p = 0,019$), Gamma-glutamyl transferasa ($r = 0,284$; $p = 0,017$) y Lipoproteína de baja densidad ($r = 0,258$; $p = 0,037$). En cuanto al desempeño de los marcadores no invasivos, el área bajo la curva ROC del puntaje Fibrosis 4 fue 0,723 ($p = 0,008$), la del puntaje de fibrosis en la enfermedad por hígado graso no alcohólico fue 0,713 ($p = 0,022$), la de la relación de plaquetas/ gamma glutamil transferasa fue 0,697 ($p = 0,019$), y de la relación de aspartato/ alanina aminotransferasa fue 0,689 ($p = 0,031$). **Conclusiones.** El hipotiroidismo es un factor que se asocia de forma independiente a la presencia de fibrosis avanzada. En la práctica

ambulatoria, los marcadores no invasivos pueden ser de utilidad para identificar a los pacientes con fibrosis avanzada.

Palabras claves. Hígado graso, enfermedad hepática grasa no alcohólica, fibrosis hepática, cirrosis hepática, obesidad, hipotiroidismo.

Abbreviations

NAFLD: Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease.
 NASH: Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis.
 T2DM: Type 2 diabetes mellitus.
 SAH: Systemic arterial hypertension.
 AAR: Aspartate-to-alanine aminotransferase ratio.
 APRI: Aspartate aminotransferase to platelet ratio index.
 FIB-4: Fibrosis 4.
 NFS: Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease fibrosis score.
 HU/UFSC: Polydoro Ernani University Hospital of São Thiago, Federal University of Santa Catarina.
 SPSS: Statistical Package for the Social Science.
 BMI: Body mass index.
 Hb: Hemoglobin.
 AST: Aspartate aminotransferase.
 ALT: Alanine aminotransferase.
 ALP: Alkaline phosphatase.
 GGT: Gamma-glutamyl transferase.
 DB: Direct bilirubin.
 PTA: Prothrombin time activity.
 INR: International normalized ratio.
 HbA1c: Glycosylated hemoglobin.
 TSH: Thyroid stimulating hormone.
 TG: Triglycerides.
 TC: Total cholesterol.
 HDL: High-density lipoprotein.
 LDL: Low-density lipoprotein.
 GPR: Gamma-glutamyl transferase platelet ratio.
 AUROC: Area under the receiver operating characteristic curve.
 NAS: NAFLD Activity score.
 TSHR: Thyrotropin receptor.
 T4: Thyroxine.
 HBV: Hepatitis B virus.
 HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus.
 HCV: Hepatitis C virus.

Introduction

Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) affects 17-46% of adults and is the most common disorder in Western countries.¹ Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) is present in up to 10% of individuals.² NAFLD is currently

the second most common indication for liver transplantation in the United States and is expected to become the first in the next 10 years.³ While the prevalence of other chronic liver diseases has remained stable or declined, the prevalence of NAFLD has doubled in the last 20 years.⁴

The clinical spectrum of NAFLD ranges from hepatic steatosis and NASH to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma.^{1,5} Several conditions are clearly associated with the development of NAFLD, including obesity, type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), systemic arterial hypertension (SAH), dyslipidemia and polycystic ovary syndrome. In addition, there are some conditions with an incipient association, such as hypothyroidism, obstructive sleep apnea and psoriasis, among others.⁵

Liver biopsy is essential to reliably differentiate between steatosis and steatohepatitis.^{1,6} However, biopsy is an invasive procedure with risk of complications that depends on sample variability.^{6,7} Thus, there is a great need for noninvasive methods that can aid in the diagnosis and prognosis of the disease. Many serum biomarkers attempt to assess the presence or absence of fibrosis, such as aspartate-to-alanine aminotransferase ratio (AAR), aspartate aminotransferase to platelet ratio index (APRI), fibrosis 4 (FIB-4), FibroTest, BARD score, and NAFLD fibrosis score (NFS). Some were developed primarily for other etiologies of cirrhosis, but they have been shown to be good predictors in the case of NAFLD.⁸⁻¹³

Therefore, the aim of this study was to identify clinical and laboratory features associated with the presence of advanced fibrosis in individuals with NAFLD and to evaluate the performance of non-invasive markers to identify patients with advanced fibrosis.

Methods

Cross-sectional analytical study conducted through review of medical records, evaluating individuals with NAFLD treated at the Gastroenterology and Hepatology Outpatient Clinic of the Polydoro Ernani University Hospital of São Thiago, Federal University of Santa Catarina (HU/UFSC), between January 2013 and December 2016, who underwent liver biopsy. Those with insufficient clinical and laboratory data in the medical records or other diagnoses as a cause of liver disease were excluded.

The clinical, laboratory and histological characteristics of the subjects included in the study were analyzed. All data were collected from medical records and anatomopathological reports, and transferred to the *Statistical Package for the Social Science* (SPSS), version 17 (Chicago; Illinois, USA).

The following clinical characteristics were evaluated:

sex; age; body mass index (BMI); obesity; history of diabetes mellitus; dyslipidemia; alcohol abuse, defined as a report of alcohol intake greater than 20 g per day for women and 30 g per day for men;^{1,6} SAH; hypothyroidism, defined by clinical history and considered only in individuals undergoing treatment.

Other variables evaluated were: skin color; liver failure; hemoglobin (Hb), platelets; aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT), direct bilirubin (DB), serum albumin, prothrombin time activity (PTA), international normalized ratio (INR), creatinine, ferritin, glycemia, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), triglycerides (TG), total cholesterol (TC), high-density lipoprotein (HDL), low-density lipoprotein (LDL).

The formulas used to calculate the AAR, GGT platelet ratio (GPR) and FIB-4 were: $AAR = \text{AST (IU/L)} / \text{ALT (IU/L)}$; $GPR = (\text{GGT (IU/L)} / \text{maximum GGT reference value (IU/L)} / \text{platelets (10}^9\text{/L)} \times 100)$; $FIB-4 = \text{age (years)} \times \text{AST (IU/L)} / (\text{platelets (10}^9\text{/L)} \times (\text{ALT (IU/L)} / 2))$. The NFS was calculated using the online calculator <http://gihep.com/calculators/hepatology/naflid-fibrosis-score/> and the thresholds for the NFS used were as follows: stage 1, ≤ -1.455 (predictor of the absence of significant fibrosis, fibrosis F0-F2); stage 2, > -1.455 to ≤ 0.675 (indeterminate score); stage 3, > 0.675 (predictor of the presence of significant fibrosis, fibrosis F3-F4).¹² The predictive accuracies of the noninvasive models (FIB-4, NFS and GPR) were tested by measuring the areas under the receiver operating characteristic curves (AUROC).

Histological analysis

Only liver tissue containing at least ten portal spaces was selected for evaluation. The degree of fibrosis was scored from 0 to 4; 0 for absence, 1 for perisinusoidal or periportal, 2 for perisinusoidal and portal/periportal fibrosis, 3 for bridging fibrosis and 4 for cirrhosis.¹⁴ Advanced fibrosis was defined as fibrosis 3 or 4 (F3-F4). Based on the original histopathological criteria (necroinflammatory grade) of Brunt *et al.*, each case was classified as mild (grade 1), moderate (grade 2), or severe (grade 3) NASH.¹⁵ Subsequently, for clinical evaluation and follow-up, disease severity was assessed according to the NAFLD activity score (NAS), which is the sum of the semiquantitative assessment of steatosis, ballooning and lobular inflammation, and can range from 0 to 8. Cases with NAS from 0 to 2 were widely considered non-diagnostic for steatohepatitis. On the other hand, most cases with scores ≥ 5 were diagnosed as steatohepatitis.^{14,16}

Statistical analysis

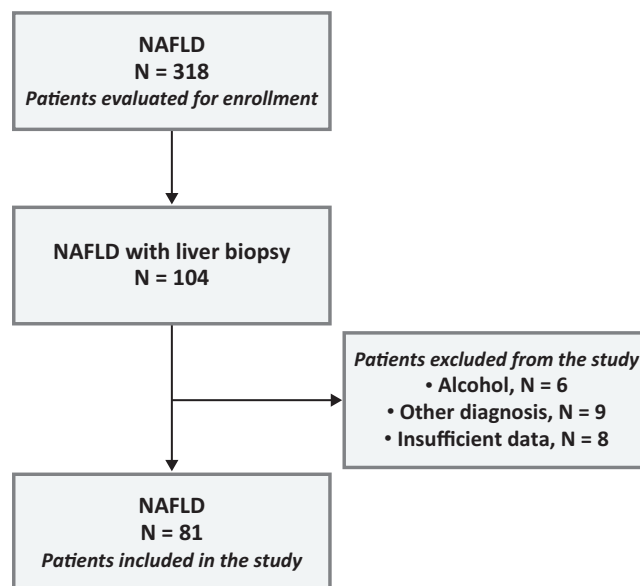
Continuous variables were described using measures of central tendency and dispersion, while categorical variables were described using absolute numbers and proportions. Continuous variables were compared using Student’s t-test or Mann-Whitney test. When appropriate, categorical variables were compared using the chi-squared test or Fisher’s exact test. Bivariate analysis was performed to identify the characteristics associated with advanced fibrosis. Spearman’s correlation analysis was performed to identify continuous variables that correlated with the degree of liver fibrosis detected by biopsy. P values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant. All tests used were two-tailed and performed by SPSS; version 17.0.

Results

A total of 318 patients with ultrasound-detected steatosis treated during the study period were evaluated for inclusion. Of these, 104 underwent liver biopsy. The study excluded 6 patients with alcohol consumption greater than 30 g/day for men and 20 g/day for women, 9 with other diagnoses as the cause of liver disease, and 8 with insufficient data. (Figure 1)

The study included 81 patients with a mean age of 53.3 ± 9.8 years. Of these, 39.5% were men; 70.1% were obese; 67.9% had dyslipidemia; 65.4% had hyperten-

Figure 1. Flowchart of included patients



NAFLD: non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.

sion; almost half of the participants (47.5%) had T2DM; and 11.1% of the participants had hypothyroidism. The clinical and laboratory characteristics of the patients are described in Table 1.

Table 1. Clinical and laboratory characteristics of 81 patients with NAFLD

Characteristics	n	%	Mean ± standard deviation	Median
Age			53.3±9.8	55.0
Male sex	32	39.5		
Obesity	54	70.1		
Dyslipidemia	55	67.9		
SAH	53	65.4		
Diabetes	38	47.5		
Hypothyroidism	9	11.1		
Creatinine, mg/dL			0.9±0.2	0.9
Hemoglobin, g/dL			14.3±3.4	14.3
Platelets /mm ³			218820±48883	222000

Characteristics	n	%	Mean ± standard deviation	Median
Ferritin, ng/mL			464.5±427.3	326.0
AST, U/L			48.7±37.8	34.0
ALT, U/L			78.3±50.5	63.0
ALP, U/L			95.3±45.1	84.0
GGT, U/L			100.7±122.4	70.0
DB, mg/dL			0.2±0.1	0.1
Albumin, g/L			4.1±0.4	4.0
INR			1.1±0.1	1.1
Glycemia, mg/dL			114.8±36.6	106.0
HbA1c%			6.5±1.4	6.0
TSH, mU/L			2.5±1.9	2.0
Triglycerides, mg/dL			179.7±99.6	157.0
Total Cholesterol mg/dL			199.7±49.3	191.5
HDL, mg/dL			44.9±13.1	43.0
LDL, mg/dL			124.2±33.3	118.5

NAFLD: non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; SAH: systemic arterial hypertension; NFS F3-F4: *NAFLD Fibrosis Score*, fibrosis 3-4; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; ALP: alkaline phosphatase; GGT: gamma glutamyl transferase; DB: direct bilirubin; INR: international normalized ratio; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin; HDL: high-density lipoproteins; LDL: low-density lipoproteins.

When evaluating the anatomopathological reports of liver biopsies, 63 (77.8%) patients were found to have moderate or severe steatosis. Stage ≥ 2 steatohepatitis was detected in 71 patients (87.7%), 11 patients (13.6%) had $NAS \leq 2$ and 41 patients (50.6%) had $NAS \geq 5$. Ballooning was identified in 53 (65.4%) patients, inflammation in 66 (81.5%), siderosis in 24 (29.6%) and Mallory's bodies in 7 (8.6%). When evaluating the degree of fibrosis, 12 (14.8%) patients had grade 0, 30 (37.0%) grade 1, 12 (14.8%) grade 2, 14 (17.2%) grade 3 and 3 (3.7%) grade 4. Seventeen patients (21.0%) had advanced fibrosis.

When comparing individuals with advanced fibrosis to those without advanced fibrosis (Table 2), patients with advanced fibrosis had a lower propor-

tion of males (17.6 vs. 45.4%; $p = 0.038$); a higher proportion of hypothyroidism (29.4 vs. 6.3 mU/L; $p = 0.017$); higher median AST (52 vs. 31 U/L; $p = 0.005$); higher mean AST/ALT ratio (0.76 ± 0.2 vs. 0.61 ± 0.3 ; $p = 0.031$) and higher median FIB-4 (1.6 vs. 1.1; $p = 0.008$), GPR (0.5 vs. 0.3; $p = 0.019$) and NFS scores of -0.02 vs. -1.26 ($p = 0.022$). There were no differences in age, BMI, T2DM, SAH, dyslipidemia, obesity, creatinine, hemoglobin, ferritin, TSH, ALT, ALP, GGT, DB, albumin, INR, glycemia, HbA1c, triglycerides, total cholesterol, HDL and LDL. The multivariate analysis included the variables that showed $p < 0.050$ in the univariate analysis and T2DM, which is classically associated with advanced fibrosis in NAFLD. As this was an exploratory analysis, the non-invasive models previously

Table 2. Comparative analysis of individuals with NAFLD according to the presence of advanced fibrosis on liver biopsy

Characteristics	Advanced fibrosis n=17	Absence of advanced fibrosis n=64	<i>p</i>
Male sex (%)	17.6	45.4	0.038
Age, years (mean, SD)	52.3±8.0	54.6±8.6	0.973
BMI (mean ± SD)	37.2±4.2	32.3±4.9	0.690
Diabetes (%)	64.7	42.9	0.109
SAH (%)	64.7	65.6	0.944
Dyslipidemia (%)	64.7	68.8	0.751
Hypothyroidism (%)	29.4	6.3	0.017
Obesity (%)	68.8	70.5	1.000
Creatinine, mg/dL (mean ± SD)	0.7±0.1	1.0±0.2	0.743
Hemoglobin, g/dL (mean ± SD)	14.2±2.9	14.3±1.0	0.519
Ferritin, ng/mL (mean ± SD)	362.3±308.5	540.4±656.2	0.903
TSH, mU/L (median)	2.7	1.9	0.472
AST, U/L (median)	52.0	31.0	0.005
ALT, U/L (median)	69.0	49.0	0.175
ALP, U/L (median)	93.0	73.0	0.741
GGT, U/L (mean ± SD)	96.7±43.8	49.6±30.7	0.130
DB, mg/dL (mean ± SD)	0.1±0.1	0.1±0.0	0.497
Albumin, g/L (mean ± SD)	3.9±0.3	4.0±0.3	0.347
INR (mean ± SD)	1.1±0.1	1.1±0.1	0.603
Glycemia, mg/dL mean ± SD)	140.7±40.3	107.6±18.2	0.110
HbA1c, % (mean ± SD)	7.4±1.3	5.8±0.4	0.178
Triglycerides, mg/dL (mean ± SD)	151.3±80.6	166.0±114.9	0.432
Total cholesterol, mg/dL (median)	164.0	222.0	0.852
HDL, mg/dL (mean ± SD)	43.0±2.0	48.2±12.0	0.731
LDL, mg/dL (mean ± SD)	101.7±8.1	129.7±35.6	0.149
AST/ALT (mean ± SD)	0.76±0.2	0.61±0.3	0.031
FIB-4 (median)	1.6	1.1	0.008
GPR (median)	0.5	0.3	0.019
NFS (median)	-0.02	-1.26	0.022

NAFLD: non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; SD: standard deviation; BMI: body mass index; SAH: systemic arterial hypertension; TSH: thyroid-stimulating hormone; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; ALP: alkaline phosphatase; GGT: gamma glutamyl transferase; DB: direct bilirubin; INR: international normalized ratio; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin; HDL: high-density lipoproteins; LDL: low-density lipoproteins; AST/ALT: ratio between aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase; FIB-4: *Fibrosis-4*; GPR: GGT and platelet ratio; NFS: *NAFLD Fibrosis Score*.

shown to be associated with fibrosis were not included. The results of the regression analysis are in Table 3. Only hypothyroidism was independently associated with advanced fibrosis (OR: 4.975; CI 95% 1.050-23.574; $p = 0.043$).

Spearman correlation analysis showed that the higher the degree of fibrosis at liver biopsy, the higher the TSH ($r = 0.304$; $p = 0.036$), AST ($r = 0.277$; $p = 0.019$), GGT ($r = 0.284$; $p = 0.017$), and LDL levels ($r = 0.258$; $p = 0.037$), and the higher the AAR ($r = 0.309$; $p = 0.009$), GPR ($r = 0.319$; $p = 0.009$) and FIB-4

($r = 0.320$; $p = 0.008$) results of the individuals. Figure 2 shows TSH levels according to the stage of liver fibrosis. There was no correlation between the degree of liver fibrosis and the values of age, BMI, creatinine, hemoglobin, platelets, ferritin, ALT, ALP, BD, albumin, INR, glycemia, HbA1c, TG, TC, and HDL. There was also no correlation between fibrosis and NFS ($r = -0.092$; $p = 0.0502$).

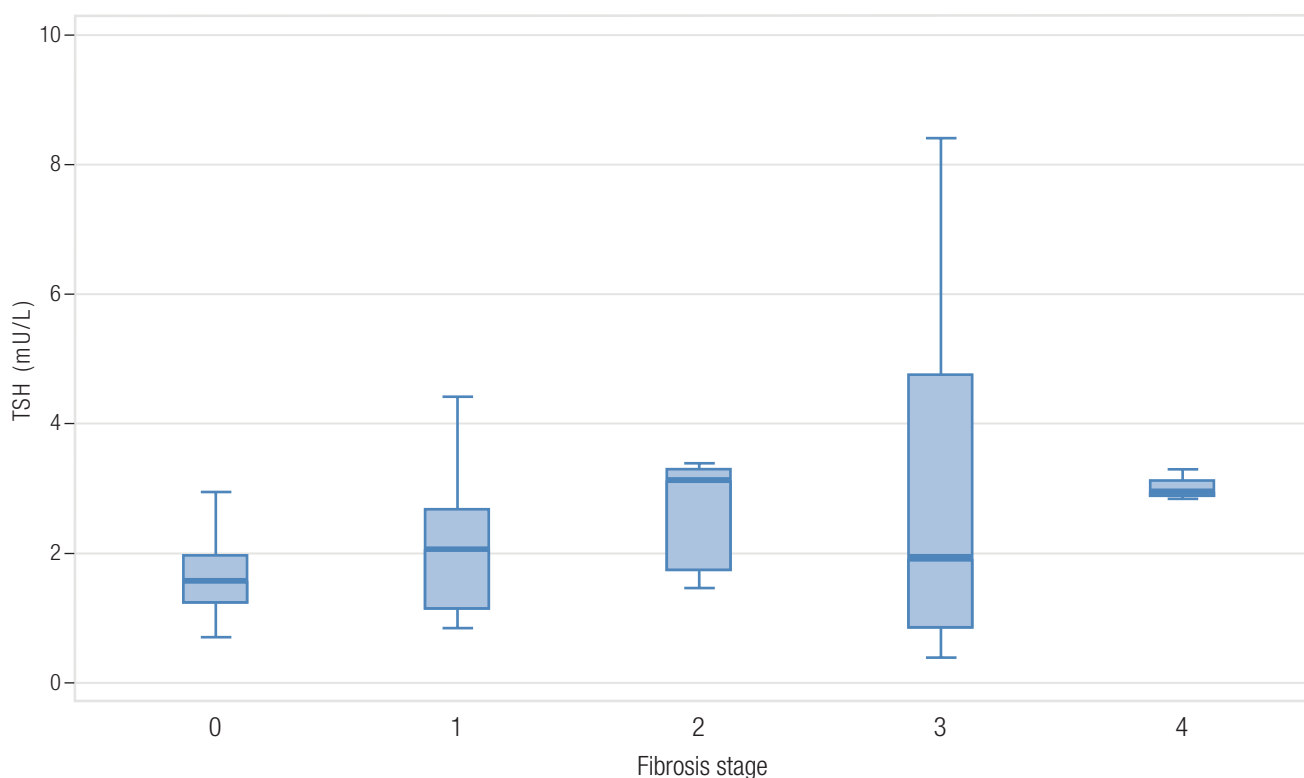
Regarding the performance of the non-invasive markers (Table 4), the AUROC of FIB-4 was 0.723 ($p = 0.008$), NFS was 0.713 ($p = 0.022$), GPR was 0.697 ($p = 0.019$) and AAR was 0.689 ($p = 0.017$).

Table 3. Multivariate analysis of factors associated with the presence of advanced fibrosis on liver biopsy in 81 individuals with NAFLD

Characteristics	OR	CI 95%	<i>p</i>
Male sex	2.166	0.513–9.151	0.293
Diabetes type 2	2.053	0.600–7.019	0.252
Hipothyroidism	4.975	1.050–23.574	0.043
AST	1.012	0.998–1.026	0.083

NAFLD: non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence interval.

Figure 2. Box plot of TSH levels by stage of liver fibrosis



The line across the box indicates the median value; the box contains the 25% to 75% interquartile range; and the whiskers represent the highest and lowest values.

Table 4. Comparative analysis and performance of non-invasive markers according to the presence of advanced fibrosis on liver biopsy of 81 individuals with NAFLD

Characteristics	Advanced fibrosis N=17	Mild fibrosis N=64	P‡	AUC
FIB-4†	1.6	1.1	0.008	0.723
NFS†	-0.02	-1.26	0.022	0.713
GPR†	0.5	0.3	0.019	0.697
AST/ALT*	0.76±0.2	0.61±0.3	0.031	0.689

NAFLD: non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; FIB-4: Fibrosis-4; NFS: NAFLD Fibrosis Score; GPR: GGT and platelet ratio; AST/ALT: aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase ratio; AUC: area under the curve ROC; † median; *mean ± standard deviation; ‡ chi-square test, Fisher's exact test, student's t test, or Mann Whitney test, when appropriate.

Discussion

Our study showed a significant relationship between advanced fibrosis and the presence of hypothyroidism, and a correlation between higher TSH levels and higher fibrosis degree, a trend in the current literature.¹⁷⁻¹⁹ Conversion of thyroxine (T4) to triiodothyronine also occurs in the liver, which synthesizes thyroid hormone-binding lipophilic plasma proteins. Hepatocyte integrity is essential for the maintenance of thyroid function.¹⁹ Hypothyroidism can induce steatogenesis because thyroid hormones increase the expression of LDL receptors in hepatocytes and increase the activity of fat-reducing enzymes, thereby decreasing serum LDL levels.¹⁹ A recent meta-analysis¹⁷ of 26 studies showed that TSH may be an important risk factor for the development and progression of NAFLD, independent of thyroid hormones. Even in subjects with normal TSH levels, NAFLD patients had significantly higher TSH levels than healthy controls, and TSH levels increased with NAFLD progression.¹⁷ Kim *et al.*¹⁸ showed that the risk of NASH and advanced fibrosis increased significantly with TSH levels. Subclinical hypothyroidism was significantly associated with the risk of NASH, even after adjustment for obesity, metabolic risk factors and insulin resistance, suggesting that subclinical hypothyroidism is an independent factor for NASH and advanced fibrosis.¹⁸ One hypothesis for this occurrence is the positive association between TSH concentrations and TG, even within the normal range. Another hypothesis relates to the fact that liver cells express the thyrotropin receptor (TSHR), and when TSH binds to this receptor in hepatocytes, it triggers a pathway associated with lipogenesis.¹⁷ TSRH may also be related

to the fibrosing effect of TSH, TSRH $\alpha 1$ is predominant in hepatic stellate cells, suggesting that it may modulate fibrinogenesis. Whereas in liver cells, TSRHs $\alpha 1$ and $\beta 1$ are suppressed in chronic liver injury.¹⁷ In addition, thyroid dysfunction may also mediate hepatic histological damage through oxidative stress and mitochondrial dysfunction.¹⁸

The present study shows a significant association between AST and AAR levels and advanced fibrosis. In NAFLD, ALT levels are usually higher than AST levels, but with disease progression the relationship is reversed. Thus, an AAR > 1 indicates advanced fibrosing disease, which may be related to the reduction in sinusoidal AST clearance in relation to ALT.²⁰ Many scores for assessing fibrosis already use AAR as a component: HSI, NLFS, BARD, and NFS.⁷ This ratio has a good negative predictive value and could be used to rule out the presence of advanced fibrosis.²¹ In addition, it can be calculated by widely available laboratory tests commonly used in the follow-up of these patients.²⁰⁻²² However, studies suggest that ALT may decrease not only in fibrosis but also with age; therefore, AAR should be used with caution in older adults.²³

It has been suggested that GPR can evaluate liver fibrosis in patients with chronic hepatitis B and NAFLD.^{26, 27} In 2016, Lemoine *et al.*¹³ proposed GPR as a marker of fibrosis stage in patients with chronic hepatitis B. Li *et al.*²⁶ evaluated GPR as a predictive marker of fibrosis compared to liver biopsy in patients with HBV and NAFLD (HBV-NAFLD). In this study, GGT levels were higher in patients with HBV-NAFLD than in patients with HBV alone. Our study showed higher GPR results

in patients with advanced fibrosis and also a correlation between fibrosis levels and GPR in patients who had only NAFLD and did not have chronic hepatitis B. We found no other studies evaluating this score in patients with NAFLD alone. Further studies are needed in this area, as this is not a validated score for this purpose.

The FIB-4 score was primarily developed in 2006 to predict fibrosis in patients with HIV/HCV coinfection, using simple and available variables: age, AST, and platelets.⁹ Since then, it has been used to predict fibrosis in other diseases such as NAFLD.^{1, 5, 28, 29} In 2007, Angulo *et al.* created the NFS, developed specifically for this group of patients and also used to identify fibrosis.¹² To calculate the NFS, easily accessible variables are also used: the presence of altered fasting glycemia or T2DM, age, AST, ALT, platelets, BMI, and albumin.¹² In our study, we observed higher results for both scores in patients with advanced fibrosis and a correlation between increased FIB-4 values and increased fibrosis. Both NFS and FIB-4 have been validated in NAFLD populations with consistent results, and both predict all-cause mortality, cardiovascular mortality, and liver-related mortality.¹ Moreover, they perform better in differentiating advanced fibrosis (\geq F3) and have higher negative predictive values for excluding advanced fibrosis than positive predictive values.¹ NFS $<$ -1.455 had 90% sensitivity and 60% specificity for excluding advanced fibrosis, while NFS $>$ 0.676 had 67% sensitivity and 97% specificity for identifying advanced fibrosis.⁵ Compared with scores such as BARD, APRI, and AAR, NFS and FIB-4 perform better in predicting advanced fibrosis in patients with biopsy-confirmed NAFLD.⁵

Our study included 81 patients whose liver biopsies were analyzed by a single pathologist specializing in liver pathology. However, we must emphasize that this is not a prospective multicenter study. Nevertheless, data collection was standardized and the study took place in a reference center for liver diseases. Another limitation is that since the patients included in this study generally underwent a liver biopsy to evaluate aggressive or advanced disease, our results reflect a sicker population than general practice.

Conclusion

This study suggests that hypothyroidism may be an independent factor associated with the presence of advanced fibrosis in patients with NAFLD. If further studies confirm our findings, active screening for hypothyroidism in patients with NAFLD may be an important

recommendation in clinical practice. In addition, our data indicate that non-invasive markers can be very useful in identifying patients with advanced fibrosis.

Consent for publication. *Written informed consent was obtained from the patient or patient's father, guardian or family member for publication of the data and/or clinical images for the benefit of science. A copy of the consent form is available to the editors of this journal.*

Intellectual Property. *The authors declare that the data, figures and tables presented in the manuscript are original and were carried out at their belonging institutions.*

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