



The Prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome In Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease; A Population-Based Study

Mohammad Reza Fattahi¹, Ramin Niknam^{1*}, Alireza Safarpour¹, Masood Sepehrimanesh¹, Mehrzad Lotfi²

1. Gastroenterohepatology Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran
2. Medical Imaging Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Some evidence, not in large study populations, suggests that nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and metabolic syndrome (MetS) share common interactions. We aimed to determine the prevalence of NAFLD and MetS in a large population registered to Kavar Cohort Study center. We also assessed the role of each component of MetS in NAFLD existence.

METHODS

Data were obtained from 3415 volunteers who called and referred to our center. Complete anthropometric and laboratory measurement and abdominal ultrasonography was done for these individuals to screen NAFLD and its grade. A questionnaire was also used to obtain information on demographical and medical history and alcohol consumption. MetS was defined in all participants based on the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III (2001) (NCEP/ATP-III) and criteria for clinical diagnosis of metabolic syndrome in Iranian adults (CCDMIA).

RESULTS

Among the referred individuals, 2980 people were aged ≥ 18 years with male to women ratio of 1:2.45. NAFLD was diagnosed by ultrasound in 32.9% and 27.4% of men and women, respectively. MetS was detected in 65.9 and 64.6 of the patients with NAFLD (based on NCEP/ATP-III) and in 30.1% and 73.7% (based on CCDMIA) of men and women, respectively. There were no significant differences between two gender in none of the components ($p > 0.05$). Although, OR for hyperglycemia and abdominal obesity were approximately high in CCDMIA criteria (0.9613 and 1.2082, respectively), the differences were not statistically significant.

CONCLUSION

NAFLD was associated with MetS. However, it was not possible to determine whether NAFLD predated the development of MetS.

KEYWORDS

Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, Metabolic syndrome, NCEP/ATP-III, Waist circumference, Hyperglycemia

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INTRODUCTION

Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) comprises a disease spectrum ranging from simple steatosis to steatohepatitis, with different degrees of inflammation and fibrosis, which can progress to end-stage liver disease with cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma.¹ NAFLD is now more common than

*Corresponding Author:

Ramin Niknam, MD
Assistant professor of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Gastroenterohepatology Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, P.O. Box: 71935-1311, Shiraz, Iran
Telefax: +98 71 36474263
Email: niknamramin@yahoo.com
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alcoholic liver disease owing to the rapid rise in the prevalence of obesity, and NAFLD is the most common cause of abnormal liver function tests.² Previous studies reported that approximately 80% of cases with elevated liver enzyme levels in the American³, Japanese⁴, and Italian⁵ populations actually have NAFLD. Also, it has been demonstrated that NAFLD and NASH are common and may lead to serious clinical consequences.⁶ One possible risk factor of NAFLD is metabolic syndrome (MetS), which is becoming increasingly common.^{7,8} NAFLD affects 30% of the general adult population and up to 60-70% of obese patients and those with diabetes mellitus.⁹

MetS is the term given to a cluster of dangerous risk factors for cardiovascular disease. MetS includes diabetes mellitus with raised fasting plasma glucose, abdominal obesity, hypertension, and hyperlipidemia.^{10,11} Some epidemiological evidence has shown the possible relationship between NAFLD and MetS.^{3,12} It has been reported that 30.1% of the Iranian population have MetS¹³, but there are no reports on the prevalence of this syndrome among individuals with NAFLD. NAFLD and MetS have been linked by relationships between central obesity, steatosis, and insulin resistance.⁸ Growing experimental and epidemiological evidence suggests that NAFLD and MetS share common interactions, but the definite evidence of a link between NAFLD and MetS is uncertain due to the small study populations.¹⁴

We therefore analyzed the prevalence of NAFLD and MetS in a large population registered to Kavar Cohort Study Center with respect to the two following research questions: First, what is the prevalence of MetS in NAFLD? Second, what is the role of each component of MetS in NAFLD existence? We also compared the diagnostic criteria of MetS based on the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III (NCEP/ATP-III)¹⁵ and criteria for clinical diagnosis of MetS in Iranian adults (CCDMIA).¹⁶

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Population

The present study is part of the Kavar Cohort Study (K.C.S) which started from 2006 in Kavar town with a population of about 71856. This town is located 35 kilometer southeast of Shiraz, the capital of Fars prov-

ince, Iran. The Gastroenterohepatology Research Center (GEHRC) and Endocrine Research Center affiliated to Shiraz University of Medical Sciences are implementing K.C.S. From the start of K.C.S until now, all people without any age or sex exclusion criteria are followed every two years. The lifestyle nature of this town is rural and in the original cohort study, demographic and anthropometric characteristics of the participants were documented in the questionnaire. The questioners were trained on how to fill the questionnaire and how to measure personal characteristics such as waist circumference (WC), hip circumference (HC), height, weight, and systolic and diastolic blood pressures in a 3 month training program. All laboratory parameters were checked under international standards in the specialized laboratory of GEHRC. The blood specimens were also transferred to this lab in less than an hour under standard conditions. All the participants received oral information concerning the study and gave their written consent. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. We included ≥ 18 -year-old volunteers who had undergone ultrasonography confirming fatty liver. We excluded those who were alcohol users, active illicit drug abusers, were being treated for NAFLD or using medications causing fatty liver disease (such as amiodarone, tamoxifen and etc.), or were pregnant or seropositive for HBC, HCV, and HIV, or had any known liver disease.

Measurements

In all subjects, the diagnosis of NAFLD was made with demonstration of areas of hyperechogenicity on sonography. Sonograms were obtained with commercially available units using static and real-time scanning. A 3.5-MHz transducer was routinely used, with a 2.25-MHz transducer reserved for areas difficult to penetrate. The patients were examined in both supine and left posterior oblique positions, with longitudinal, transverse, and oblique scanning planes. The severity of echogenicity was graded as follows: grade 0, normal echogenicity; grade 1, slight, diffuse increase in fine echoes in liver parenchyma with normal visualization of diaphragm and intrahepatic vessel borders; grade 2, moderate, diffuse increase in fine echoes with slightly impaired visualization of intrahepatic vessels and diaphragm; grade 3, marked increase in fine echoes with poor or non-visu-

Table 1: Two Criteria for clinical diagnosis of metabolic syndrome which was used in this study

Variables	Criteria	
	NCEP/ATP-III	CCDMIA
Abdominal obesity	WC>102 cm in men and>88 cm in women	WC≥95 in both sexes
Hypertriglyceridemia	TG≥150 mg/dL	TG ≥150 mg/dL
Low HDL-C level	<40 mg/dL in men and<50 mg/dL in women	<40 mg/dL in men and<50 mg/dL in women
Hypertension	SBP/DBP≥130/85 mmHg	SBP/DBP≥130/85 mmHg
Hyperglycemia	FBS≥110 mg/dL	FBS≥100 mg/dL

NCEP/ATP-III, National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III; CCDMIA, Criteria for Clinical Diagnosis of metabolic syndrome in Iranian Adults; WC, Waist Circumference; TG, Triglyceride, SBP, Systolic Blood Pressure; DBP, Diastolic Blood Pressure; FBS, Fasting Blood Sugar.

Table 2: Frequency, percentage and mean ± SD of the age of the participants based on different categories

Variables	Grade ^a	Men		Women	
		Frequency (%)	Age (years)	Frequency (%)	Age (years)
≥18 years old		864 (29)	44.1±16.4*	2116 (71)	40.2±30.7
	All	285 (32.9)	46.5±13.4	579 (27.4)	46.5±12.0
	I	180 (63.2)	45.5±13.6	355 (61.3)	44.6±11.2
	II	88 (30.9)	47.9±12.2	184 (31.8)	49.2±12.3
	III	17 (5.9)	50.4±15.9	40 (6.9)	50.2±13.9

^a In non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in sonography: Grade I, mild; II, moderate; III, severe. Significant difference in age between men and women is indicated by asterisk.

alization of the intrahepatic vessel borders, diaphragm, and posterior right lobe of the liver.^{17,18}

WC between the lowest rib and the iliac crest at the level of umbilicus were measured in duplicate to the cm with flexible tape. Blood pressure was measured in sitting position with a random zero sphygmomanometer. Systolic and diastolic blood pressure was measured as duplicate on the left upper arm and the average used for analysis. Plasma glucose was measured by the glucose-peroxidase colorimetric enzymatic method with a sensitivity of 5 mg/dL and intra-assay coefficients of variation (CV) 1.7% in lower limit and 1.4% in upper limit concentrations. Inter-assay CV for the assay was 1.1% in lower limit and 0.6% in upper limit concentrations. Serum cholesterol and triglyceride of all the participants were measured after 12–14 hours of fasting with colorimetric method with a sensitivity of 5 mg/dl. Intra-assay and inter-assay CV for the assay was 1.6% and 1.1% in lower limit and 0.6% and 0.9% for upper limit concentrations, respectively. High-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) was measured after precipitation of the apolipoprotein B containing lipoproteins with phosphotungstic acid (Pars azmoon kit, Iran).

Metabolic Syndrome criteria

We used two different criteria, NCEP/ATP-III and CCDMIA. MetS was defined as the presence of three or more of the presented parameters in table 1.^{15,16}

Statistical Analyses

This study was a descriptive study and the data were collected and stored in a computer database. Missing values and data entry errors were checked and related subjects were deleted, if data correction was not possible. Then, statistical analyses was performed using descriptive analysis and also Chi-square test using SPSS software, version 16 (SPSS Ltd., Woking, Surrey, UK) for Windows at $p<0.05$. The data were presented as frequencies, percentages and 95% confidence intervals.

RESULTS

We enrolled 1069 (31.3%) men and 2346 (68.7%) women. Among the individuals ≥18 years there were 864 (80.8%) men and 2116 (90.2%) women with a male to female ratio of 1:2.45. Table 2 shows the frequency, percentage and mean ± SD age of all participants, those ≥18 years, and those ≥18 years that had NAFLD with different

Table 3: Frequency (%) of metabolic syndrome (MetS) in different sonographic gradings of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD)

MetS criteria	NAFLD grade	Frequency (%)	
		Men	Women
NCEP/ATPIII		188 (65.9)	376 (64.6)
	I	97 (51.6)	189 (50.4)
	II	65 (34.6)	148 (39.4)
	III	26 (13.8)	39 (10.2)
CCDMIA		103 (30.1)	429 (73.7)
	I	53 (51.7)	214 (50.0)
	II	35 (33.8)	161 (37.4)
	III	15 (14.5)	54 (12.6)

NCEP/ATP-III, National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III; CCDMIA, Criteria for Clinical Diagnosis of MetS in Iranian Adults.

Table 4: Prevalence of the components of metabolic syndrome (MetS) in patients with NAFLD based on different criteria and sex

MetS components		Frequency (percentage)		95% CI	Odds ratio
		Men	Women		
Abdominal obesity (NCEP/ATPIII)	Yes	56 (19.6)	436 (74.9)	0.0579-0.1159	0.0819
	No	229 (80.4)	146 (25.1)		
Abdominal obesity (CCDMIA)	Yes	149 (52.3)	310 (53.3)	0.7238-1.2768	0.9613
	No	136 (47.7)	272 (46.7)		
Hyperglycemia (NCEP/ATPIII)	Yes	56 (19.6)	123 (21.1)	0.6408-1.2995	0.9126
	No	229 (80.4)	459 (78.9)		
Hyperglycemia (CCDMIA)	Yes	113 (39.6)	205 (35.2)	0.9022-1.6179	1.2082
	No	172 (60.4)	377 (64.8)		
Hypertriglyceridemia	Yes	135 (50.9)	435 (74.7)	0.2587-0.476	0.3509
	No	130 (49.1)	147 (25.3)		
Low HDL level	Yes	115 (43.7)	320 (55.0)	0.4745-0.853	0.6362
	No	148 (56.3)	262 (45.0)		
Hypertension	Yes	103 (36.1)	231 (39.7)	0.6414-1.1529	0.8599
	No	182 (63.9)	351 (60.3)		

NCEP/ATP-III, National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III; CCDMIA, Criteria for Clinical Diagnosis of MetS in Iranian Adults.

grades. The men to women ratio in all participants, those ≥ 18 years, and those ≥ 18 years who had NAFLD were 1:2.19, 1:2.45, and 1:2.03, respectively. Mild NAFLD was more prevalent in both men and women. However, moderate and severe NAFLD was more prevalent in women compared with men ($p > 0.05$). Among those ≥ 18 years, men were about 4 years older than women ($p < 0.001$). NAFLD was detected in 33.1% and 27.4% of men and women, respectively.

The prevalence of MetS and its related NAFLD grades according to NCEP/ATPIII and CCDMIA are presented in table 3. As demonstrated, the number of men with MetS

based on NCEP/ATPIII was higher than CCDMIA. In the opposite trend, the number of women with MetS based on CCDMIA was higher than NCEP/ATPIII. Among men, according to the NCEP/ATPIII and CCDMIA criteria, 65.9% and 30.1% had MetS, respectively. These percentages in women were 64.6% and 73.7%, based on NCEP/ATPIII and CCDMIA criteria, respectively. Also, most of the patients with MetS had mild NAFLD in both sexes based on both criteria (table 2).

The frequency, percentage, 95% CI, and odds ratio for each component of MetS in patients with NAFLD is presented in table 4. This demonstrated that there were no sig-

nificant differences between the two sexes in none of the components ($p>0.05$). Although, OR for hyperglycemia and abdominal obesity were approximately high in CCDMIA criteria (0.9613 and 1.2082, respectively), the respective differences were not statistically significant.

DISCUSSION

This study assessed the prevalence of MetS and its associated components in different grades of NAFLD in called and refereed volunteers from the K.C.S as the first study from the Middle East. We found no significant difference between men and women in NAFLD prevalence nor in MetS based on both criteria. There is disagreement between researchers about the methods of NAFLD diagnosis. The diagnosis of NAFLD requires a combination of invasive and non-invasive tests. Mild to moderately increased serum levels of aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase or both were the most common findings.¹⁹ However some studies suggest that the use of liver enzymes as a marker of NAFLD underestimate its prevalence.²⁰ Ultrasound has a sensitivity of 89% and 77% and a specificity of 93% and 89% in detecting steatosis and increased fibrosis, respectively,¹⁹ and therefore we used this noninvasive easy technique in our study.

The prevalence of NAFLD was determined to be 25.7% in this study, which is different from the one report from Taiwan.²¹ Other reports show rates of 10-30% from Taiwan²², Japan⁴, India²³, and USA, Europe, and Indonesia.^{24,25} Also, the prevalence of MetS in patients with NAFLD ranged from 61-65%, based on CCDMIA and NCEP/ATPIII, respectively which was 1.8 to 3.1 times more than previous reports.¹⁰ This is moderately higher than that reported by Uchil et al. among Indian adult patients with NAFLD (47%).¹⁹ The higher prevalence of NAFLD in men compared with women in our study (33.1% vs. 27.5%) was similar to a previous report from Taiwan.¹⁹ Despite the difference in criteria for the two components of MetS and sex, the prevalence of mild NAFLD (grade I) in patients with MetS was approximately high (about 50%). In the present study, hyperglycemia (OR: 1.21, 95% CI: 0.90-1.62) and abdominal obesity (OR: 0.96, 95% CI: 0.72-1.28), based on CCDMIA were the most NAFLD related components of MetS. NAFLD and MetS have been tangentially linked in the association

with central obesity and insulin resistance.⁸ This fact was highlighted in a large multicenter study, which showed that metabolic syndrome and insulin resistance were associated with NAFLD by multivariate analysis.²⁶ It has been reported that the prevalence of MetS in the Iran is one of the highest worldwide. In the adult population of the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study (TLGS), MetS was found in 42% of women and 24% of men with a total age-standardized prevalence of 33.7%.²⁷ Also, it has been reported that obesity is now recognized as a major health problem and is the prominent underlying factor in MetS.¹⁰ The findings from our study support the relationship between obesity and hyperglycemia with MetS. In a report from Australia, patients with NAFLD were more likely to develop MetS on follow-up.²⁷ Marchesani et al. showed that 80% of patients with NAFLD were obese²⁹ that is obviously higher than our estimation (47.2% in NCEP/ATPIII and 52.8% in CCDMIA).

The prevalence of MetS differed widely in different studies according to the population sample studied and the diagnostic criteria used. In our study population, the prevalence of MetS (65.25% and 51.90%) was different based on the diagnostic criteria used (NCEP/ATP-III or CCDMIA). The prevalence of MetS tended to be higher in men when the NCEP/ATP-III criteria were used, and tended to be higher in women when the CCDMIA were used. For these two definitions, the greatest difference is of the diagnosis of hyperglycemia and abdominal obesity.

Our study suffered from three important limitations: First, in our participants, volunteers women were more refereed than men due to occupational busy of men; Second, NAFLD diagnosis and grading was made only based on sonography. The most important reasons for this limitation were performing sonography in asymptomatic volunteer population and also its inexpensiveness and non-invasiveness; Third, our participants did not have any control group.

In conclusion, although our study demonstrated that NAFLD was associated with MetS, from this analysis it was not possible to determine whether NAFLD predating the development of MetS. Moreover, difference in detected MetS prevalence between NCEP/ATP-III and CCDMIA demonstrated that criteria in MetS are still a controversial subject and definition of better and more

effective criteria for diagnosis of MetS in different population is seriously needed. Further well-designed case-control studies with follow-up and using of concurrent different criteria are needed to elucidate the causative relationship between these two conditions.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest related to this work.

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