

What You Need to Know About **Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease**

HOW DOES FAT AFFECT THE LIVER?

- The liver cleans your blood and uses the food you eat
- Fat can seriously hurt the liver
- Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) is when the liver has too much fat in it
- Non-Alcoholic Steato Hepatitis (NASH) is when fat is harming the liver (called hepatitis)
- NAFLD and NASH are diagnosed in people who do not drink alcohol heavily

WHAT ARE THE RISK FACTORS?

- Diabetes
- Overweight or obesity
- Large amounts of fat (triglycerides) in your blood
- High cholesterol
- Women affected more than men
- Ages 40 60 years old but occurs in younger persons and even children

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO STAY **HEALTHY?**

No medication can treat NAFLD or NASH but lifestyle changes can reduce liver damage:

- Avoid fast foods, sodas, juices, fried foods, carbohydrates like bread and pasta, and sugar
- Lose weight through healthy food and exercise
- Stop drinking alcohol
- Keep diabetes under control
- Ask your doctor for vitamin E



HOW COMMON ARE NAFLD AND NASH?

- NAFLD affects 75 to 100 million people including children in the U.S.
- NASH affects an estimated **16 million** people
- 1 in 4 people with **NASH** are likely to get severe liver scarring (called cirrhosis)
- NASH is a common reason for liver failure and liver transplantation

Are there symptoms?

- NAFLD usually causes no symptoms
- NASH causes symptoms of liver damage: tiredness, appetite loss, nausea, weight loss, easy bleeding, leg swelling, yellow skin
- NAFLD and NASH increase risk of heart disease

How is it diagnosed?

- Your doctor can order liver function tests
- NAFLD is diagnosed after checking for other reasons for abnormal liver tests such as virus infections, side effects of medications. alcohol
- **NASH** is diagnosed if your liver shows damage



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HOW DO YOU KNOW IF YOU HAVE NAFLD OR NASH?