**Poster Presentations**

**Acalin Liver Diseases (NASH, etc.)**

**sence of NAFLD and associated factors in multi-racial Malaysian population**

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There is a lack of data on the prevalence of NAFLD in Malaysia. Whether the prevalence of NAFLD is higher among young adults of different ethnic origin is unknown. This is a cross-sectional study on students pursuing their education at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Magay. Demographic data and relevant clinical and laboratory data were collected using a standard protocol. Diagnosis of NAFLD was by ultrasonography and following exclusion of significant alcohol intake and other causes of chronic liver disease. Results: Of the 251 subjects assessed (mean age 23.2 ± 2.4 years old, 40.5% men), the prevalence of NAFLD was 8.1% (304/72). Subjects older, had greater BMI and WC, and recorded higher ALP, ALT, AST, and GGT levels were more likely to have NAFLD. The prevalence of NAFLD was significantly higher among males (20.2% vs. 13.4%, p < 0.001). The prevalence of NAFLD was highest among the Indians followed by the Malays and the Chinese. The prevalence of obesity among the different ethnic groups is: Chinese 36.5%, Malay 33.3%, and Indian 25.5%, respectively. The prevalence of NAFLD among Chinese males was 6.8%. Independent factors associated with the presence of obesity in these groups. 1. NAFLD, 2. ethnicity, 3. young adult, 4. epidemiology.

**Key Words:** NAFLD, IBD, diabetes mellitus.

**P1018**

**Metabolic Liver Diseases (NASH, etc.)**

**Correlation of visceral fat thickness and severity of hepatic steatosis by ultrasonography**

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**Objective:** Background. Visceral fat is found to be an independent predictor of hepatic steatosis. While MRI currently provides the most sensitive non-invasive measurement of intra-abdominal fat, there are studies indicating that ultrasound measurements are correlated with MRI measurements of visceral and subcutaneous fat. Objective. Establish a correlation between sonographic visceral fat thickness (VFT), subcutaneous fat thickness (SFT) and severity of hepatic steatosis (HS). Methods: We used OBUS to measure VFR and SFT of 116 patients with NAFLD. Results: Our study showed that VFR was significantly higher in patients with severe hepatic steatosis (AUC = 0.738, 95% CI: 0.654-0.820, p < 0.001). There was no correlation between the SFT and degree of steatosis (R = 0.116, p = 0.214). Conclusion: VFT is significantly correlated with the severity of HS. Correlation of VFT...