

Basic hepatology

IDDF2020-ABS-0022 THE METABOLIC SYNDROME AS A RISK FACTOR FOR NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE IN FILIPINO ADULTS CONSULTING IN A PHILIPPINE TERTIARY HOSPITAL: A RETROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

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Background Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) is a disease with increasing prevalence due to lifestyle diseases, particularly the Metabolic Syndrome. There is interest in studying its association with increased risk of progression to more serious liver disease.

Methods A retrospective approach was used to compare a total of 1,588 subjects who came for at least two wellness consults at The Medical City Center for Wellness and Aesthetics from 2013–2018.

Results On the baseline, the prevalence of the disease was 38%; and the components of the metabolic syndrome was higher among those with newly developed NAFLD on follow-up. NAFLD was also associated with weight gain. Multivariate analysis revealed a non-significant (p-value 0.041) adjusted odds ratio of 2.046 (1.030 - 4.063) in developing NAFLD among males with metabolic syndrome. While in women, the adjusted odds ratio in developing NAFLD was 3.886 (1.867 – 8.085), with a p-value <0.001. This study estimated NAFLD prevalence in the Filipino population, with its findings consistent with previous literature in other countries.

Conclusions In conclusion, weight gain and metabolic syndrome are associated with an increased incidence of developing NAFLD, especially among adult Filipino males belonging

in the older population group. NAFLD can be reversed by undergoing the proper diet and weight management.

IDDF2020-ABS-0025 THE ROLE OF GUT MICROBIOTA IN CLINICAL COMPLICATIONS AND TREATMENT RESPONSE IN ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS – A CIRCOS®, LINEAR DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS EFFECT SIZE BIOMARKER AND CONET® CO-OCCURRENCE NETWORK ANALYSIS

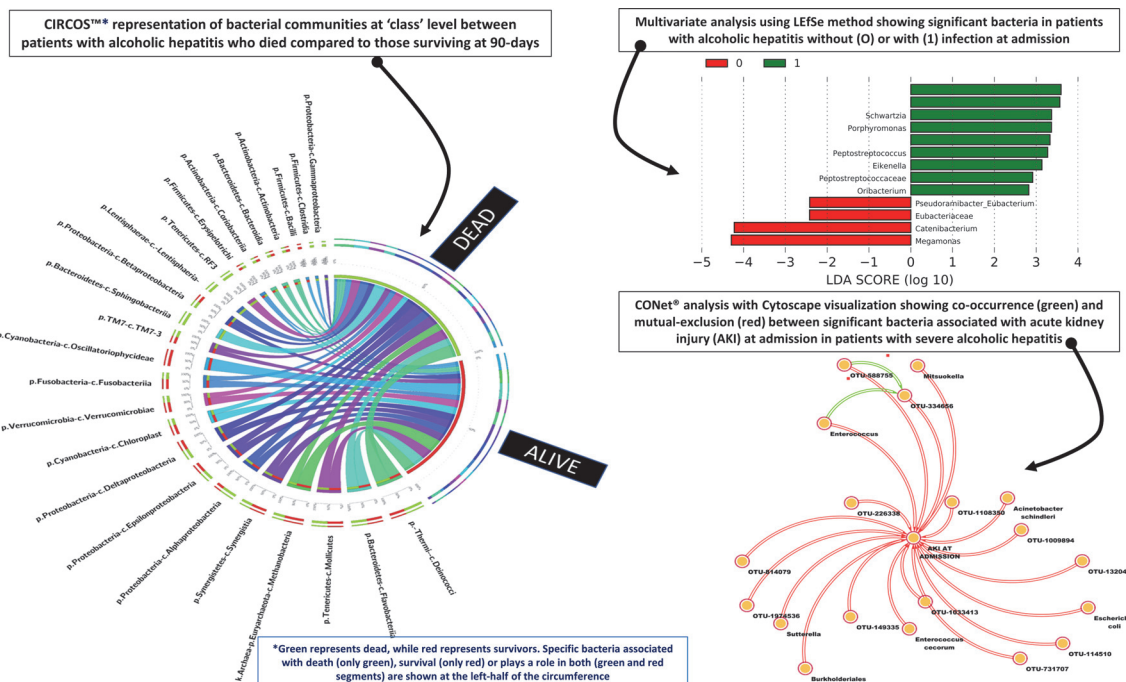
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Background In severe alcoholic hepatitis(SAH), we aimed to characterize significant bacterial communities associated with clinical events(CE) and define bacterial relationships associated with specific CE and outcomes at baseline and on corticosteroids.

Methods 16-s rRNA sequencing on stool samples(n=38) collected at admission and at last follow-up within 90-days was (N=26, 12 on corticosteroids). Visual-characterization was performed on QIIME data using CIRCOS™, linear-discriminant-analysis-effect-size (LEfSe) method was used to identify significant bacterial communities and their functional metabolites. Conet/Cytoscape® utilized to identify significant co-occurrence with respect to clinical events.

Results All were males with mean age 47.3±9.1 years, median discriminant function(DF) 64, Child-Pugh(CTP)12 and model for end-stage liver disease(MELD)25.5. At admission, 27%, 42%, and 58% had acute kidney injury (AKI), hepatic



Abstract IDDF2020-ABS-0025 Figure 1 Circos representation lefse analysis and conet result representation