



CLINICAL CARE OPTIONS®  
HEPATITIS

# Current Management of NASH

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# Faculty Disclosures

**Rohit Loomba, MD, MHSc**, has disclosed that he has received consulting fees from Alnylam, Arrowhead, Galmed, Gilead Sciences, Janssen, Tobira, and Zafgen; has received funds for research support from Daiichi Sankyo, Galectin, Galmed, Gilead Sciences, Immuron, Merck, and Promedior; and has ownership interest in and a receipt of intellectual property rights/patent holder relationship with Liponexus.

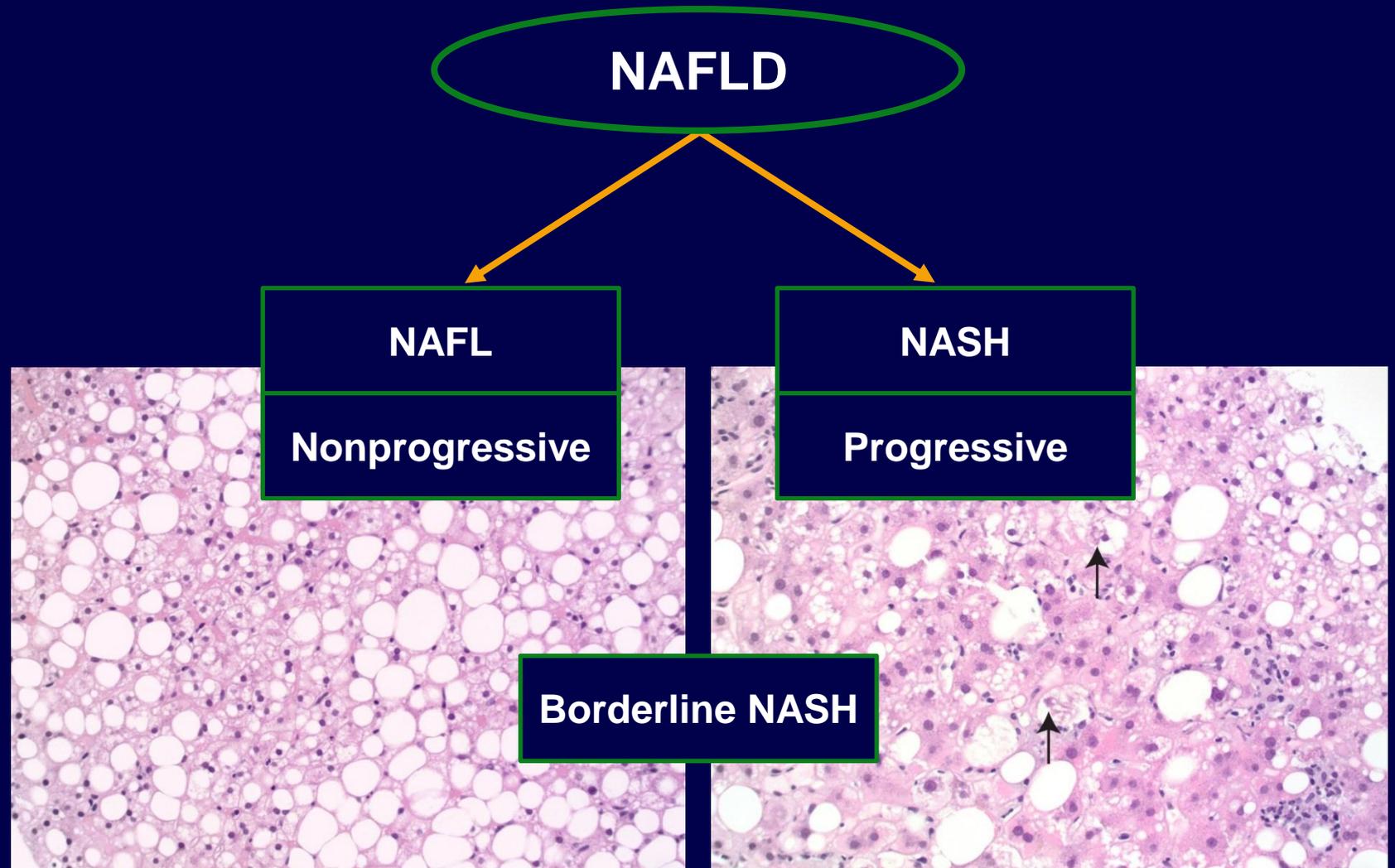
# NASH Management: Outline

- Definition
  - NAFLD: NAFL vs NASH
  - Metabolic syndrome
- Key clinical questions
  - Presence of NASH
  - Presence of advanced fibrosis
  - Risk of complications and mortality
- Indications for treatment
- Pharmacologic treatment

# Subtypes of NAFLD

## Caveats

- Steatosis in  $\geq 5\%$  hepatocytes
- Minimal alcohol use
- Biopsy consistent with NAFLD
- No other etiology for liver disease
- No secondary causes of NAFLD
  - Medications
  - HIV
  - Lipodystrophy

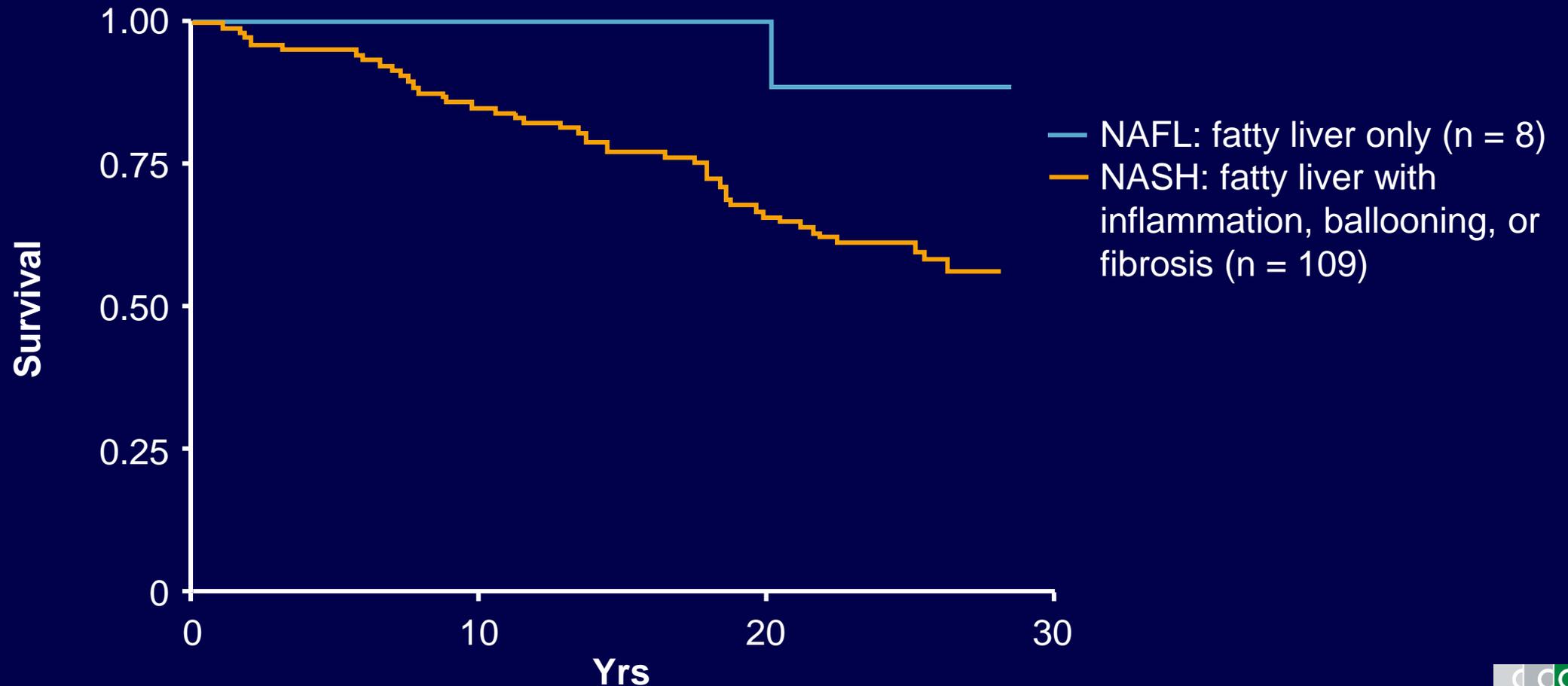


# Is It Important to Determine if Your Patient Has NASH vs NAFL?



# NAFLD: Mortality

- Long-term follow-up of pts with biopsy-confirmed NAFLD



# **A 50-Yr-Old Man With Fatty Liver on Ultrasound May be Considered for Biopsy if He Has...**

- Near normal ALT, AST > ALT suggests advanced fibrosis

# Indications for Liver Biopsy in Pts With NAFLD

## Perform liver biopsy

- More features of metabolic syndrome
  - Obesity, hypertension, increased TG, low HDL, impaired glucose tolerance
- Diabetes
  - Family history of diabetes
- Older age
- High AST/ALT
- Low platelets/albumin

## Consider liver biopsy

- Cholecystectomy
- Bariatric surgery

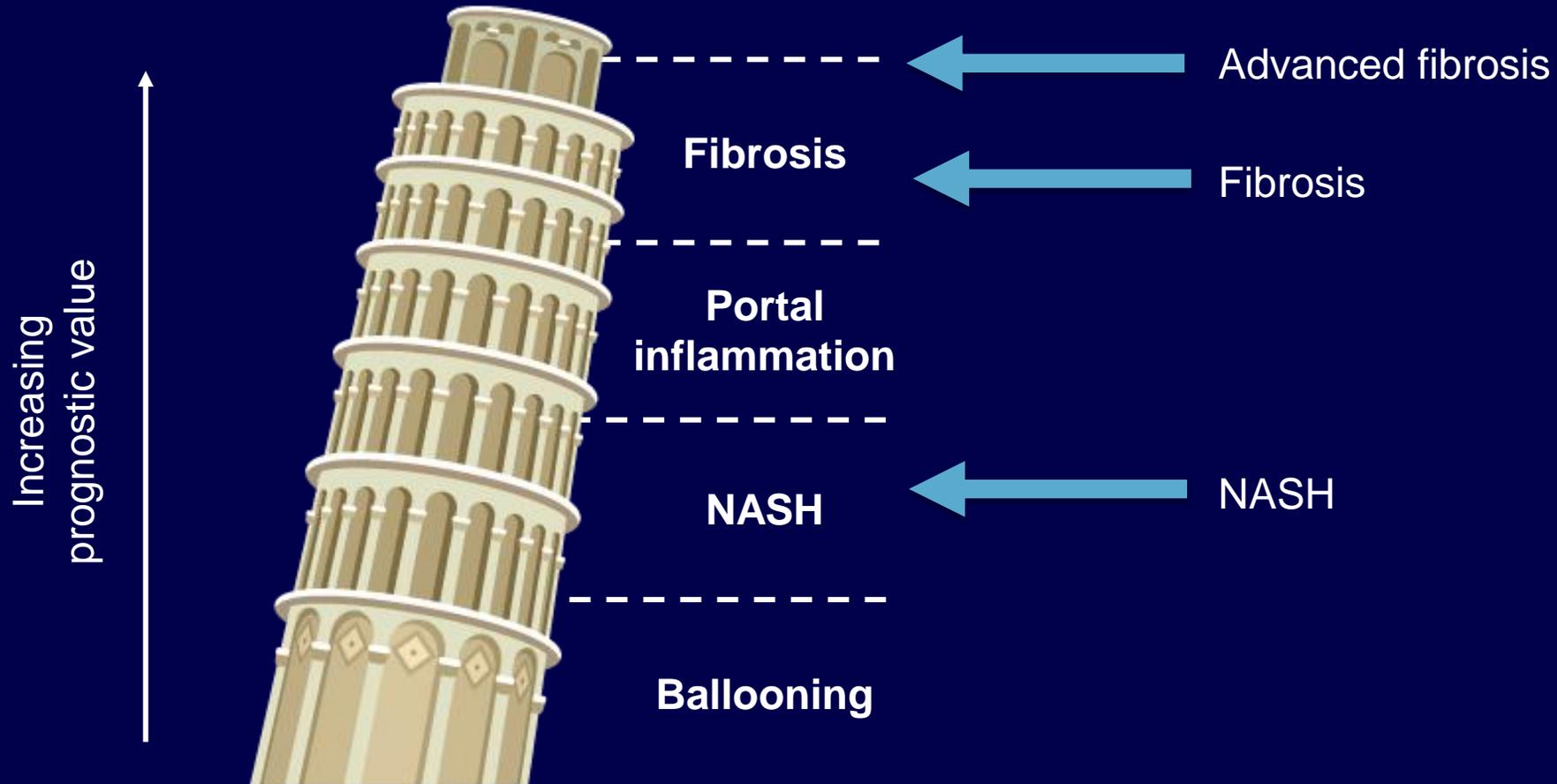


# What Is the Significance of Fibrosis?



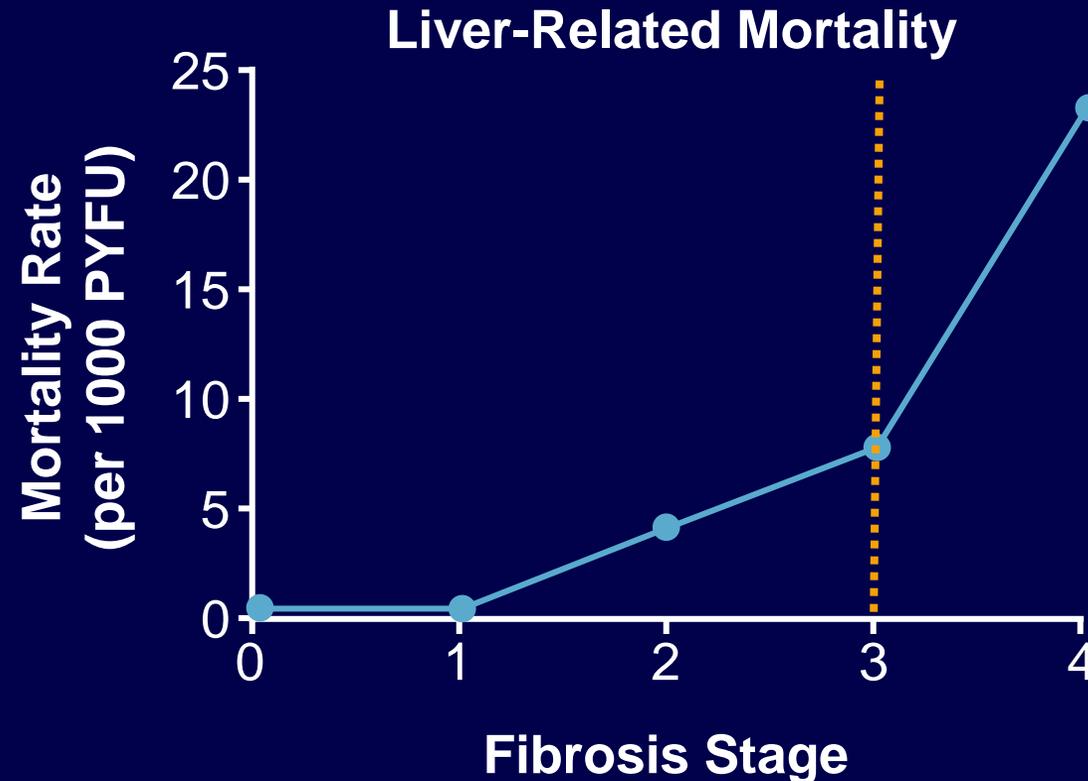
# Key Histologic Predictors of Mortality in NAFLD

Fibrosis is the single most important predictor of mortality in NASH



# Quantitative Risk of Liver Mortality by Fibrosis Stage

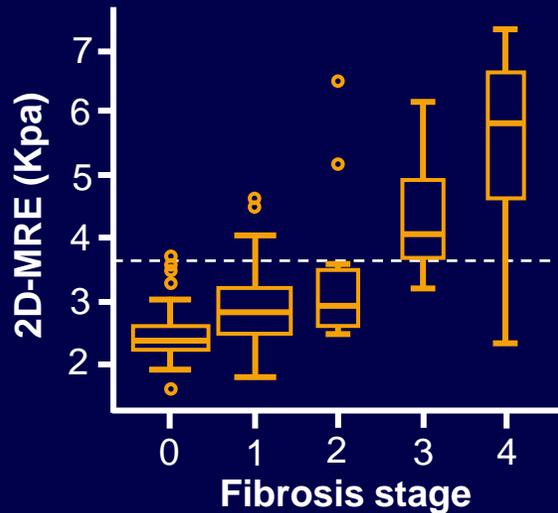
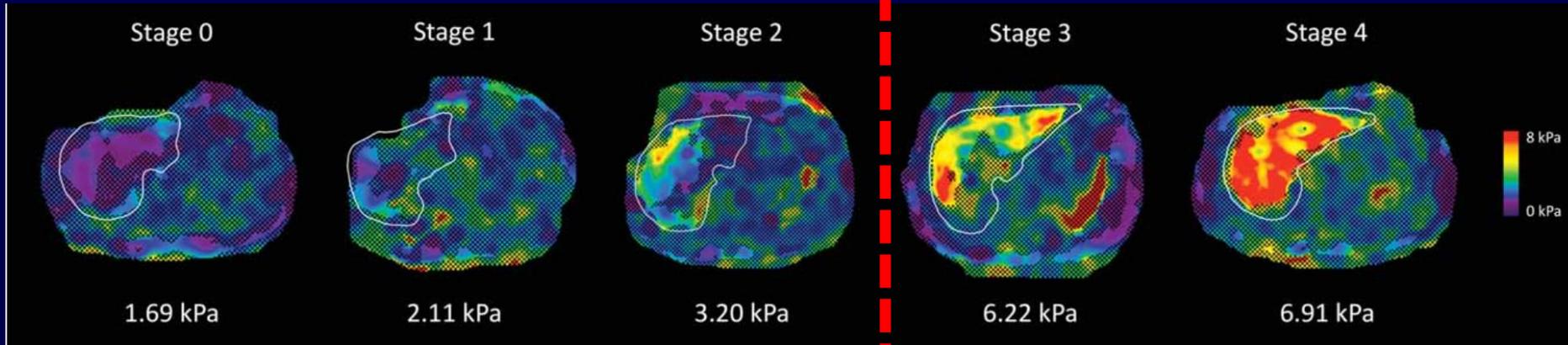
- Meta-analysis of 5 cohort studies with N = 1495 pts with NAFLD followed for 17,452 pt-yrs
- Liver-related mortality exponentially increased with fibrosis stage



# MR-Based Fibrosis Assessment in NASH: Innovations in Fibrosis Assessment



# MRE: Advanced Fibrosis Diagnosis



**Cutoff for Detecting  
Advanced Fibrosis**

**Sensitivity**

**Specificity**

MRE stiffness  
> 3.63 kPa

.86

.91

**AUC for diagnosis of advanced fibrosis: 0.924**

# Which Modality Is More Accurate?

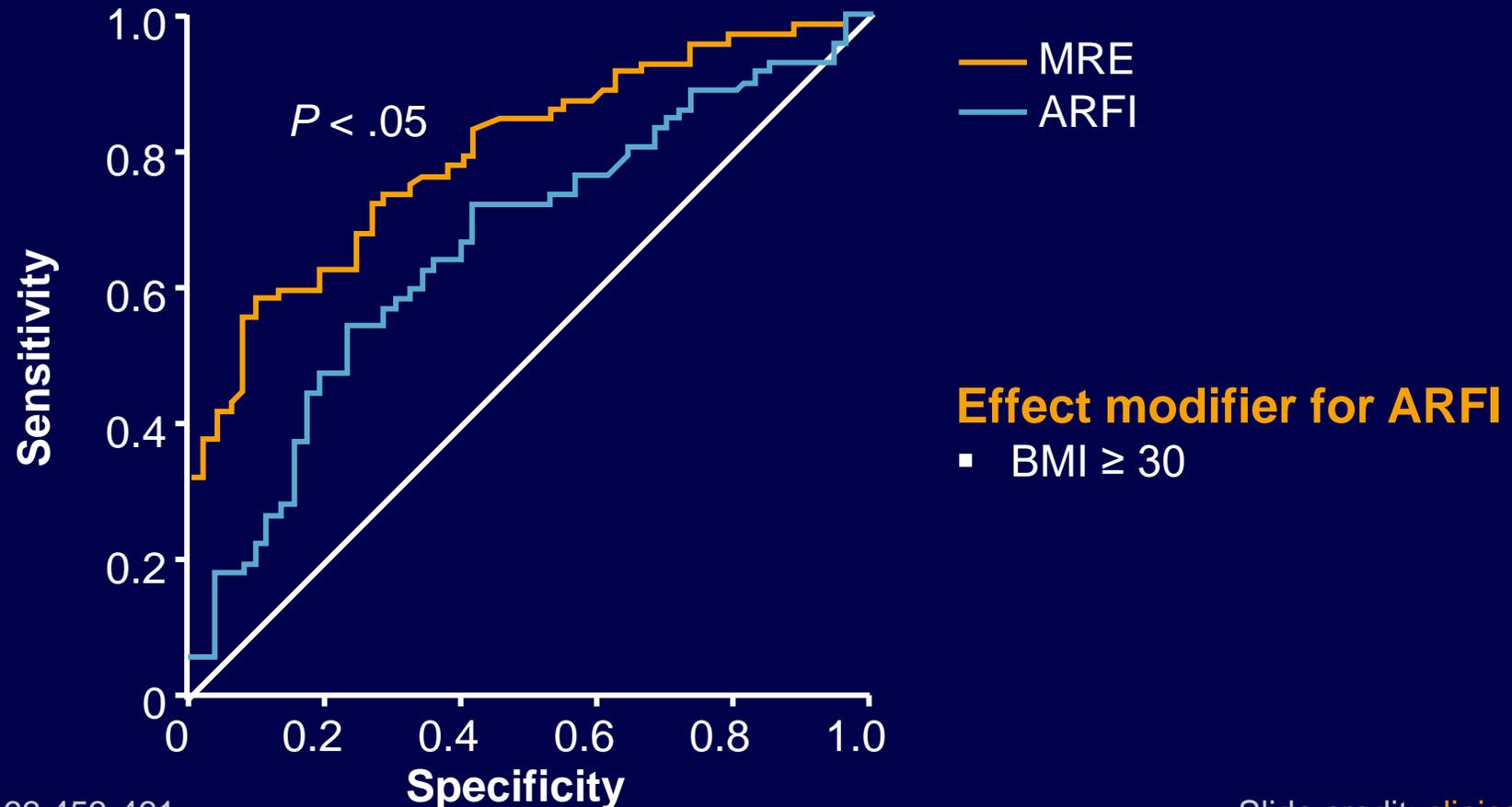
MRE vs VCTE/ARFI

MRI-PDFF vs CAP



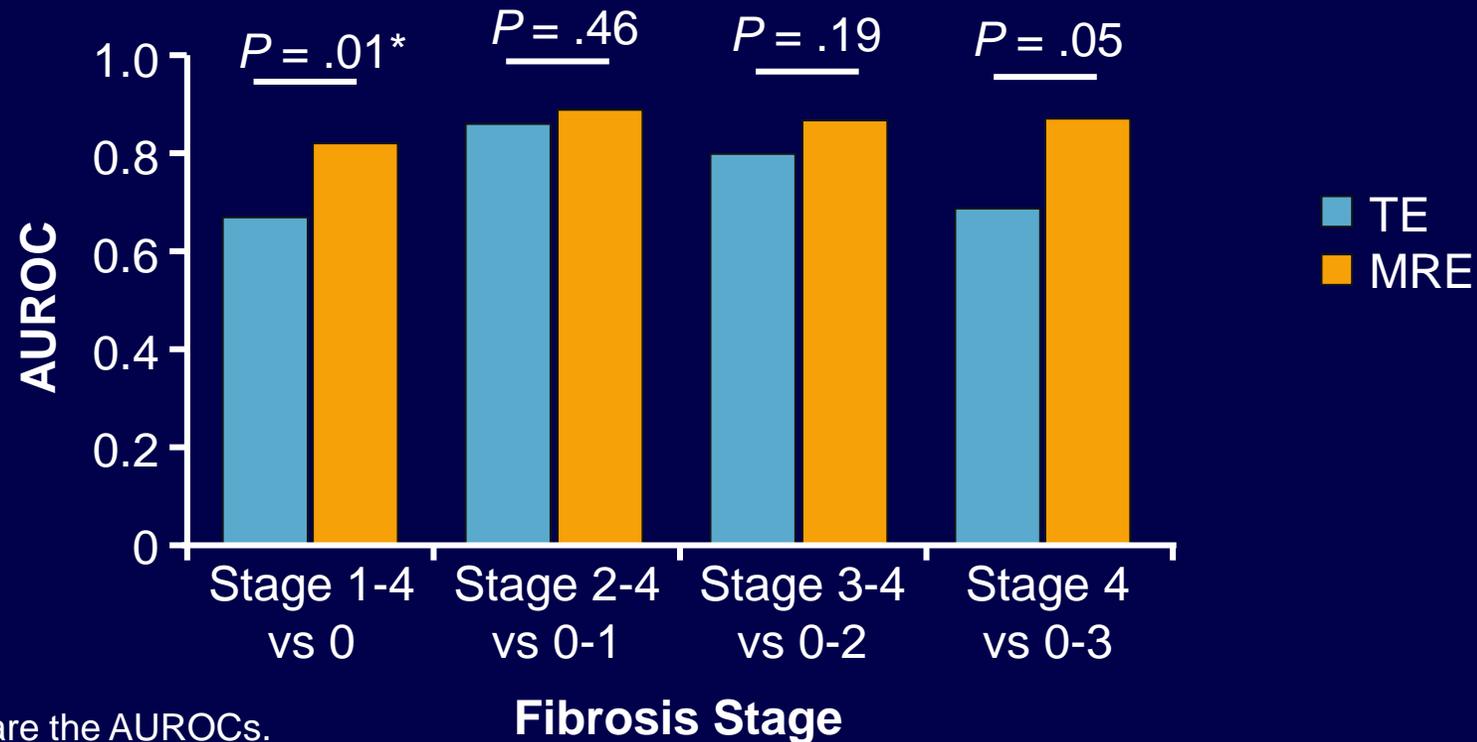
# MRE Better Than ARFI for Detection of Fibrosis in NAFLD: Prospective Study

- Head-to-head comparison in N = 125 consecutive pts with biopsy-proven NAFLD and contemporaneous MRE and ARFI



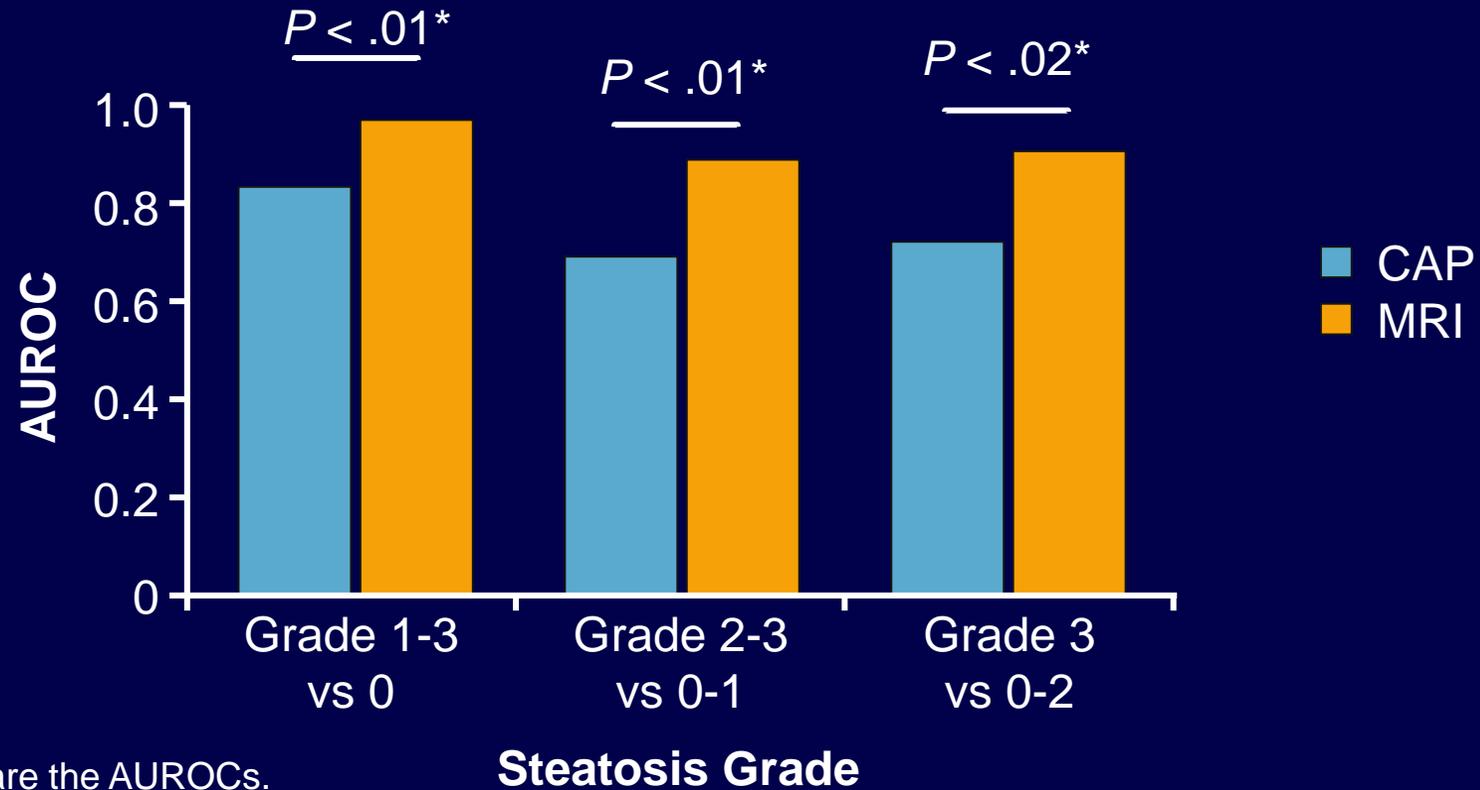
# MRE Better Than TE for Detection of Fibrosis in NAFLD

- Head-to-head prospective comparison
- N = 104 pts with biopsy-proven NAFLD from UCSD NAFLD Research Center



\*Delong test used to compare the AUROCs.

# MRI-PDFF Better Than CAP for Quantification of Steatosis Grade in NAFLD



\*Delong test used to compare the AUROCs.

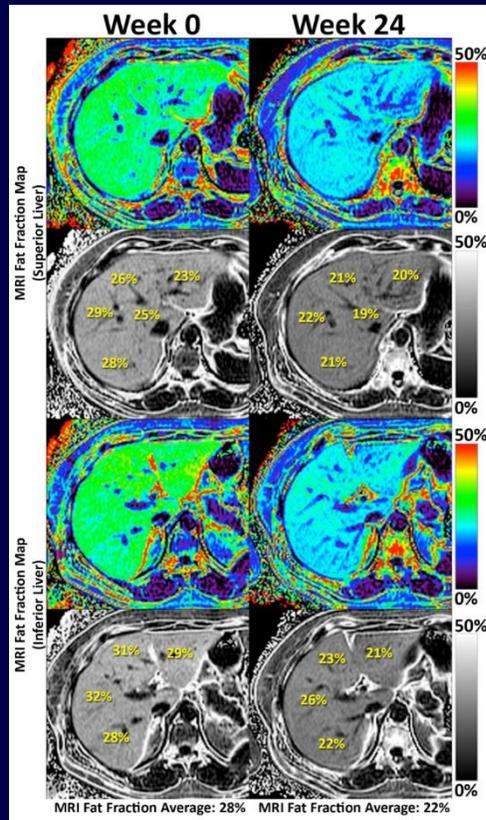
# Innovations in Clinical Trial Design: How Will Future Clinical Trials Assess NASH?



# Phase II MOZART Trial: Fat and Stiffness Mapping Before and After Treatment

- Randomized, double-blind, allocation-concealed, placebo-controlled phase II study
- First study to assess 2D and 3D MRE in NASH

Whole-liver fat mapping

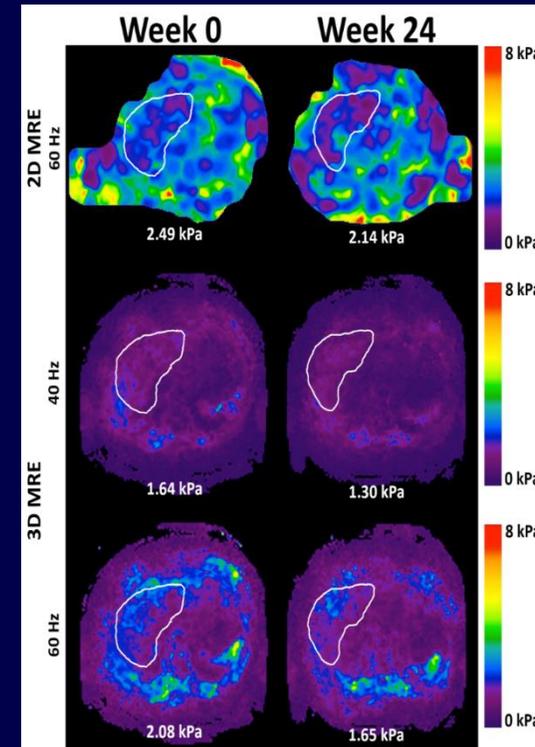


Why do we need to colocalize?  
Heterogeneity in distribution  
More comprehensive assessment

Higher precision and accuracy

Enhanced responsiveness

Efficiency in clinical trial

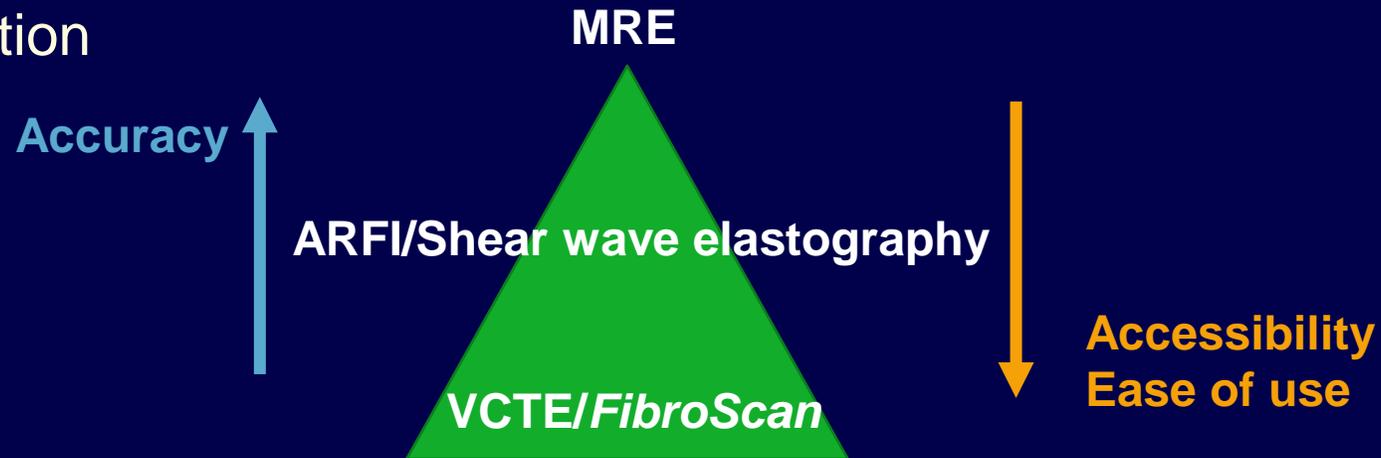


Liver stiffness

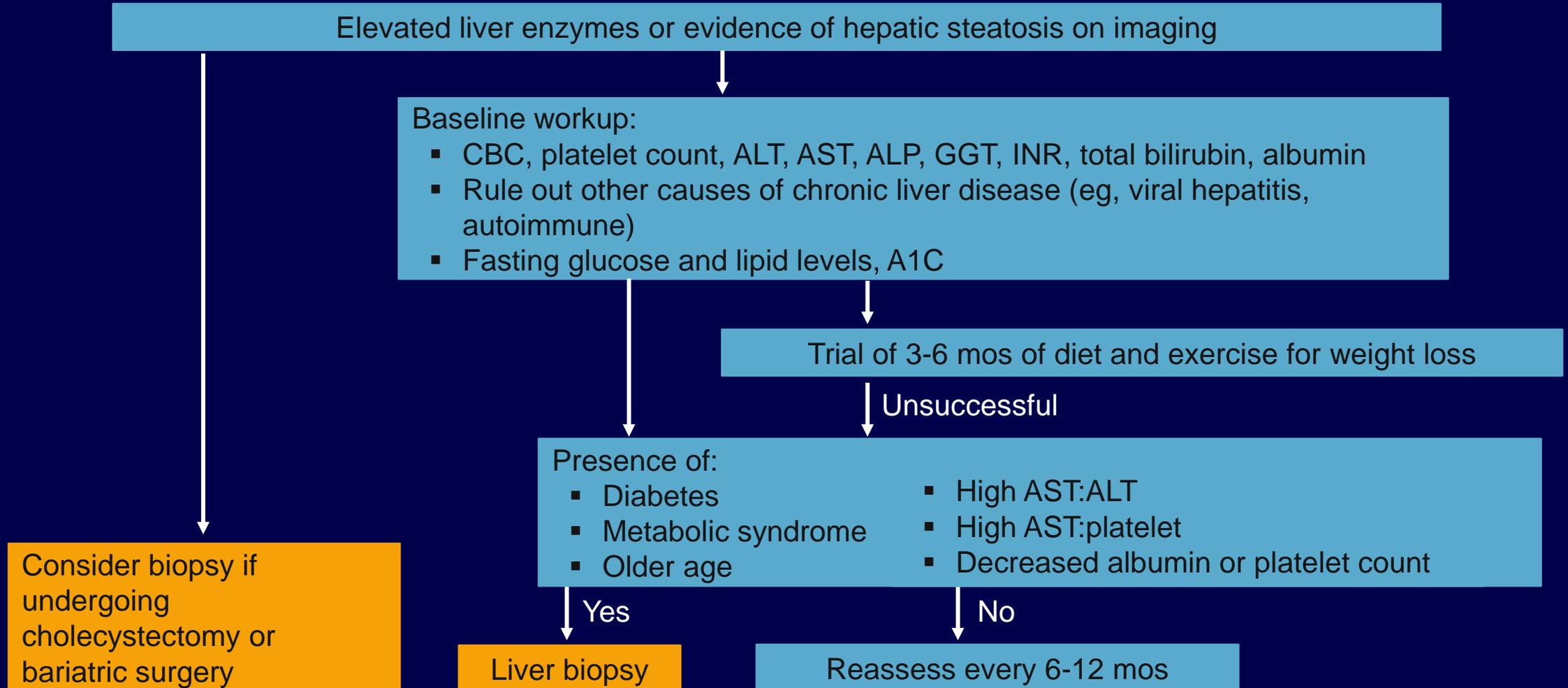


# Summary: Caveats Associated With Available Modalities for Diagnosing and Staging NAFLD

- Transient elastography or ARFI or other ultrasound-based test have following limitations:
  - Obesity
  - Ascites
  - Acute inflammation
  - Cirrhosis
- MRE improves upon all except
  - Iron overload
  - Acute inflammation



# Approach to Initial Assessment and Consideration for a Liver Biopsy



# Population of Interest for Treatment

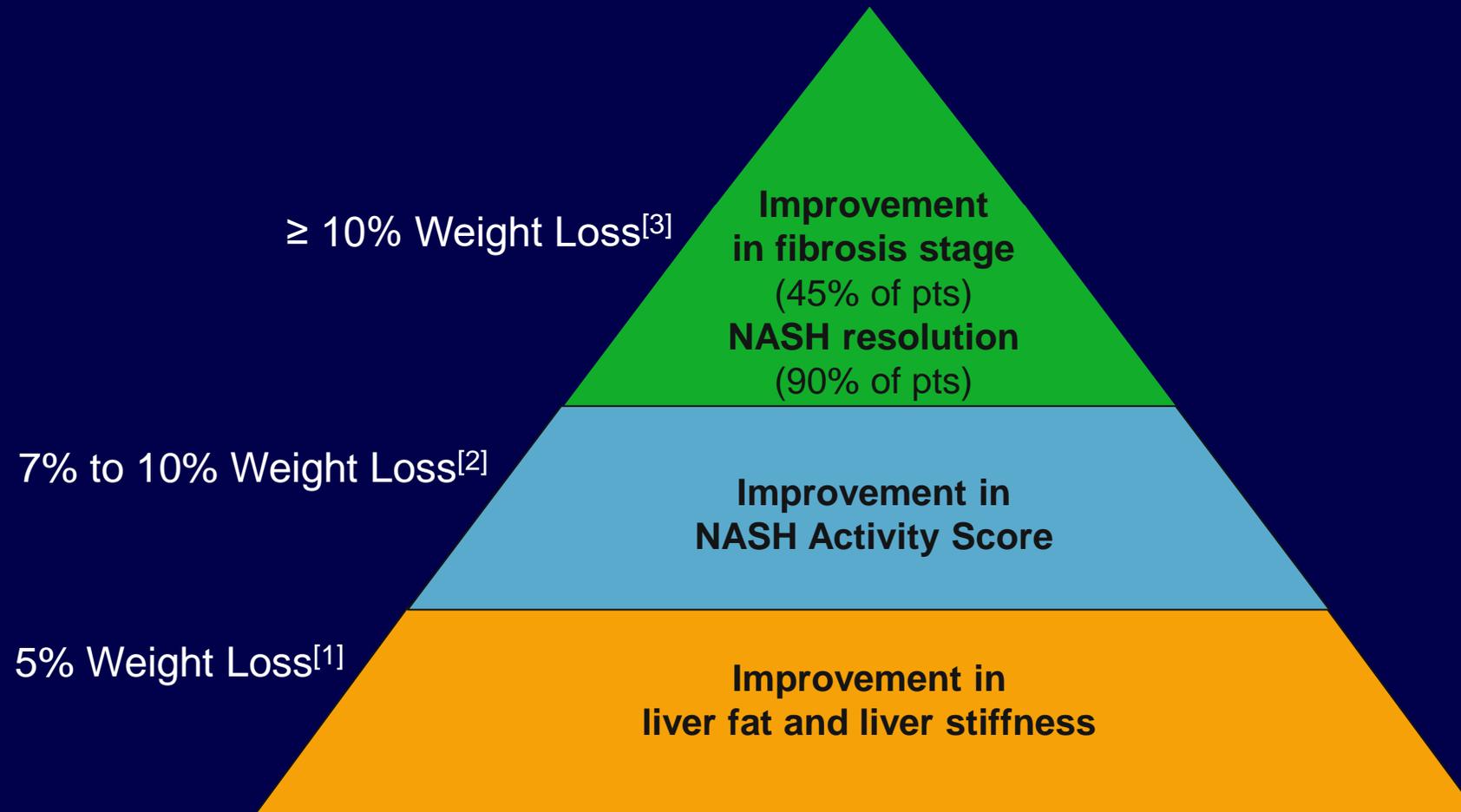
## ■ Treat

- NASH
- NASH with fibrosis
- Advanced fibrosis
- NASH-related cirrhosis

## ■ Do Not Treat

- NAFL
- Pt without biopsy-confirmed NASH
- Steatosis alone
  - Focus on CVD risk factor modification in primary care; no need for liver clinic

# How Much Weight Loss Is Needed for Improvement in NASH?



1. Patel NS, et al. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2017;15:463-464. 2. Promrat K, et al. Hepatology. 2010;51:121-129. 3. Vilar-Gomez E, et al. Gastroenterol. 2015;149:367-378.



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# Summary: NASH and Weight Loss

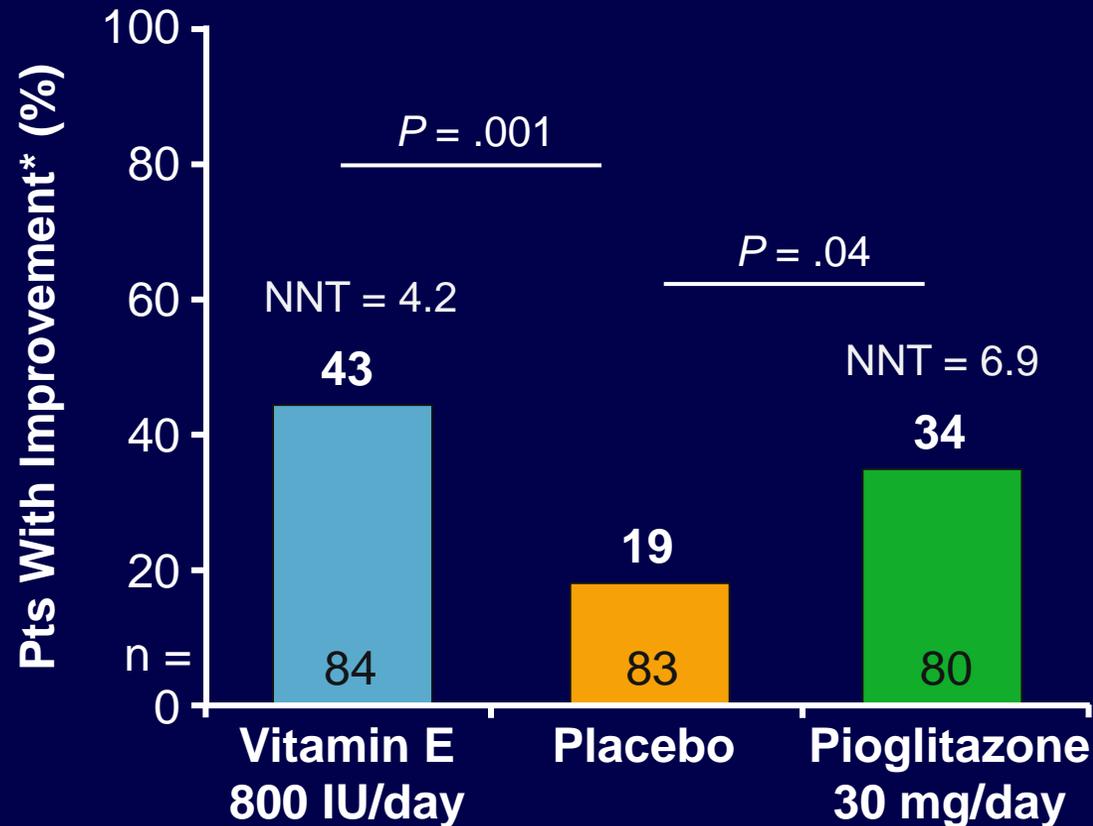
- Weight loss in obese pts leads to improvement in liver histology
- Lifestyle modification leads to improvement in NASH

# PIVENS Trial: Pioglitazone vs Vitamin E vs Placebo in NASH

- Randomized, double-masked, double-dummy, placebo-controlled study



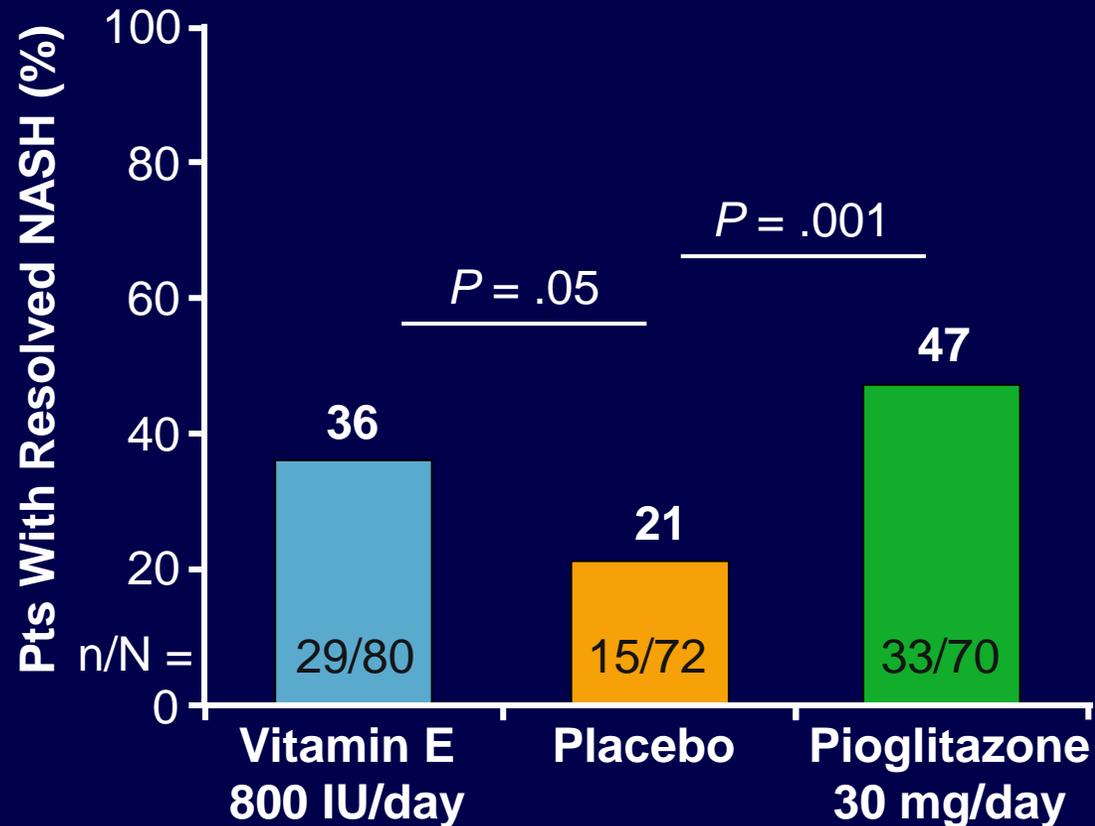
# PIVENS Primary Endpoint: Histologic Improvement With Vitamin E or Pioglitazone



\*Histologic improvement:  $\geq 1$ -point improvement in hepatocellular ballooning score, no increase in fibrosis score, and either a decrease in NAS to  $\leq 3$  or a  $\leq 2$ -point decrease in NAS plus  $\geq 1$ -point decrease in either the lobular inflammation or steatosis score.



# PIVENS: Histologic Resolution of NASH at Wk 96 With Vitamin E or Pioglitazone



# Vitamin E: The Glass Is Half Full

- Does vitamin E:
  - Improve NASH?  
Yes
  - Reverse NASH?  
Yes
  - Improve fibrosis?  
No (based on RCTs)
  - Improve long-term outcomes?  
No data

# Vitamin E: Risks

- Increases risk of bleeding in a dose-dependent manner
  - Especially  $\geq 400$  units daily<sup>[1]</sup>
- Increases risk of prostate cancer in older men <sup>[2]</sup>
- Increases risk of hemorrhagic stroke<sup>[3]</sup>
  - May be preventive in reducing the risk of ischemic stroke<sup>[3]</sup>

# Pragmatic Approach for Using Vitamin E: Balancing Risks vs Benefits



# Vitamin E: Treatment Considerations

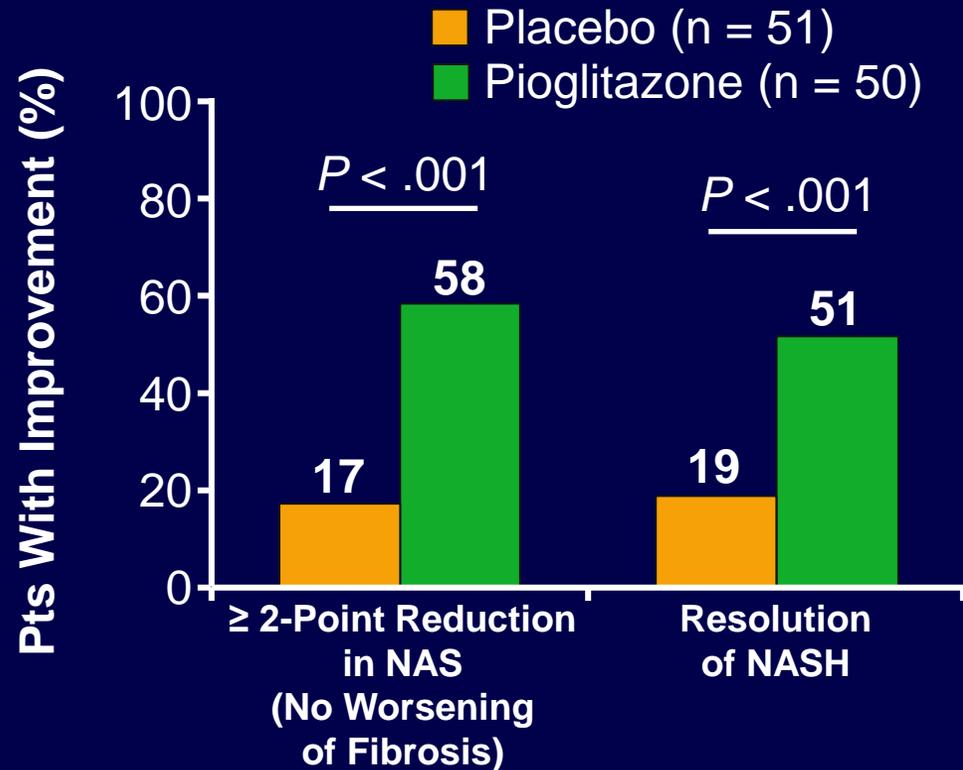
- Consider in nondiabetic pts with biopsy-proven NASH<sup>[1]</sup>
  - Not recommended in elevated ALT/AST with suspected NAFLD without a liver biopsy
  - Not recommended in mild NAFL with no evidence of NASH on biopsy
- No efficacy data in:
  - Diabetes
  - Cirrhosis
  - Post liver transplantation
- Risks may outweigh benefits in:
  - Older men
  - Uncontrolled hypertension (risk factors for hemorrhagic stroke)
  - Family history of prostate cancer
  - Personal history of stroke or prostate cancer

# **Pioglitazone: Balancing Risks vs Benefits**



# Pioglitazone in Diabetes: Improvement or Resolution of NASH at 18 Mos

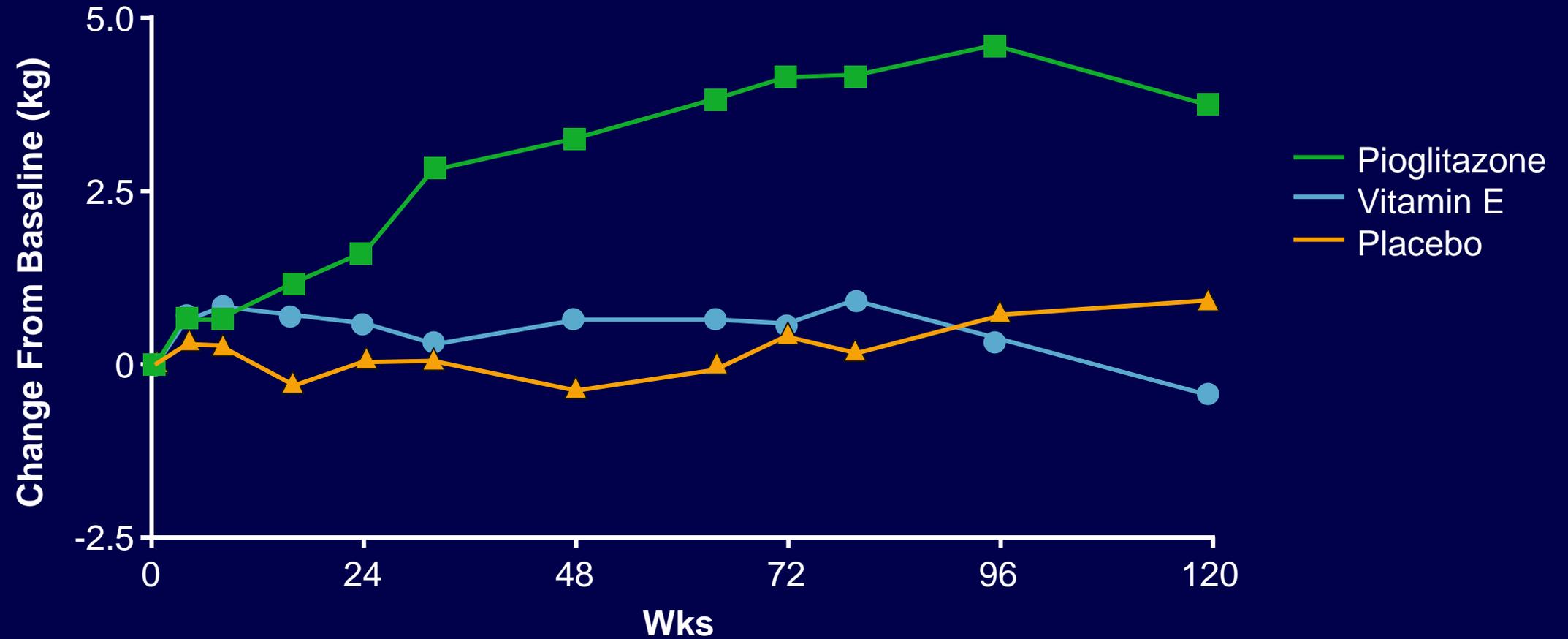
- Randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind clinical trial of pts with NASH and prediabetes or type 2 diabetes mellitus (N = 101)



- **Other pioglitazone outcomes:**

- Improved fibrosis score (treatment difference: -0.5; CI: -0.9 to 0;  $P = .039$ )
- Greater weight gain (2.5 kg vs placebo)

# PIVENS: Change in Weight by Treatment



# Pioglitazone in NASH: When and How

- Biopsy-proven NASH with diabetes or prediabetes<sup>[1]</sup>
- Monitor:
  - Body weight (and address with lifestyle interventions such as exercise and diet)
  - ALT and AST response
  - DEXA scan

# Conclusions: Current Management of NASH

- NASH can lead to cirrhosis and HCC
  - Initial assessment
  - Natural history
- Indications for liver biopsy
  - Metabolic traits
- Current and future status of elastography-based noninvasive assessment
  - Innovations in clinical trial endpoints: MRI/MRE
- Treatment of NASH
  - Lifestyle, vitamin E, pioglitazone

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