

## Assessment of diet and lifestyle factors associated with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in a UK paediatric population

P.S. Gibson<sup>1</sup>, E. Fitzpatrick<sup>2</sup>, D. Kamat<sup>2</sup>, A. Dhawan<sup>2</sup>, M.E. Ford-Adams<sup>3</sup>, A. Desai<sup>3</sup>, K. Hart<sup>1</sup> and J.B. Moore<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nutritional Sciences, Faculty of Health & Medical Sciences, University of Surrey, Guildford, GU2 7XH, <sup>2</sup>Paediatric Liver Centre, King's College Hospital, London, SE5 9PJ and <sup>3</sup>Multidisciplinary Obesity Clinic, Department of Child Health, King's College Hospital, London, SE5 9PJ

Non Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) is the most common cause of chronic liver disease in Western children, thought to affect up to 10 %<sup>(1)</sup> of the general paediatric population and up to 80 % of overweight children<sup>(2)</sup>. This is the first UK based study, which aims to characterise the habitual diet, and activity behaviours of children with biopsy-confirmed NAFLD compared to BMI matched controls (obese controls, OC) to inform the development of effective prevention and management strategies.

Cases and OC were recruited from the paediatric liver unit and specialist obesity clinic respectively at King's College Hospital London, UK. On receipt of consent, children were asked to complete a 7-day Food and Activity Diary (with 7 day pedometer readings), a 24-hour Dietary Recall, a Physical Activity Questionnaire and the Dutch Eating Behaviour Questionnaire (DEBQ). The study was conducted according to the Helsinki Declaration.

Thirty-eight NAFLD and 12 OC have been recruited to date and dietary data is available for 29 (21 NAFLD; 8 OC). The groups are well matched for age (NAFLD: 13.1[SD2.2], OC: 12.8 [3.7] years), gender and weight, with the majority of both groups being above the 99.6th centile for BMI. The NAFLD group were predominantly Caucasian (83 %) whereas the OC group were predominantly Black (75 %) (p < 0.001). NAFLD children scored non-significantly higher on all sub scales of the DEBQ, representing more negative eating behaviours. NAFLD patients were had significantly higher intakes of saturated fat and iron as assessed by 24hr recall when expressed as a percentage of their DRVs (p < 0.05 and p = 0.02 respectively, table 1). Interestingly, the 7-day diary records demonstrated significantly lower absolute vitamin D intakes in children with NAFLD (1.875µg versus, 3.785µg p = 0.05). NAFLD children took a greater number of steps per day in comparison to OC (8414 [2843] versus 5965 [2066], p = 0.023).

Table 1

Nutrient (%)	24 Hour Recall			7 Day Food Diary		
	NAFLD	OC	P value	NAFLD	OC	P value
Energy	81.6[26.8]	66.6[22.8]	0.067	92.6[26.7]	91.8[25.1]	0.944
Fat	84.5[41.4]	56.8[17.9]	0.031	89.8[68.6]	92.4[29.0]	0.854
SFA	110.3[57.8]	59.0[25.0]	0.007	106.6[49.0]	110.8[37.0]	0.950
Protein	159.4[63.5]	113.2[46.4]	0.021	183.4[68.6]	194.3[64.9]	0.714
Iron	86.1[69.4]	62.2[20.7]	0.247	86.3[38.4]	74.4[16.8]	0.417
Zinc	97.8[70.8]	93.6[53.0]	0.691	99.8[36.5]	93.4[21.3]	0.652
Vitamin D*	2.0[2.0]	1.8[1.7]	0.742	2.1[1.4]	3.7[0.9]	0.050
Fructose*	14.6[3.3]	22.8[28.6]	0.289	17.2[13.0]	15.2[5.8]	0.687

Data presented as %DRV [SD] \* denotes no DRV available and absolute values expressed.

This is the first study to report on the diet and activity behaviours of a UK paediatric NAFLD population. The development of NAFLD-specific lifestyle guidelines are not currently supported however this study confirms that the paediatric population are failing to conform to standard recommendations for diet or activity, which should therefore remain the focus of clinical management to optimise health and minimise disease progression.

1. Takahashi *et al.* (2010) *World Journal of Gastroenterology* 16, 5280–5285
2. Giorgio *et al.* (2013) *BMC Pediatrics* 13, 40–49