Fig. 1

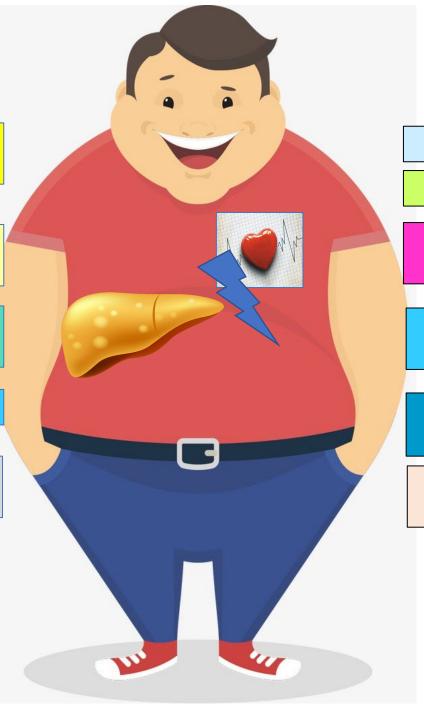
≈2 fold increase in cardiac diastolic dysfunction

≈2 fold increase in prevalent atrial fibrillation

≈1.6 fold increase in incident atrial fibrillation

≈2 fold increase in aortic-valve sclerosis

≈5 fold increase in cardiac conduction defects



≈1.6 fold increase in arterial stiffness

≈3.7 fold increase in endothelial dysfunction

≈1.7 fold increase in carotid intima-media thickness

≈1.4 fold increase in coronary artery calcification

≈1.6 fold increase in fatal or nonfatal CVD events

≈2.6 fold increase in fatal or nonfatal CVD events in more 'severe' NAFLD

Cardiovascular and Cardiac disease in NAFLD

NAFLD

Metabolic Syndrome Features

Waist > 94 cm (men)

> 80 cm (women)

BP ≥ 130 / 85

TG ≥ 1.7mmol/l **Glucose** ≥ 5.6 mmol/l

HDL < 1.0 mmol/l (men)

< 1.3 mmol/L (women)

Insulin resistance

Type 2 diabetes

β-cell dysfunction

Atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype = increased TG + small dense LDL and decreased HDL-C

PNPLA3 148 IM & TM6SF2 E167K are risk factors for more severe NAFLD and T2DM but not CVD

