Beneficial effects on NASH & major liver-related events

- ↓ Hepatic steatosis
- ↓ Hepatic inflammation
- ↓ Hepatic fibrosis

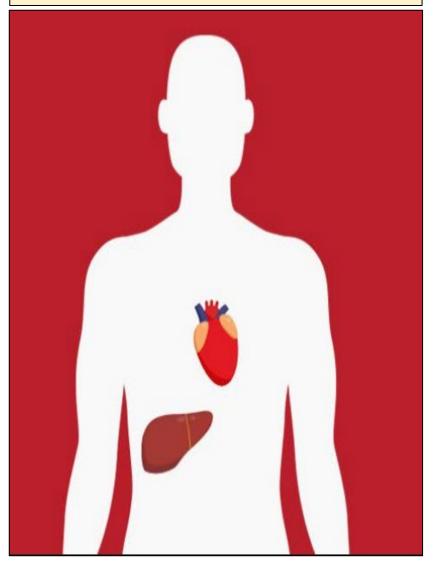
With the main goal to reduce the long-term risk of liver-related events and death

Liver biopsy to assess disease severity and response treatment (*difficult* to perform in clinical practice)

Imaging-based methods to assess disease severity and response treatment non-invasively

- MRI-PDFF (or MR spectroscopy)
- MR elastography (or transient elastography)
- Multiparametric liver MRI
- Imaging-based methods combined with simple biomarkers (or with more sophisticated biomarkers)

*«Ideal»*NASH drug candidate



Beneficial effects on cardiometabolic risk factors & major cardiovascular events

- ↓ Body weight & abdominal fat distribution
- ↓ Dyslipidaemia
- ↓ Hypertension
- ↓ Dysglycaemia
- ↑ Insulin sensitivity
- ↑ Glycaemic control (in patients with diabetes)
- ↑ Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR)

With the main goal to reduce the long-term risk of cardiovascular/renal events and death