



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.07.016
http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.07.016
China Journal of General Surgery, 2023, 32(7):1105-1112.

· 文献综述 ·

非酒精性脂肪性肝病的手术治疗进展

罗小华, 李杰群, 司中洲

(中南大学湘雅二医院 肝脏移植科, 湖南 长沙 410011)

摘要

非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (NAFLD) 是目前最常见的慢性肝病, 可进展为肝硬化及肝癌, 是世界范围内的一个严重健康问题。NAFLD 与代谢因素联系紧密, 是代谢综合征的一个主要肝脏表现, 常合并有肥胖、糖尿病、心血管疾病和其他代谢紊乱等疾病。为了更准确地反映其发病机制, 2020 年国际肝脏专家小组将 NAFLD 更名为代谢相关脂肪性肝病 (MAFLD)。迄今为止, 其病理生理学机制尚无明确理论可以阐明, 其典型特征是肝细胞的过度脂质蓄积。随着肝细胞的损伤和纤维化的产生, NAFLD 将逐渐发展为终末期肝病。早期 NAFLD 的治疗主要提倡饮食和生活方式的改变。NAFLD 药物治疗主要以发病关键环节及相关代谢紊乱为靶点, 但仍然缺乏特效药。肥胖相关的 NAFLD 以及 NAFLD 相关的终末期肝病患病率逐年递增。这些患者对饮食变化和运动无反应, 或无法通过改变生活方式减重, 从而导致疾病的恶化, 因此手术治疗成为此类患者的新选择。减重手术可以改善肝脏组织学、降低转氨酶水平及心血管疾病的发病率等。常见的手术方式包括胃袖状切除术 (SG)、可调节胃束带术 (ABG) 以及 Roux-en-Y 胃旁路术 (RYGB), 其中 SG 是 NAFLD 相关肝硬化患者最常用的术式。但减重手术也存在一定的局限性, 包括患者耐受程度、术者的技术水平以及围术期并发症的发生等, 需要慎重考虑, 其临床疗效和安全性还需要进一步研究, 以使其适用于 NAFLD 患者。肝脏移植术是 NAFLD 相关终末期肝病唯一可能的治愈手段。近年来, 随着移植技术和免疫抑制剂的成熟发展, 肝移植术在终末期肝病的治疗中取得较为可观的成绩, 但在 NAFLD 患者的治疗中仍存在诸多问题。边缘供肝的使用、等肝期的延长、移植术前评估与管理以及移植术后复发均影响着移植植物存活率及患者生存率。本文主要综述了 NAFLD 的概况、一般治疗及手术治疗进展, 以期临床工作提供参考。

关键词

非酒精性脂肪性肝病; 代谢相关脂肪性肝病; 减肥手术; 肝移植; 综述
中图分类号: R657.3

Advances in the surgical treatment of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

LUO Xiaohua, LI Jiequn, SI Zhongzhou

(Department of Liver Transplantation, the Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha 410011, China)

Abstract

Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), the most common chronic liver disease that can progress to cirrhosis and liver cancer, is a serious global health concern. NAFLD is strongly linked to metabolic

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (82070679); 湖南省自然科学基金资助项目 (2022JJ30813); 湖南省科技厅重点领域研发计划基金资助项目 (2021DK2002)。

收稿日期: 2023-02-13; **修订日期:** 2023-06-26。

作者简介: 罗小华, 中南大学湘雅二医院硕士研究生, 主要从事肝移植方面的研究。

通信作者: 司中洲, Email: zhongzsi@csu.edu.cn

factors and is a major hepatic manifestation of the metabolic syndrome, often accompanied by obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and other metabolic disorders. To more accurately reflect its pathogenesis, in 2020, the International Liver Panel renamed NAFLD as metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD). So far, there is no clear theoretical explanation for its pathophysiological mechanism, which is typically characterized by excessive lipid accumulation in hepatocytes. With hepatocellular damage and fibrosis development, NAFLD will gradually progress to end-stage liver disease. The treatment of early-stage NAFLD mainly advocates dietary and lifestyle changes. Pharmacological treatments for NAFLD mainly target key pathogenic processes and related metabolic disorders, but specific drugs are still insufficient. The prevalence of obesity-related NAFLD and NAFLD-related end-stage liver disease has been steadily rising. These patients do not respond to dietary changes and exercise or cannot achieve weight loss through lifestyle modifications, leading to disease exacerbation. As a result, surgical treatment has become a new option for such patients. Bariatric surgery can improve liver histology, reduce transaminase levels, and the incidence of cardiovascular disease. Common surgical methods include sleeve gastrectomy (SG), adjustable gastric banding (ABG), and Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (RYGB), among which SG is the most commonly used surgical procedure for patients with NAFLD-related cirrhosis. However, bariatric surgery also has some limitations, including the degree of patient tolerance, the technical level of the operator, and the occurrence of perioperative complications, which need to be carefully considered. Its clinical efficacy and safety must be further studied to make it suitable for NAFLD patients. Liver transplantation is the only possible cure for patients with NAFLD-related end-stage liver disease. In recent years, with the mature development of transplantation technology and immunosuppressants, liver transplantation has made considerable achievements in treating end-stage liver disease. However, there are still many problems in the treatment of NAFLD patients. The use of marginal donor liver, the prolongation of the isohepatic phase, the evaluation and management before transplantation, and the recurrence after transplantation all affect the graft and patient survival rates. This article mainly reviews the general situation, general treatment, and surgical treatment progress of NAFLD to provide reference for clinical work.

Key words

Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease; Metabolic-Associated Fatty Liver Disease; Bariatric Surgery; Liver Transplantation; Review

CLC number: R657.3

非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) 是目前全球最常见的肝脏疾病之一, 其患病率在全球范围内持续增加^[1]。NAFLD 的疾病谱包括单纯性脂肪肝, 非酒精性脂肪性肝炎 (non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, NASH)、晚期纤维化、NAFLD 相关性肝硬化和肝癌^[2]。随着生活水平的提高, NAFLD 已成为全球健康问题, 在西方国家占 25%^[3], 在亚太地区占 25%~30%^[4]。NAFLD 患者因一般治疗无效, 且合并肥胖相关并发症时, 需考虑行减重手术^[5-6]。此外, 当 NAFLD 发展至终末期肝病 (肝硬化失代偿、肝功能衰竭、肝恶性肿瘤) 时, 需考虑行肝移植术。NASH 是目前大多数高收

入国家肝移植的前三大适应证之一, 发展速度最快, 预计将成为最常见的适应证^[5]。近年来, NAFLD 相关的减重手术及肝移植术研究取得一定进展, 但同时也存在手术管理与评估、术后复发以及手术并发症等挑战。

1 NAFLD 的概况

美国肝病研究协会实践指南^[5]对于 NAFLD 的诊断要求为: 存在肝脂肪变性的影像学或组织学证据, 并且排除肝脂肪蓄积的次要原因, 如大量饮酒、长期使用脂肪生成药物或单基因遗传性疾

病。多年来, NAFLD 发病率一直在急剧上升, 目前是全球最常见的肝脏疾病^[7]。每年大约有 3%~4% 的健康人群发生 NAFLD^[8]。2020 年, 国际肝脏专家小组考虑到 NAFLD 与代谢因素的紧密联系, 建议将 NAFLD 更名为代谢相关脂肪性肝病 (metabolic-associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD)^[11], 定义为基于组织病理学检查、影像学或血液生物标志物的肝脂肪变性证据, 并且合并肥胖或超重状态、2 型糖尿病或代谢功能障碍之一的慢性肝脏疾病。MAFLD 在诊断方面侧重于代谢因素, 采用确定性而非排他性的方法, 在识别肝内和肝外高风险个体方面比 NAFLD 更合适^[9-11]。更名后研究发现 MAFLD 的估计患病率从 1988—1994 年的 22% 增加到 2017—2020 年的 36%^[12]。但目前对于 NAFLD 的更名也存在一些歧义, 需要进一步研究^[13]。鉴于 NAFLD 的更名对手术治疗方面无太大影响, 故本文仍采用 NAFLD 这一名称。

NAFLD 是代谢综合征的一个主要肝脏表现, 其典型特征是肝细胞脂质过度蓄积和肝细胞脂肪变性, 常合并有肥胖、2 型糖尿病、心血管疾病、肾功能不全、阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征等疾病^[14-15]。迄今为止, NAFLD 的发病机制尚未完全阐明, 对这种高发疾病还没有明确的理论学说。与胰岛素抵抗引起大量游离脂肪酸从脂肪组织中动员有关高毒性游离脂肪酸的积累, 以及从葡萄糖中获得的新肝脏脂肪酸合成的增加, 是 NAFLD 发展的“第一击”^[16-17]。之前的研究^[17-18]表明, 游离脂肪酸在肝细胞内液滴中积累将导致有毒代谢物 (如二酰甘油和神经酰胺) 的形成增加, 主要导致肝细胞损伤。此外, NAFLD 的进展也涉及“平行、多重打击”的机制发生, 如炎症、氧化应激、肝细胞凋亡、肝细胞自噬和铁超载等^[19]。异质性因素包括种族、性别、饮食、遗传易感性、年龄和肠道菌群的异质性也被发现与 NAFLD 相关^[9-11]。所有这些事件在 NAFLD 的发生发展中相互交织, 最终导致 NAFLD 相关的终末期肝病和肝癌发生。

2 NAFLD 的一般治疗

目前提倡 NAFLD 患者改变饮食和生活方式, 采取低碳水化合物、低脂肪和地中海式饮食方式, 加强运动训练。NAFLD 患者倾向于摄入富含糖和高脂的高能量食物, 并且缺乏锻炼^[20]。在地中海

式饮食中 40% 的热量是来自单不饱和脂肪酸和 ω -3 多不饱和脂肪酸^[21]。采用地中海式饮食后, NAFLD 患者的心血管疾病风险明显降低^[22]。对于健康成年人, 建议中等强度运动 30 min/d, ≥ 5 d/周或总计 ≥ 150 min/周; 或高强度运动 ≥ 20 min/d, ≥ 3 d/周 (≥ 75 min/周), 建议每周进行 2~3 d 的抗阻运动和超过 2 d 的柔韧性运动^[23]。

降糖调脂药物、改善肠道菌群、胆汁酸合成调节药物、抗氧化药物、抗纤维化药物、中药等已用于 NAFLD 的治疗研究^[24]。部分药物也可用于 NAFLD 减重手术和肝移植术的围手术期, 降低围术期代谢危险因素, 减少术后并发症。NAFLD 围术期的脂肪代谢和糖代谢紊乱, 将会导致感染、心血管事件、吻合口瘘、移植物失功等风险增加^[25]。胰高血糖素样肽受体激动剂利鲁肽在临床试验研究^[26-27]中发现, 不仅可降低肝脏脂肪含量和肝酶, 还在减少主要心血管事件 (包括心血管性死亡、非致死性心肌梗死和非致死性卒中) 方面具有额外的肝外获益。二甲双胍可用于围术期血糖的管理, 并且有助于预防肝癌的发生^[28]。他汀类药物有利于调节血脂水平, 改善 NAFLD 不良结局的发生, 与 NAFLD 患者癌症相关病死率显著降低有关^[29-30]。

3 NAFLD 的减重手术治疗

3.1 减重手术的适应证

仅当 NAFLD 患者因一般治疗无效, 且合并肥胖相关并发症时, 才考虑行减重手术^[5-6]。建议体质质量指数 (body mass index, BMI) ≥ 40 kg/m² 和 BMI ≥ 35 kg/m² 且伴有合并症的成人进行减重手术^[31]。并且对于 NAFLD 相关肝硬化患者而言, 减重手术主要适合于代偿期、未伴随门静脉高压的患者^[32]。减重手术是治疗病理性肥胖及其相关代谢合并症的最有效方法。尽管饮食和生活干预可以实现体质质量减轻, 但持续的减肥训练对于 NAFLD 合并肥胖的患者来说很难坚持。生活方式干预及药物治疗的效果欠佳, 而减重手术能够使 NAFLD 患者的肝脏脂肪变性得到持续改善^[33]。

3.2 减重手术常见术式

目前常见的减重手术方式包括胃袖状切除术 (sleeve gastrectomy, SG)、可调节胃束带术 (adjustable gastric banding, AGB) 以及 Roux-en-Y 胃

旁路术 (Roux-en-Y gastric bypass, RYGB)。SG以减少胃容积为主,不改变原有的胃肠道连接关系。该术式的手术时间短,创伤小,术后恢复相对较快。术后较少出现出血、感染、吻合口瘘、营养不良等并发症。但部分接受SG的患者会出现反弹现象,目前更多是应用于NAFLD相关肝硬化的肥胖患者。AGB则是使用可调节的束带捆扎于胃部,从而减少食物的摄入。在短期内是一种安全和有效的减重术式,但从长远来看,需患者长期控制饮食,并可能出现胃束带的侵蚀、体质量反弹、再次手术等并发症,一般不推荐施行^[34]。RYGB是一种兼具限制食物摄入及营养吸收的手术方式,效果显著,但RYGB较为复杂,手术时长较长,对术者操作要求较高,术后出现倾倒综合征、吻合口瘘及狭窄、营养不良等并发症的发生率较高。

Froylich等^[35]纳入2005—2012年期间的23例减重手术患者,其中包括14例接受RYGB患者和9例接受SG患者,平均随访1.5年后发现,接受RYGB较SG的患者脂肪变性和纤维化改善程度更明显。另外,有研究^[36]表明接受AGB术后1年的患者比接受RYGB的患者BMI更高,并且有持续性NASH的比例更高(30.4% vs. 7.6%, $P=0.015$)。Caiazzo等^[37]纳入了1236例接受RYGB ($n=681$)或AGB ($n=555$)的肥胖患者,与接受AGB术后5年的患者相比,接受RYGB术后患者的体质量下降更明显,并且脂肪变性改善程度更大。对于NAFLD相关肝硬化的减重手术方式,SG是最常见的手术,其次是RYGB^[38]。SG术式简单,容易操作,术后并发症较少,目前较为常用^[39]。RYGB术后无法内镜检查胆道,另外可能导致内环境紊乱^[40]。

3.3 减重手术的疗效

既往已有关于NAFLD减重手术的大型前瞻性或回顾性研究评估手术的获益情况。在一项包括293例患者的前瞻性研究^[41]显示,体质量减轻的程度与所有NASH相关组织学参数的改善独立相关,其中减重>5%的患者中有58%的肝脏组织学(脂肪性肝炎)改善;减重>10%的患者中有90%的肝脏组织学改善,约45%显示有纤维化改善。另一项对接受减重手术的NASH患者进行长达5年的前瞻性研究^[42]中发现,5年后84%的患者肝脏样本中观察到NASH的明显缓解。另外,在亚洲人群中进行的研究^[43-44]也支持减重引起的有益效应,减重的目标值为7%~10%;约40%的NAFLD患者即使减重

3%~5%也有一定程度的改善。Lassailly等^[36]纳入了109例NAFLD合并肥胖的患者,在接受减重手术后1年,85%的患者NASH消失,BMI、丙氨酸氨基转移酶、 γ -谷氨酰转移酶水平均下降;从肝组织学上可见,50%的肝脂肪变性、84.2%的肝细胞气球样变、67.1%的肝小叶炎症减少,33.8%的患者纤维化程度降低。Bower等^[45]对接受减重手术的NAFLD患者的肝生化指标或肝组织学的研究进行Meta分析显示,术后肝组织脂肪变性、纤维化、肝细胞气球样变和小叶炎症的检出率均有明显减少,另外手术也与肝酶水平的降低有关。此外减重手术可降低NAFLD合并肥胖患者的住院病死率,并且也与肝硬化、心肌梗死、中风和肾衰竭等风险的发生率下降有关^[46]。

然而,减重手术也存在一定的局限性,包括患者耐受程度、术者技术、围术期并发症(例如,出血、感染、麻醉不良反应、血栓形成、胃肠道瘘、肠梗阻、倾倒综合征、恶心、呕吐、腹泻、疝、营养不良、反酸,甚至死亡等)等因素^[47]。目前研究中缺乏比较NAFLD减重手术与其他干预措施的随机对照试验,妨碍了对减重手术的受益和危害进行明确评估^[48]。尽管减重手术的有益效果具有临床相关性,但仍需要长期前瞻性研究(包括随机对照试验)来确定NAFLD的缓解是否是永久性的,以及观察NAFLD术后的复发率。另外合并有NASH的患者,行减重手术后远期死亡风险较非NASH患者更高^[49]。失代偿期患者的手术病死率高达16.3%^[50]。因此,尽管减重手术对NAFLD合并肥胖的患者有显著获益,但考虑围术期风险,应严格把控手术适应证及围术期管理。

4 NAFLD的肝移植手术治疗

4.1 NAFLD的移植时机及结局

NAFLD发展至终末期肝病(肝硬化失代偿、肝功能衰竭、肝恶性肿瘤)时,需考虑行肝移植术。NASH是目前大多数高收入国家肝移植的前三大适应证之一,其发展速度最快,预计将成为最常见的适应证^[5]。NASH相关肝硬化患者接受肝移植治疗的1、3和5年的治疗结局与其他适应证患者基本相似,另外总病死率似乎更常与受体的年龄、肥胖、2型糖尿病或移植后代谢综合征相关^[51-52]。肝移植后NAFLD复发也很常见,占病例

数的20%~40%，这个复发数据也受限于诊断技术^[51-52]。此外，NASH相关肝硬化患者的体能状态较差，这也直接导致了移植物存活率和患者总体5年生存率的降低。

4.2 NAFLD的移植挑战

接受肝移植的NASH相关肝硬化患者同时面临供肝质量与漫长等待期的挑战。首先，NAFLD患病率的增加导致潜在供体中脂肪肝数量明显增加，从而减少了可移植供体肝脏的数量。事实上，脂肪变性程度大于60%的供体肝脏被认为是不可移植的；而脂肪变性程度小于30%的供肝则被认为可用；脂肪变性程度在30%~60%的肝脏可用于特定患者，但其往往与较差的术后结果相关^[5,53]。存在脂肪变性的边缘供肝也加剧了肝移植术后NAFLD的复发率。另外，与其他病因的终末期肝病相比，肝移植等候名单上的NASH导致的终末期肝病患者可能有更好的肝功能，因此他们的终末期肝病模型评分相对较低，需要较长时间等待移植供体的分配^[54]。

4.3 移植术前评估与管理

考虑到NAFLD是代谢综合症的肝脏表现，NASH相关肝硬化患者通常有许多合并症，如肥胖、心血管疾病、2型糖尿病和慢性肾脏疾病。在移植术前评估时，应仔细严格评估NASH相关肝硬化患者的临床指标，以识别心脑血管疾病情况和其他合并症等^[5]。美国肝病研究协会实践指南^[5]提出严重肥胖患者（BMI≥40 kg/m²）作为肝移植的相对禁忌证。此外，心血管疾病是导致患者移植术后死亡的主要原因。NAFLD可能合并有严重的冠状动脉粥样硬化、心力衰竭、心律失常等心血管并发症^[55]。心脏异常，尤其是收缩功能障碍，可导致液体潴留、难治性腹水和肾损害^[56]。术前筛查手段包括心电图、超声心动图、动脉造影等。肝移植可以治愈肝硬化，但不能治疗与NASH相关的潜在代谢疾病。患有代谢综合症的受者发生心血管事件的可能性是没有代谢综合症受者的4倍，因此预防和优化治疗代谢综合症的组成部分是降低这些事件风险的关键^[57]。移植术前应控制NAFLD患者代谢危险因素，以减少等待期病死率和移植后NAFLD的复发率。NAFLD移植术前主要把控血糖、血压、血脂、体质量、营养状况的管理，必要时多学科协作。

4.4 移植术后复发

Saeed等^[58]纳入了代表2 378例患者的17项研究发现，NASH移植术后1、3年和≥5年的复发率分别为53%、57.4%和38%。NAFLD移植术后复发，与年龄、遗传因素、代谢风险因素、免疫抑制因素等相关^[59]。尽管肝移植可解决NASH相关肝硬化的并发症，但NASH的代谢风险因素仍持续存在，并可能在移植后免疫抑制的情况下恶化，从而增加新发或复发NASH的风险。移植术后常用的免疫抑制剂为糖皮质激素、钙调磷酸酶抑制剂（calcineurin inhibitors, CNI）、哺乳动物雷帕霉素（西罗莫司）靶蛋白（mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR）抑制剂和吗替麦考酚酯。口服糖皮质激素药物与移植术后高血压、高血糖、高胆固醇血症和胰岛素抵抗的发生密切相关。另外CNI（即环孢菌素和他克莫司）在降低细胞排斥风险方面非常有效，常用于长期免疫抑制方案中，但也与移植后代谢风险因素增加相关。停用CNI并用吗替麦考酚酯替代已被证明可改善移植术后血脂异常^[60]。西罗莫司是mTOR抑制剂家族的一员，可增加甘油三酯的生成。在92例接受移植手术的患者中，与术后接受CNI治疗的患者相比，接受mTOR抑制剂治疗的患者发生高脂血症和胰岛素抵抗的风险更高^[61]。总之，移植术后免疫抑制剂的合理搭配使用是移植手术成功的关键，调整免疫抑制药物需要了解受体的整体健康状况以及特定免疫抑制药物加重基础合并症的可能性，从而制定科学精准的抗排斥方案。

5 总结与展望

NAFLD是目前全球最常见的慢性肝脏疾病，严重威胁人类健康，已成为全球肝病和代谢领域的新挑战和主要公共卫生问题。NAFLD肝内脂质堆积、炎症、凋亡、自噬、遗传异质性等因素导致肝细胞的损伤和纤维化的产生，进而演变为终末期肝病。肥胖相关的NAFLD以及NAFLD相关的终末期肝病患病率逐年递增，并且前期的生活饮食干预、药物治疗效果欠佳，因此手术治疗成为此类患者的新选择。减重手术是治疗NAFLD合并病理性肥胖患者的安全有效方法。患者在接受减重手术后，肝功能、脂肪含量及肝组织学均有持续明显的改善。但目前缺乏减重手术与其他干预

措施的随机对照试验,加之内镜减重治疗方案的开展,减重手术的疗效验证需开展多中心的长期随访研究。肝移植术是治疗NAFLD相关的终末期肝病患者最有效手段,随着移植技术的成熟,移植治疗结局较为可观。移植存活率受限因素主要存在于边缘供肝使用、等肝期的延长、围术期合并症的评估管理以及免疫抑制方案的选择等方面。因此,开展多学科协作,重视加强移植术前及术后的管理,以改善患者的长期生存率。NAFLD患者的手术治疗仍有许多亟待解决的问题,需深入开展研究,实现患者生存期的延长及生活质量的提高。

利益冲突:所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明:罗小华负责文稿写作和收集复习文献;李杰群负责选题;司中洲负责指导写作。

参考文献

- [1] Eslam M, Newsome PN, Sarin SK, et al. A new definition for metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease: an international expert consensus statement[J]. *J Hepatol*, 2020, 73(1): 202–209. doi: 10.1016/j.jhep.2020.03.039.
- [2] De Minicis S, Marzioni M, Benedetti A, 等. 肝细胞癌的新见解:从实验到临床[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2015, 24(1): 1–9. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2015.01.001.
De Minicis S, Marzioni M, Benedetti A, et al. New insights in hepatocellular carcinoma: from bench to bedside[J]. *China Journal of General Surgery*, 2015, 24(1): 1–9. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2015.01.001.
- [3] Younossi ZM, Koenig AB, Abdelatif D, et al. Global epidemiology of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease—Meta-analytic assessment of prevalence, incidence, and outcomes[J]. *Hepatology*, 2016, 64(1): 73–84. doi: 10.1002/hep.28431.
- [4] Chan WK, Treeprasertsuk S, Imajo K, et al. Clinical features and treatment of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease across the Asia Pacific region—the GO ASIA initiative[J]. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*, 2018, 47(6): 816–825. doi: 10.1111/apt.14506.
- [5] Chalasani N, Younossi Z, Lavine JE, et al. The diagnosis and management of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: practice guidance from the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases[J]. *Hepatology*, 2018, 67(1): 328–357. doi: 10.1002/hep.29367.
- [6] Uehara D, Seki Y, Kakizaki S, et al. Long-term Results of Bariatric Surgery for Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease/Non-alcoholic Steatohepatitis Treatment in Morbidly Obese Japanese Patients[J]. *Obes Surg*, 2019, 29(4): 1195–1201. doi: 10.1007/s11695-018-03641-2.
- [7] Lazarus JV, Ekstedt M, Marchesini G, et al. A cross-sectional study of the public health response to non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in Europe[J]. *J Hepatol*, 2020, 72(1): 14–24. doi: 10.1016/j.jhep.2019.08.027.
- [8] Fan JG, Kim SU, Wong VWS. New trends on obesity and NAFLD in Asia[J]. *J Hepatol*, 2017, 67(4): 862–873. doi: 10.1016/j.jhep.2017.06.003.
- [9] Alharthi J, Gastaldelli A, Cua IH, et al. Metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease: a year in review[J]. *Curr Opin Gastroenterol*, 2022, 38(3): 251–260. doi: 10.1097/MOG.0000000000000823.
- [10] Kawaguchi T, Tsutsumi T, Nakano D, et al. MAFLD enhances clinical practice for liver disease in the Asia-Pacific region[J]. *Clin Mol Hepatol*, 2022, 28(2): 150–163. doi: 10.3350/cmh.2021.0310.
- [11] Kawaguchi T, Tsutsumi T, Nakano D, et al. MAFLD: Renovation of clinical practice and disease awareness of fatty liver[J]. *Hepatol Res*, 2022, 52(5): 422–432. doi: 10.1111/hepr.13706.
- [12] Xie ZQ, Li HX, Wang BK, et al. Trends in prevalence and all-cause mortality of metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease among adults in the past three decades: results from the NHANES study[J]. *Eur J Intern Med*, 2023, 110: 62–70. doi: 10.1016/j.ejim.2023.01.029.
- [13] Younossi ZM, Rinella ME, Sanyal AJ, et al. From NAFLD to MAFLD: implications of a premature change in terminology[J]. *Hepatology*, 2021, 73(3): 1194–1198. doi: 10.1002/hep.31420.
- [14] Angulo P. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2002, 346(16): 1221–1231. doi: 10.1056/nejmra011775.
- [15] Ali A, Amin MJ, Ahmed MU, et al. Frequency of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and its associated risk factors among Type-2 diabetics[J]. *Pak J Med Sci*, 2022, 38(1): 28–33. doi: 10.12669/pjms.38.1.4968.
- [16] Day CP, James OF. Steatohepatitis: a tale of two "hits"? [J]. *Gastroenterology*, 1998, 114(4): 842–845. doi: 10.1016/S0016-5085(98)70599-2.
- [17] Mota M, Banini BA, Cazanave SC, et al. Molecular mechanisms of lipotoxicity and glucotoxicity in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Metabolism*, 2016, 65(8): 1049–1061. doi: 10.1016/j.metabol.2016.02.014.
- [18] Chaurasia B, Summers SA. Ceramides-lipotoxic inducers of metabolic disorders[J]. *Trends Endocrinol Metab*, 2015, 26(10): 538–550. doi: 10.1016/j.tem.2015.07.006.
- [19] Tilg H, Moschen AR. Evolution of inflammation in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: the multiple parallel hits hypothesis[J]. *Hepatology*, 2010, 52(5): 1836–1846. doi: 10.1002/hep.24001.
- [20] Mouzaki M, Allard JP. The role of nutrients in the development, progression, and treatment of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *J*

- Clin Gastroenterol, 2012, 46(6): 457-467. doi: 10.1097/MCG.0b013e31824cf51e.
- [21] Zelber-Sagi S, Salomone F, Mlynarsky L. The Mediterranean dietary pattern as the diet of choice for non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: evidence and plausible mechanisms[J]. Liver Int, 2017, 37(7):936-949. doi: 10.1111/liv.13435.
- [22] Gepner Y, Shelef I, Schwarzfuchs D, et al. Effect of distinct lifestyle interventions on mobilization of fat storage pools: central magnetic resonance imaging randomized controlled trial[J]. Circulation, 2018, 137(11): 1143-1157. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.030501.
- [23] Garber CE, Blissmer B, Deschenes MR, et al. American College of Sports Medicine position stand. Quantity and quality of exercise for developing and maintaining cardiorespiratory, musculoskeletal, and neuromotor fitness in apparently healthy adults: guidance for prescribing exercise[J]. Med Sci Sports Exerc, 2011, 43(7): 1334-1359. doi: 10.1249/MSS.0b013e318213fefb.
- [24] Harrison SA, Allen AM, Dubourg J, et al. Challenges and opportunities in NASH drug development[J]. Nat Med, 2023, 29(3): 562-573. doi: 10.1038/s41591-023-02242-6.
- [25] Burra P, Becchetti C, Germani G. NAFLD and liver transplantation: disease burden, current management and future challenges[J]. JHEP Rep, 2020, 2(6): 100192. doi: 10.1016/j.jhepr.2020.100192.
- [26] Yu XY, Hao M, Liu Y, et al. Liraglutide ameliorates non-alcoholic steatohepatitis by inhibiting NLRP3 inflammasome and pyroptosis activation via mitophagy[J]. Eur J Pharmacol, 2019, 864: 172715. doi: 10.1016/j.ejphar.2019.172715.
- [27] Marso SP, Daniels GH, Brown-Frandsen K, et al. Liraglutide and cardiovascular outcomes in type 2 diabetes[J]. N Engl J Med, 2016, 375(4):311-322. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1603827.
- [28] He LL, Liu XL, Wang LJ, et al. Thiazolidinediones for nonalcoholic steatohepatitis: a meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2016, 95(42):e4947. doi: 10.1097/MD.0000000000004947.
- [29] Cho Y, Rhee H, Kim YE, et al. Ezetimibe combination therapy with statin for non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: an open-label randomized controlled trial (ESSENTIAL study) [J]. BMC Med, 2022, 20(1):93. doi: 10.1186/s12916-022-02288-2.
- [30] Hajifathalian K, Tafesh Z, Rosenblatt R, et al. Effect of statin use on cancer-related mortality in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. J Clin Gastroenterol, 2021, 56(2): 173-180. doi: 10.1097/mcg.0000000000001503.
- [31] Aguilar-Olivos NE, Almeda-Valdes P, Aguilar-Salinas CA, et al. The role of bariatric surgery in the management of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and metabolic syndrome[J]. Metabolism, 2016, 65(8):1196-1207. doi: 10.1016/j.metabol.2015.09.004.
- [32] Jan A, Narwaria M, Mahawar KK. A systematic review of bariatric surgery in patients with liver cirrhosis[J]. Obes Surg, 2015, 25(8): 1518-1526. doi: 10.1007/s11695-015-1727-2.
- [33] Maldonado FHR, Mega PF, Germano CW, et al. Impact of pre-operative weight loss on non-alcoholic fatty liver disease histopathology and insulin resistance in individuals undergoing bariatric surgery: a propensity matched cross-sectional comparison[J]. Revista Paulista De Med, 2024, 142(1): e2022663. doi: 10.1590/1516-3180.2022.0663.R1.24042023.
- [34] Toolabi K, Golzarand M, Farid R. Laparoscopic adjustable gastric banding: efficacy and consequences over a 13-year period[J]. Am J Surg, 2016, 212(1):62-68. doi: 10.1016/j.amjsurg.2015.05.021.
- [35] Froylich D, Corcelles R, Daigle C, et al. Effect of Roux-en-Y gastric bypass and sleeve gastrectomy on nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: a comparative study[J]. Surg Obes Relat Dis, 2016, 12(1): 127-131. doi: 10.1016/j.soard.2015.04.004.
- [36] Lassailly G, Caiazzo R, Buob D, et al. Bariatric surgery reduces features of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis in morbidly obese patients[J]. Gastroenterology, 2015, 149(2):379-388. doi: 10.1053/j.gastro.2015.04.014.
- [37] Caiazzo R, Lassailly G, Leteurtre E, et al. Roux-en-Y gastric bypass versus adjustable gastric banding to reduce nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: a 5-year controlled longitudinal study[J]. Ann Surg, 2014, 260(5): 893-898. doi: 10.1097/SLA.0000000000000945.
- [38] Ahmed S, Pouwels S, Parmar C, et al. Outcomes of bariatric surgery in patients with liver cirrhosis: a systematic review[J]. Obes Surg, 2021, 31(5):2255-2267. doi: 10.1007/s11695-021-05289-x.
- [39] Lan, Vu, Md F, et al. Surgical interventions for obesity and metabolic disease[J]. Best Pract Res Clin Endocrinol Metab, 2013, 27(2):239-246. doi: 10.1016/j.beem.2012.12.001.
- [40] Karamanakos SN, Vagenas K, Kalfarentzos F, et al. Weight loss, appetite suppression, and changes in fasting and postprandial ghrelin and peptide-YY levels after Roux-en-Y gastric bypass and sleeve gastrectomy: a prospective, double blind study[J]. Ann Surg, 2008, 247(3):401-407. doi: 10.1097/SLA.0b013e318156f012.
- [41] Vilar-Gomez E, Martinez-Perez Y, Calzadilla-Bertot L, et al. Weight loss through lifestyle modification significantly reduces features of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis[J]. Gastroenterology, 2015, 149(2):367-378. doi: 10.1053/j.gastro.2015.04.005.
- [42] Lassailly G, Caiazzo R, Ntandja-Wandji LC, et al. Bariatric surgery provides long-term resolution of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis and regression of fibrosis[J]. Gastroenterology, 2020, 159(4): 1290-1301. doi: 10.1053/j.gastro.2020.06.006.
- [43] Wong VW, Chan RS, Wong GL, et al. Community-based lifestyle modification programme for non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: a randomized controlled trial[J]. J Hepatol, 2013, 59(3): 536-542. doi: 10.1016/j.jhep.2013.04.013.
- [44] Jin YJ, Kim KM, Hwang S, et al. Exercise and diet modification in

- non-obese non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: analysis of biopsies of living liver donors[J]. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2012, 27(8):1341–1347. doi: 10.1111/j.1440-1746.2012.07165.x.
- [45] Bower G, Toma T, Harling L, et al. Bariatric surgery and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: a systematic review of liver biochemistry and histology[J]. *Obes Surg*, 2015, 25(12): 2280–2289. doi: 10.1007/s11695-015-1691-x.
- [46] McCarty TR, Echouffo-Tcheugui JB, Lange A, et al. Impact of bariatric surgery on outcomes of patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: a nationwide inpatient sample analysis, 2004–2012[J]. *Surg Obes Relat Dis*, 2018, 14(1): 74–80. doi: 10.1016/j.soard.2017.09.511.
- [47] Nguyen NT, Varela JE. Bariatric surgery for obesity and metabolic disorders: state of the art[J]. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2017, 14(3):160–169. doi: 10.1038/nrgastro.2016.170.
- [48] Seki Y, Kakizaki S, Horiguchi N, et al. Prevalence of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis in Japanese patients with morbid obesity undergoing bariatric surgery[J]. *J Gastroenterol*, 2016, 51(3): 281–289. doi: 10.1007/s00535-015-1114-8.
- [49] Goossens N, Hoshida Y, Song WM, et al. Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis is associated with increased mortality in obese patients undergoing bariatric surgery[J]. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2016, 14(11):1619–1628. doi: 10.1016/j.cgh.2015.10.010.
- [50] Mosko JD, Nguyen GC. Increased perioperative mortality following bariatric surgery among patients with cirrhosis[J]. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2011, 9(10): 897–901. doi: 10.1016/j.cgh.2011.07.007.
- [51] Charlton MR, Burns JM, Pedersen RA, et al. Frequency and outcomes of liver transplantation for nonalcoholic steatohepatitis in the United States[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2011, 141(4): 1249–1253. doi: 10.1053/j.gastro.2011.06.061.
- [52] Wang XF, Li JD, Riaz DR, et al. Outcomes of liver transplantation for nonalcoholic steatohepatitis: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2014, 12(3):394–402. doi: 10.1016/j.cgh.2013.09.023.
- [53] 廖海华, 朱晓峰, 何晓顺, 等. 肝移植中边缘供体使用经验的初步探讨[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2009, 18(1):4–8. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2009.01.002.
- Liao HH, Zhu XF, He XS, et al. Application of the marginal donor liver in orthotopic liver transplantation: a single-center experience[J]. *China Journal of General Surgery*, 2009, 18(1):4–8. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2009.01.002.
- [54] Mikolasevic I, Filipec-Kanizaj T, Mijic M, et al. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and liver transplantation-Where do we stand? [J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2018, 24(14):1491–1506. doi: 10.3748/wjg.v24.i14.1491.
- [55] Lonardo A, Nascimbeni F, Mantovani A, et al. Hypertension, diabetes, atherosclerosis and NASH: cause or consequence? [J]. *J Hepatol*, 2018, 68(2):335–352. doi: 10.1016/j.jhep.2017.09.021.
- [56] Yotti R, Ripoll C, Bermejo J, et al. Cardiac function, A key component in evaluation for liver transplant[J]. *Liver Transpl*, 2018, 24(1):7–8. doi: 10.1002/lt.24987.
- [57] Fatourou EM, Tsochatzis EA. Management of metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular risk after liver transplantation[J]. *Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2019, 4(9): 731–741. doi: 10.1016/S2468-1253(19)30181-5.
- [58] Saeed N, Glass L, Sharma P, et al. Incidence and risks for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and steatohepatitis post-liver transplant: systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Transplantation*, 2019, 103(11):e345–354. doi: 10.1097/TP.0000000000002916.
- [59] Kappus M, Abdelmalek M. De novo and recurrence of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis after liver transplantation[J]. *Clin Liver Dis*, 2017, 21(2):321–335. doi: 10.1016/j.cld.2016.12.006.
- [60] Orlando G, Baiocchi L, Cardillo A, et al. Switch to 1.5 grams MMF monotherapy for CNI-related toxicity in liver transplantation is safe and improves renal function, dyslipidemia, and hypertension[J]. *Liver Transpl*, 2007, 13(1):46–54. doi: 10.1002/lt.20926.
- [61] Zimmermann A, Zobeley C, Weber MM, et al. Changes in lipid and carbohydrate metabolism under mTOR- and calcineurin-based immunosuppressive regimen in adult patients after liver transplantation[J]. *Eur J Intern Med*, 2016, 29: 104–109. doi: 10.1016/j.ejim.2015.12.022.

(本文编辑 姜晖)

本文引用格式: 罗小华, 李杰群, 司中洲. 非酒精性脂肪性肝病的手术治疗进展[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2023, 32(7):1105–1112. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.07.016

Cite this article as: Luo XH, Li JQ, Si ZZ. Advances in the surgical treatment of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Chin J Gen Surg*, 2023, 32(7):1105–1112. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.07.016