# Article information:

Comparison of cardiovascular mortality between MAFLD and NAFLD: A cohort study - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0939475323000248>

# Article summary:

1. Fatty liver disease (FLD) is increasing worldwide due to western lifestyle, obesity, and type 2 diabetes. Traditional classification of FLD includes non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and alcoholic fatty liver disease (AFLD), but the newly proposed metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) includes patients with coexisting liver diseases or moderate alcohol intake.

2. Patients with NAFLD are at increased risk of developing cardiovascular disease (CVD) mortality, independent of traditional risk factors. Limited data exists on the relationship between MAFLD and CVD mortality, and there is debate over whether the MAFLD definition predicts it better than the NAFLD classification.

3. The Kanbguk Samsung Health Study was used to conduct a large-scale cohort study to assess the relationship between FLD and cardiovascular mortality. Participants were excluded from the NAFLD assessment if they met certain criteria, resulting in 701,664 participants included in the analysis for MAFLD and 668,274 participants in the analysis for NAFLD.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

该文章旨在比较代谢紊乱相关脂肪肝病（MAFLD）和非酒精性脂肪肝病（NAFLD）之间心血管死亡率的差异。然而，该文章存在一些潜在的偏见和问题。

首先，文章没有充分探讨MAFLD定义的科学性和临床应用性。虽然新的MAFLD定义包括更广泛的患者人群，但其是否能够更好地预测心血管死亡率仍有待证明。此外，一些专家认为这种新定义是过早提出的，并缺乏对MAFLD发病机制和长期并发症影响的证据。

其次，文章没有平等地呈现NAFLD和MAFLD之间的关系。虽然文章提到了NAFLD与心血管事件风险增加之间的关联，但它没有探讨这种关联是否也适用于MAFLD。因此，在比较两者之间的心血管死亡率时，可能存在偏见或不公正。

此外，该文章未考虑其他可能影响结果的因素。例如，它没有考虑参与者使用药物或治疗方法对结果产生影响的可能性。同样重要的是，该文章没有考虑其他潜在的危险因素，如家族史、生活方式和环境因素等。

最后，该文章可能存在宣传内容。尽管文章提到了一些专家对MAFLD定义的质疑，但它仍然强调了MAFLD与心血管死亡率之间的关联。这种偏袒可能会误导读者，并使他们忽略其他可能影响结果的因素。

综上所述，该文章存在一些潜在的偏见和问题，需要更全面地探讨NAFLD和MAFLD之间的关系以及其对心血管死亡率的影响。同时，应注意避免宣传内容和不公正呈现双方。

# Topics for further research:

* Scientific validity and clinical applicability of MAFLD definition
* Equality in presenting the relationship between NAFLD and MAFLD
* Other factors that may affect the results
* Potential biases in the article
* Comprehensive exploration of the relationship between NAFLD and MAFLD
* Avoiding promotional content and unfair presentation

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/4bd9f221b895ce224d54e84458e592a1>