# Article information:

MAFLD Predicts the Risk of Cardiovascular Disease Better than NAFLD in Asymptomatic Subjects with Health Check-Ups | SpringerLink
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10620-022-07508-6>

# Article summary:

1. MAFLD (metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease) predicts the risk of cardiovascular disease better than NAFLD (nonalcoholic fatty liver disease) in asymptomatic subjects with health check-ups.

2. MAFLD diagnosis focuses on the presence of metabolic dysfunction among subjects with fatty liver, excluding those with metabolically uncomplicated fatty liver.

3. The study investigated the superiority of MAFLD vs. NAFLD in predicting the risk of ASCVD (atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease), as reflected by coronary artery calcium score, coronary artery disease, quantitative stenosis grading, and ASCVD risk score in asymptomatic subjects who underwent a medical health check-up including liver ultrasonography and coronary computed tomography angiography.

# 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:

该文章是一篇关于非酒精性脂肪肝病（NAFLD）和代谢紊乱相关脂肪肝病（MAFLD）与心血管疾病风险的比较研究。文章提到了NAFLD与代谢综合征、糖尿病等代谢异常密切相关，且与动脉粥样硬化、内皮功能障碍等心血管并发症有关联。同时，MAFLD的诊断主要侧重于在具有脂肪肝的人群中排除代谢不紊的患者，因此可能更能反映出代谢异常对心血管风险的影响。

然而，该文章存在以下问题：

1. 偏见来源：文章没有提及NAFLD和MAFLD之间的定义差异和争议，并默认MAFLD是更准确的诊断标准。这可能会导致读者对NAFLD的认知偏差。

2. 片面报道：文章只考虑了心血管风险因素与NAFLD/MAFLD之间的关系，但未探讨其他潜在因素如遗传、环境等对心血管风险的影响。

3. 无根据主张：文章声称MAFLD比NAFLD更能预测心血管疾病风险，但未提供充分的证据支持这一主张。

4. 缺失考虑点：文章没有考虑到可能存在的混杂因素对结果的影响，如其他慢性疾病、药物使用等。

5. 所提出主张缺失证据：文章提到了几项与MAFLD相关的研究，但并未提供足够的数据和方法细节来支持其结论。

6. 未探索反驳：文章没有探讨可能存在的反驳观点或争议，并未进行充分的讨论和解释。

7. 宣传内容：文章似乎在宣传MAFLD作为更准确诊断标准的优势，而忽略了NAFLD仍然是常见且重要的代谢性肝病。

8. 偏袒：文章似乎倾向于支持MAFLD与心血管风险之间的关系，而忽略了其他可能存在的因素和观点。

9. 没有平等地呈现双方：文章只关注了MAFLD与NAFLD之间的差异和优劣，并未探讨两者之间共同点和相互关系。

# Topics for further research:

* Definition and controversy surrounding NAFLD and MAFLD
* Other potential factors influencing cardiovascular risk in NAFLD/MAFLD
* Lack of sufficient evidence supporting the claim that MAFLD is a better predictor of cardiovascular risk than NAFLD
* Potential confounding factors not considered in the analysis
* Insufficient data and methodological details provided to support the conclusions drawn
* Lack of exploration of opposing viewpoints or controversies surrounding the topic

# Report location:

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