



Association between serum alanine aminotransferase level and obesity indices in Korean adolescents

Moon Bae Ahn, MD¹, Woo Ri Bae, MD¹, Kyung Do Han², Won Kyoung Cho, MD³, Kyoung Soon Cho, MD¹, So Hyun Park, MD⁴, Min Ho Jung, MD⁵, Byung Kyu Suh, MD³

¹Department of Pediatrics, Bucheon St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Bucheon, ²Department of Biostatistics, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, ³Department of Pediatrics, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, ⁴Department of Pediatrics, St. Vincent Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Suwon, ⁵Department of Pediatrics, Yeouido St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Purpose: To analyze the correlation between serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and obesity indices including body mass index (BMI), body fat percentage (BFP), total fat mass (FM), truncal fat mass (TFM), waist circumference (WC), and waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) in Korean adolescents.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study based on data derived from the 2010–2011 Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (KNHANES). Subjects were Korean adolescents aged 10–18 years (871 total; 475 boys and 396 girls) who participated in KNHANES.

Results: In both sexes, BMI, FM, TFM, WC, and WHtR were higher when ALT levels were in the 4th quartile. In boys, there was a significant positive correlation between ALT level and BMI, BFP, FM, TFM, WC, and WHtR ($r=0.55$, $P<0.0001$ for BMI; $r=0.52$, $P<0.0001$ for BFP; $r=0.58$, $P<0.0001$ for FM; $r=0.61$, $P<0.0001$ for TFM; and $r=0.56$, $P<0.0001$ for WC; $r=0.62$, $P<0.0001$ for WHtR), and the correlation coefficient was higher than that in girls.

Conclusion: Our results suggest a significant positive association between serum ALT level and obesity indices in male adolescents.

Key words: Alanine transaminase, Obesity, Body mass index, Waist circumference, Adolescent

Corresponding author: Kyoung Soon Cho, MD
Department of Pediatrics, Bucheon St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, 327 Sosa-ro 327beon-gil, Wonmi-gu, Bucheon 420-717, Korea
Tel: +82-32-340-7065
Fax: +82-32-340-2673
E-mail: soon926@catholic.ac.kr

Received: 17 July, 2014
Revised: 5 September, 2014
Accepted: 2 October, 2014

Introduction

Obesity is qualitatively defined as the storage of excess fat in the body resulting from a positive energy balance. The prevalence of obesity-associated complications is related to this excessive accumulation and distribution of body fat. Since a simple and precise method for determining body fat composition in children and adolescents has not yet been clearly established, childhood obesity is generally defined as a body mass index (BMI) at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile. Since BMI has limitations as a definitive surrogate index for adiposity levels when assessing obesity, recent studies have also applied body composition analysis to screen adiposity to detect excessive fat mass (FM) and distribution¹⁾.

The most common metabolic complication in adolescents is nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). While the prevalence of NAFLD has increased with rising pediatric obesity, it is difficult to determine the true prevalence of NAFLD, because its diagnosis is based on histologic examination of a liver biopsy. According to a study conducted by Loomba et al.²⁾, the prevalence of NAFLD in the pediatric population ranged from 3% to

Copyright © 2015 by The Korean Pediatric Society

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

10%, and the it ranged from 20% to 53% among those who were either overweight or obese. The prevalence of NAFLD in overweight or obese Korean adolescents with serum ALT levels >40 U/L varies from 9.7% to 33.4% based on different groups³⁻⁵. According to data derived from the 1998 Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES), prevalence of NAFLD in children and adolescents aged 10–19 years was 3.6% and 2.8% in boys and girls, respectively⁶.

Although a diagnosis of NAFLD can be confirmed through invasive procedures such as a liver biopsy, a probable diagnosis can also be made based on the patient's elevated ALT levels or evidence of some degree of steatosis on ultrasonography. Serum ALT levels >40 U/L usually represent liver damage in the general population, but the cutoff level in children may need to be decreased, since children and adolescents should have less exposure to liver-damage risk factors such as smoking or alcohol⁷. According to Schwimmer et al.⁷, the normal pediatric values from the 1999–2006 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) for healthy-weight, metabolically normal, liver disease-free boys and girls who were in the 95th percentile for ALT levels were 25.8 U/L and 22.1 U/L, respectively.

The correlation between child and adolescent obesity and NAFLD has been extensively investigated, but there is insufficient evidence regarding the correlation of obesity indices, other than BMI, with NAFLD in Korean adolescents. Thus, this study may help us to enhance our understanding of obesity in Korean adolescents by interpreting the correlations of serum ALT level with obesity-related indices including BMI, total fat mass (FM), truncal fat mass (TFM), waist circumference (WC), body fat percentage (BFP) and waist-to-height ratio (WtHR).

Materials and methods

1. Subjects

The present cross-sectional study was based on data acquired from the 5th KNHANES, which was conducted from 2010 to 2011 by the Korean Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to assess the health and nutrition of a large, representative sample of noninstitutionalized Korean civilians⁸. The household units in KNHANES were selected using stratified, multistage, systemic sampling and a rolling survey sampling design. More detailed information on KNHANES' data collection methods is available at their website. Overall, 2 018 subjects aged 10–18 years participated in the 2010–2011 KNHANES. Within this group, the study included 871 Korean adolescents (475 boys and 396 girls), aged 10–18 years, who had both a negative test result for hepatitis B surface antigen and complete data for analysis in further studies. All participants in the survey provided written informed consent, and all clinical procedures involved were approved by the Korean

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention before the study commenced.

2. Anthropometric and laboratory measurements

Height was measured to the nearest 0.1 cm using a stadiometer (Seca, Hamburg, Germany). Body weight was measured to the nearest 0.1 kg using a balance beam scale (G-TECH, Uijeongbu, Korea), with participants wearing a standardized gown. Based on Quetelet's formula: $\text{weight (kg)}/\text{height (m)}^2$, we calculated BMI⁹. The WC was measured to the nearest 0.1 cm at the midpoint between the lower border of the rib cage and the iliac crest. The BFP, FM, and TFM were measured using a dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DXA) (QDR 4500A, Hologic Inc., Waltham, MA, USA) located in the mobile examination centers.

Systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) were measured using a standard mercury sphygmomanometer (Baumanometer, W.A. Baum Co., Copiague, NY, USA) on the right arm. Two measurements were taken 5 minutes apart, and the mean values were used for the analysis. A blood sample was collected after an 8-hour overnight fasting period, labelled and stored in a refrigerator, and arrived at a central laboratory within 24-hour collection. Serum aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and ALT levels were measured and analyzed using enzymatic method (Pureauto S AST and Pureauto S ALT, Sekisui, Japan). Plasma concentration of glucose, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT), total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) levels were measured by enzymatic colorimetry (Automatic Analyzer 7600, Hitachi, Japan). Fasting plasma insulin level was measured by immunoradiometric assay (Biosource, Nivelles, Belgium) with a gamma counter (1470 Wizard, PerkinElmer, Turku, Finland). Homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) was calculated as: $[\text{fasting insulin } (\mu\text{U/mL}) \times \text{fasting glucose (mg/dL)}] / 405^{10}$. Lastly, the presence of hepatitis B surface antigen was detected by electrochemiluminescence immunoassay (Modular E-170, Roche, Mannheim, Germany). Each piece of health data was acquired and described based on the content of KNHANES⁸.

3. Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using the statistical software package SAS 9.2 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). All results are given as mean \pm standard deviation. The Student *t* test and chi-square test for continuous and discrete variables, respectively, were performed to investigate the differences in variables according to the ALT quartile. Pearson correlation coefficients were used to evaluate the association between obesity-related indices and ALT quartiles. For all analyses, 2-sided *P* values of <0.05 were considered statistically significant. The *z* score of

obesity indices was calculated based on sex and age.

Results

1. Subject characteristics

A total of 871 adolescents (475 boys and 396 girls) aged 10–18 years participated in the study. As shown in Table 1, the mean ALT level, BMI, and WC measurements for boys were 19.0 ± 0.6 U/L, 21 ± 0.2 kg/m², and 71.6 ± 0.6 cm, respectively, which were higher than the girls' respective measurements of 16 ± 0.4 U/L, 20.3 ± 0.2 kg/m², and 67.3 ± 0.6 cm. In contrast, BFP, FM, and TFM were higher in girls. The mean WHtR showed no difference between sexes. Blood pressure (SBP and DBP), AST levels, and ALT levels were higher in boys. The mean levels of TC, TG, LDL-C, and HDL-C were higher in girls. There was no significant difference in glucose and insulin levels, and HOMA-IR score between boys and girls.

Table 1. Study participant characteristics

Characteristic	Total participants (n=871)		P value
	Boys (n=475)	Girls (n=396)	
Age (yr)	14.2±0.1	14.2±0.2	0.7606
Height (cm)	164.8±0.7	157.4±0.6	<0.0001
Weight (kg)	57.6±0.8	50.6±0.8	<0.0001
BMI (kg/m ²)	21±0.2	20.3±0.2	0.0379
BFP (%)	23.8±0.7	32.3±0.4	<0.0001
FM (kg)	13.9±0.5	16.6±0.4	<0.0001
TFM (kg)	6.02±2.4	7.1±2.5	0.0053
FFM (kg)	31.9±0.4	41.3±0.6	<0.0001
WC (cm)	71.6±0.6	67.3±0.6	<0.0001
WHtR	0.43±0.04	0.42±0.04	0.1513
SBP (mmHg)	110.2±0.8	103.9±0.7	<0.0001
DBP (mmHg)	68.1±0.6	65.8±0.6	0.0028
AST (U/L)	13.9±1.0	10.2±0.4	<0.0001
ALT (U/L)	19.0±0.6	16.4±0.4	<0.0001
GGT (U/L)	16.7±0.7	13.2±0.3	0.1957
TC (mg/dL)	152.1±1.7	163±1.5	<0.0001
TG (mg/dL)	67.9±4.9	70.8±4.5	<0.0001
HDL-C (mg/dL)	52.2±0.6	55.3±0.7	0.0005
LDL-C (mg/dL)	83.2±1.5	90.9±1.3	0.0002
Glucose (mg/dL)	89.1±0.4	88.5±0.4	0.2314
Insulin (μu/mL)	11.6±0.6	12.1±0.7	0.1669
HOMA-IR	2.5±0.2	2.6±0.2	0.3082

Values are presented as mean±standard deviation.

BMI, body mass index; BFP, body fat percentage; FM, total fat mass; TFM, truncal fat mass; FFM, fat free mass; WC, waist circumference; WHtR, waist-to-height ratio; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; AST, aspartate transaminase; ALT, alanine transaminase; GGT, γ-glutamyl transpeptidase; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HOMA-IR, homeostatic model assessment-insulin resistance.

2. Study participants' characteristics according to ALT quartile

Study population characteristics by sex and ALT quartile (1st, 2nd, and 3rd quartile vs. 4th quartile) are presented in Table 2. For both sexes, BMI, FM, TFM, WC, and WHtR were higher in the 4th quartile than in the 1st through 3rd quartile group. Both SBP and DBP were higher in the 4th quartile in boys, but showed no significant quartile differences in girls. Levels of AST, ALT, GGT, TC, TG, and LDL-C were higher in the 4th quartile for both sexes. In boys, no statistical difference in HDL-C level among the quartiles was seen, compared to girls who showed lower levels of HDL-C in the 4th quartile. Insulin level and HOMA-IR score were higher in the 4th quartile for both sexes, but glucose level had no apparent correlation with ALT level.

3. Correlation of obesity-related indices with serum ALT

Table 3 represents the correlation of serum ALT level with obesity indices. In boys, significant positive correlations were seen between ALT level and BMI, BFP, FM, TFM, WC, and WHtR ($r=0.55$, $P<0.0001$ for BMI; $r=0.52$, $P<0.0001$ for BFP; $r=0.58$, $P<0.0001$ for FM; $r=0.61$, $P<0.0001$ for TFM; $r=0.56$, $P<0.0001$ for WC; and $r=0.62$, $P<0.0001$ for WHtR). Overall, the correlation coefficients were higher in boys than in girls. Among the indices, the correlation coefficients for WHtR ($r=0.62$) and TFM ($r=0.61$) were the highest, suggesting a positive, linear relationship with ALT level. In girls, BMI, BFP, TFM, WC, and WHtR were positively correlated with ALT level ($r=0.16$, $P=0.0086$ for BMI; $r=0.15$, $P=0.0081$ for BFP; $r=0.1$, $P=0.1027$ for FM; $r=0.14$, $P=0.0493$ for TFM; $r=0.17$, $P=0.0042$ for WC; and $r=0.27$, $P<0.0001$ for WHtR). The correlation coefficient for WHtR ($r=0.27$) was the highest.

4. Obesity indices' z scores by ALT quartile

In both genders, the obesity indices' z scores increased with ALT quartile, and the gap between the 4th quartile and other quartiles was wider in boys compared to girls (Fig. 1). For boys, the TFM and FM z scores were the highest in the 4th quartile, and for girls, the WHtR and WC z scores were highest in the 4th quartile.

Discussion

The goal of this study was to analyze the potential correlation of serum ALT levels with obesity indices (BMI, PBF, FM, TFM, WC, and WHtR) in Korean adolescents. Serum ALT levels showed significant correlation with several of these obesity indices in male group. The correlation between BMI and ALT levels was especially significant in boys; boys overall had a higher mean concentration of serum ALT than girls. These results are consistent with those of previous studies that suggested a strong positive

Table 2. Study participant characteristics according to ALT quartile

Characteristic	Boys (n=475)		P value	Girls (n=396)		P value
	ALT Quartile			ALT Quartile		
	I-III (n=354)	IV (n=121)		I-III (n=297)	IV (n=99)	
ALT (U/L) range	0-18	19-		0-12	13-	
Age (yr)	14.3±0.2	14.1±0.4	0.6904	14.2±0.2	14.1±0.3	0.9658
Height (cm)	164.7±0.8	165.1±1.5	0.8311	157.5±0.7	157.4±0.9	0.9414
Weight (kg)	54.7±0.8	65.7±1.7	<0.0001	49.4±0.8	53.9±1.3	0.0007
BMI (kg/m ²)	19.9±0.2	23.9±0.4	<0.0001	19.8±0.2	21.6±0.4	<0.0001
BFP (%)	21.3±0.7	30.5±0.9	<0.0001	31.6±0.4	34.1±0.6	0.0007
FM (kg)	11.6±0.4	20.1±0.8	<0.0001	15.9±0.4	18.7±0.8	0.0004
TFM (kg)	4.8±0.2	9.4±0.4	<0.0001	6.6±0.2	8.2±0.5	<0.0001
FFM (kg)	40.7±0.6	43.1±0.1	<0.0841	31.4±0.5	33.1±0.7	<0.0201
WC (cm)	68.7±0.5	79.4±1.1	<0.0001	66.0±0.7	71.0±1.0	<0.0001
WHtR	0.42±0.0003	0.48±0.007	<0.0001	0.42±0.0004	0.45±0.006	<0.0001
SBP (mm Hg)	108.5±0.8	114.9±1.3	<0.0001	104.1±0.7	103.3±1.3	0.5197
DBP (mm Hg)	67.3±0.7	70.2±1.0	0.0231	64.0±0.6	64.2±1.1	0.0673
AST (U/L)	11.1±3.5	27.3±3.4	<0.0001	9.0±0.3	14.7±0.8	<0.0001
ALT (U/L)	17.5±0.4	23.3±2.1	<0.0001	15.6±0.4	18.2±1.0	<0.001
GGT (U/L)	15.1±0.4	21.4±2.0	<0.0001	12.6±0.4	14.6±0.7	<0.0001
TC (mg/dL)	146.6±1.7	167±3.3	<0.0001	160.9±1.6	168.9±2.9	0.0124
TG (mg/dL)	61.3±4.4	83.1±4.8	<0.0001	66.8±4.5	77.4±2.3	0.0022
HDL-C (mg/dL)	52.2±0.6	52.2±1.2	0.9947	56.5±0.8	52.2±1.4	0.0107
LDL-C (mg/dL)	79.4±1.5	93.2±3.1	<0.0001	88.8±1.3	96.9±2.8	0.0077
Glucose (mg/dL)	88.9±0.4	89.7±0.9	0.4203	88.2±0.5	89.5±0.9	0.2432
Insulin (μu/mL)	11.2±0.5	13.6±1.8	<0.0001	11.6±0.8	12.6±1.5	0.038
HOMA-IR	2.3±0.3	3.0±0.4	<0.0001	2.5±0.2	2.8±0.3	0.026

Values are presented as mean±standard deviation.

ALT, alanine transaminase; BMI, body mass index; BFP, body fat percentage; FM, total fat mass; TFM, truncal fat mass; FFM, fat free mass; WC, waist circumference; WHtR, waist-to-height ratio; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; AST, aspartate transaminase; ALT, alanine transaminase; GGT, γ-glutamyl transpeptidase; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HOMA-IR, homeostatic model assessment-insulin resistance.

Table 3. Correlation of obesity-related indices with ALT among Korean adolescents (n=871) aged 10–18 years, KNHANES 2008–2009

Variable	Boys		Girls	
	Coefficient (r)	P value	Coefficient (r)	P value
BMI (kg/m ²)	0.55473	<0.0001	0.16195	0.0086
BFP (%)	0.52279	<0.0001	0.15049	0.0081
FM (kg)	0.58221	<0.0001	0.10316	0.1027
TFM (kg)	0.6133	<0.0001	0.13548	0.0493
FFM (kg)	0.1105	0.0398	-0.012	0.7397
WC (cm)	0.5628	<0.0001	0.17242	0.0042
WHtR	0.62154	<0.0001	0.27136	<0.0001

ALT, alanine transaminase; KNHANES, Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys; BMI, body mass index; BFP, body fat percentage; FM, total fat mass; TFM, truncal fat mass; FFM, Fat free mass; WC, waist circumference; WHtR, waist-to-height ratio.

association between BMI and increased serum activities of liver enzymes^{11,12}. The most common metabolic disorder in childhood obesity is NAFLD, characterized by accumulation of fat in the hepatocytes¹³. Subjects with substantial amounts of abdominal fat present with activated lipolysis of adipocytes, resulting in increased free fatty acids in the portal venous system^{14,15}. This is concerning, as exposing the liver to high amounts of fat can increase the risk of NAFLD up to 5–6 times¹⁶.

Body FM and its distribution have long been known to be major determinants of obesity-related metabolic complications. Among the direct and indirect methods available to assess body fat, BMI is the most widely used index due to its simplicity and low cost. Although many studies have addressed its limitations for analyzing body fat, resulting in a considerable level of misclassification, studies have also found that the accuracy of BMI depends on the degree of fat in growing children^{17,18}. Thus, several countries have recently begun measuring body fat using

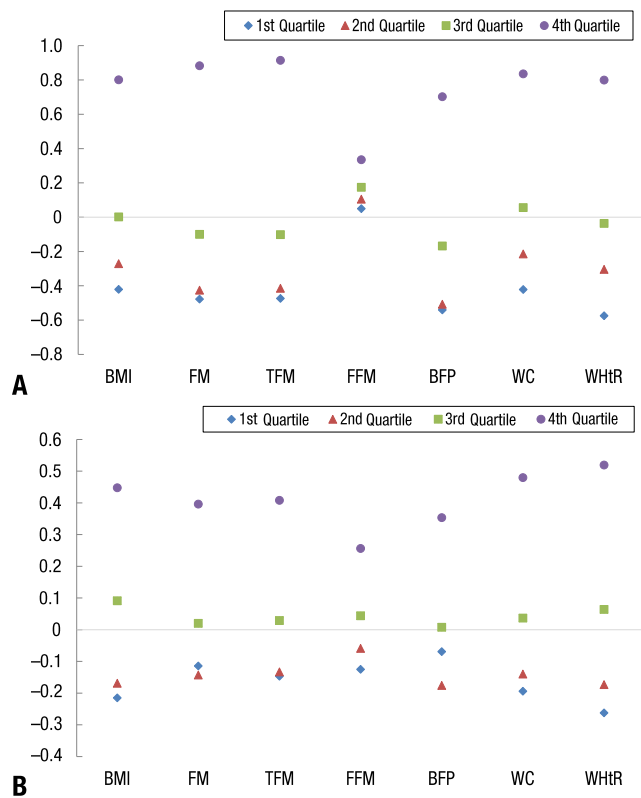


Fig. 1. Z-score of obesity indices according to alanine aminotransferase (ALT) quartile. (A) Boys' obesity incidences' z score by ALT quartile. (B) Girls' obesity incidences' z score by ALT quartile. BMI, body mass index; FM, total fat mass; TFM, truncal fat mass; FFM, Fat free mass; BFP, body fat percentage; WC, waist circumference; WHtR, waist-to-height ratio.

whole-body DXA, bioelectrical impedance analysis, or skinfold measurements to assess body fat composition and diagnose obesity. According to Choi¹⁹⁾, serum ALT, AST, and GGT activities in overweight men and women were significantly correlated with total body fat as measured by bioelectrical impedance analysis. Using DXA to assess total and regional body fat composition, our study found 4th quartile BFP to be 30.5%±0.9% in boys and 34.1%±0.6% in girls. In contrast, mean BFP in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quartiles was 21.3%±0.7% in boys and 31.6%±0.4% in girls. This indicated significantly high BFPs in groups with high ALT levels. The strength of DXA is its proven ability to more accurately quantify body fat deposits than other anthropometric measurements such as bioelectrical impedance analysis or skinfold measurement, and ability to calculate fat distribution by assessing regional body composition²⁰⁾. Perlemuter et al.²¹⁾ conducted a study in which DXA was used as a criterion reference of TFM in adults. The authors found a positive correlation with liver enzyme levels in the obese and an inverse correlation with leg FM, which provided a protective effect against obesity-associated liver damage.

According to the modified NCEP-APT III (National Cholesterol

Education Program-Adult Treatment Panel III) criteria, WC is an indirect measure used to assess abdominal obesity (defined as WC≥90th percentile for age and sex), which is then used for the diagnosis of metabolic syndrome²²⁾. Lin et al.²³⁾ reported that the WC was also a better predictor of liver steatosis than BMI and could be considered a substitute for the central obesity assessment. According to Monteiro et al.²⁴⁾, WC had greater potential for and success in identifying children and adolescents at increased risk of developing NAFLD. The group was represented by a higher area under the curve value (AUC=0.720) than TFM (AUC=0.661). The WC was also almost as useful as ultrasonography (AUC=0.741). Due to its simplicity and success, WC could be used more often to measure intra-abdominal adipose tissue.

Limitations of WC include the potential for underestimating the relative amount of abdominal fat in short subjects while overestimating abdominal fat in tall subjects²⁵⁾. Several reports indicated that the WHtR corresponded better to metabolic risk than WC²⁶⁻²⁸⁾. According to Lee et al.²⁹⁾, the cutoff visceral fat area in children aged 10–15 years was 68.57 cm² at which point the risk of obesity-related disorders increased, and the WHtR corresponding to this area was 0.54 in boys and 0.61 in girls.

For children aged 16–18 years, the cutoff visceral fat area was 71.70 cm² with a WHtR of 0.51 in boys and 0.56 for girls. In our study, the following abdominal obesity-related indices had a significant correlation with ALT level, particularly in boys, as shown by the correlation coefficients: WC, WHtR, and TFM were 0.56, 0.62, and 0.61, respectively, in boys, and 0.17, 0.27, and 0.13, respectively, in girls.

Our study showed that the mean ALT level was higher in boys (19.6 U/L) than in girls (16.8 U/L). The mean ALT level in boys was 17.9 U/L from the 1st to 3rd quartile and 25.2 U/L in the 4th quartile. In girls, the mean ALT levels were 16.0 U/L from the 1st to the 3rd quartile and 19.2 U/L in the 4th quartile. The ALT level difference between the 1st to 3rd quartile and the 4th quartile was 3.2 U/L in girls compared to 7.3 U/L for boys, who showed significantly wider gap between the quartiles. Our results were consistent with those of previous studies that had reported both the ALT levels in normal or obese children and that prevalence of NAFLD was significantly higher in boys than girls^{8,30,31)}. The mean ALT level for the total population was higher in boys (15.4±6.5 U/L) than in girls (12±5.2 U/L)⁹⁾. Grotti Clemente et al.³²⁾ reported that boys with NAFLD presented significantly elevated serum ALT levels (52.06±34.13 U/L) than girls (25.29±8.70 U/L in girls). The reason for differences in serum ALT concentration and NAFLD prevalence between sexes remains unclear. Previous studies suggested the estrogen-testosterone ratio as a potential reason for this sex-based difference, as the ratio is an important mediator for insulin resistance. Sex hormones affect both fat and muscle distribution. Globulin, which binds sex hormones and is produced in the liver, is strongly correlated with insulin sensitivity and

higher ALT level³³. The male preponderance of liver enzyme levels may be mediated by higher androgen levels and lower levels of sex-hormone-binding globulin in adolescent boys³⁴.

Our study had some limitations. The study was cross-sectional, and temporal sequence could not be inferred. Furthermore, it was a simple correlation-based analysis between ALT level and obesity indices, and no possible cutoff value of obesity indices was proposed to assess the risk of NAFLD.

In conclusion, serum ALT levels are significantly correlated with various obesity indices in Korean male adolescents. In the future, studies with larger populations from various environments should be conducted to establish generalized cutoff values of obesity indices for diagnosing obesity-related metabolic disorders in Korean adolescents.

Conflict of interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

References

- Park HW, Chung S. Body composition and obesity in Korean adolescents and its impact on diabetes mellitus. *Korean J Obes* 2013;22:137-44.
- Loomba R, Sirlin CB, Schwimmer JB, Lavine JE. Advances in pediatric nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Hepatology* 2009;50:1282-93.
- Hwang SW, Kim DH, Kim HS. Prevalence of the nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in obese children. *Korean J Pediatr* 2005;48:13-20.
- Nho HN, Kim CR, Uhm JH, Kim JT, Jin SM, Seo JY, et al. The prevalence of obesity and metabolic abnormalities in Korean pediatric population. *Korean J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 2009;12:207-14.
- Yoo J, Lee S, Kim K, Yoo S, Sung E, Yim J. Relationship between insulin resistance and serum alanine aminotransferase as a surrogate of NAFLD (nonalcoholic fatty liver disease) in obese Korean children. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract* 2008;81:321-6.
- Park HS, Han JH, Choi KM, Kim SM. Relation between elevated serum alanine aminotransferase and metabolic syndrome in Korean adolescents. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2005;82:1046-51.
- Schwimmer JB, Dunn W, Norman GJ, Pardee PE, Middleton MS, Kerkar N, et al. SAFETY study: alanine aminotransferase cutoff values are set too high for reliable detection of pediatric chronic liver disease. *Gastroenterology* 2010;138:1357-64. 1364.e1-2.
- Ministry of Health & Welfare; Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Korea Health Statistics 2010: The fifth Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES V-5). Cheongwon: Ministry of Health & Welfare, Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011.
- Eknoyan G. Adolphe Quetelet (1796-1874): the average man and indices of obesity. *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 2008;23:47-51.
- Wallace TM, Levy JC, Matthews DR. Use and abuse of HOMA modeling. *Diabetes Care* 2004;27:1487-95.
- Burns CJ, Boswell JM, Olsen GW. Liver enzyme activity and body mass index. *J Occup Environ Med* 1996;38:1248-52.
- Robinson D, Whitehead TP. Effect of body mass and other factors on serum liver enzyme levels in men attending for well population screening. *Ann Clin Biochem* 1989;26(Pt 5):393-400.
- Liu Q, Bengmark S, Qu S. The role of hepatic fat accumulation in pathogenesis of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). *Lipids Health Dis* 2010;9:42.
- Leamy AK, Egnatchik RA, Young JD. Molecular mechanisms and the role of saturated fatty acids in the progression of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *Prog Lipid Res* 2013;52:165-74.
- Ibrahim MM. Subcutaneous and visceral adipose tissue: structural and functional differences. *Obes Rev* 2010;11:11-8.
- Festi D, Colecchia A, Sacco T, Bondi M, Roda E, Marchesini G. Hepatic steatosis in obese patients: clinical aspects and prognostic significance. *Obes Rev* 2004;5:27-42.
- Sweeting HN. Measurement and definitions of obesity in childhood and adolescence: a field guide for the uninitiated. *Nutr J* 2007;6:32.
- Brann LS. Classifying preadolescent boys based on their weight status and percent body fat produces different groups. *J Am Diet Assoc* 2008;108:1018-22.
- Choi JW. Association between elevated serum hepatic enzyme activity and total body fat in obese humans. *Ann Clin Lab Sci* 2003;33:257-64.
- Helba M, Binkovitz LA. Pediatric body composition analysis with dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry. *Pediatr Radiol* 2009;39:647-56.
- Perlemuter G, Naveau S, Belle-Croix F, Buffet C, Agostini H, Laro-miguière M, et al. Independent and opposite associations of trunk fat and leg fat with liver enzyme levels. *Liver Int* 2008;28:1381-8.
- Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults. Executive Summary of The Third Report of The National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, And Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol In Adults (Adult Treatment Panel III). *JAMA* 2001;285:2486-97.
- Lin YC, Chang PF, Yeh SJ, Liu K, Chen HC. Risk factors for liver steatosis in obese children and adolescents. *Pediatr Neonatol* 2010; 51:149-54.
- Monteiro PA, Antunes Bde M, Silveira LS, Christofaro DG, Fernandes RA, Freitas Junior IF. Body composition variables as predictors of NAFLD by ultrasound in obese children and adolescents. *BMC Pediatr* 2014;14:25.
- Schneider HJ, Friedrich N, Klotsche J, Pieper L, Nauck M, John U, et al. The predictive value of different measures of obesity for incident cardiovascular events and mortality. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2010;95:1777-85.
- Hsieh SD, Yoshinaga H, Muto T. Waist-to-height ratio, a simple and practical index for assessing central fat distribution and metabolic risk in Japanese men and women. *Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord* 2003;27:610-6.
- Savva SC, Tornaritis M, Savva ME, Kourides Y, Panagi A, Silikiotou N, et al. Waist circumference and waist-to-height ratio are better predictors of cardiovascular disease risk factors in children than body mass index. *Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord* 2000;24:1453-8.
- Weili Y, He B, Yao H, Dai J, Cui J, Ge D, et al. Waist-to-height ratio is an accurate and easier index for evaluating obesity in children and adolescents. *Obesity (Silver Spring)* 2007;15:748-52.
- Lee KK, Park HS, Yum KS. Cut-off values of visceral fat area and waist-to-height ratio: diagnostic criteria for obesity-related disorders in Korean children and adolescents. *Yonsei Med J* 2012;

- 53:99-105.
30. Olynyk JK, Knuiiman MW, Divitini ML, Davis TM, Beilby J, Hung J. Serum alanine aminotransferase, metabolic syndrome, and cardiovascular disease in an Australian population. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2009;104:1715-22.
 31. Aigner E, Hinz C, Steiner K, Rossmann B, Pflieger J, Hohla F, et al. Iron stores, liver transaminase levels and metabolic risk in healthy teenagers. *Eur J Clin Invest* 2010;40:155-63.
 32. Grotti Clemente AP, Molin Netto BD, Ganen Ad, Tock L, Arisa Caranti D, de Mello MT, et al. Cut-off values of visceral adiposity to predict NAFLD in Brazilian obese adolescents. *J Nutr Metab* 2013;2013:724781.
 33. Clark JM, Brancati FL, Diehl AM. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Gastroenterology* 2002;122:1649-57.
 34. Deutsch M, Mueller WH, Malina RM. Androgyny in fat patterning is associated with obesity in adolescents and young adults. *Ann Hum Biol* 1985;12:275-86.