

Propositions associated with the thesis:

## **Fatty liver disease in the general population**

Redefining, early detection and disease management

1. The use of metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) compared to non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) improves detection of patients at risk of advanced liver disease. *This thesis*
2. Screening for either fatty liver disease or liver fibrosis is unlikely to benefit elderly individuals. *This thesis*
3. The FIB-4 index should not be used to screen for advanced liver disease in the general population. *This thesis*
4. Individuals with high liver stiffness in the absence of steatosis might be better referred to a cardiologist than to a hepatologist. *This thesis*
5. Adequate prescription of statins may effectively reduce the disease burden of fatty liver disease. *This thesis*
6. When pharmaceutical treatment becomes available, programmes aimed at modifying lifestyle risk factors will continue to be a core element of NAFLD disease management. *Jeffrey V. Lazarus et al., Nature 2022*
7. There is no consensus on how to obtain consensus. *Yasser Fouad et al., Liver International 2022*
8. The NAFLD epidemic parallels the acceleration in the climate crisis, and this is not entirely coincidental. *Mhairi C. Donnelly et al., Journal of Hepatology 2022*
9. Health is made at home, hospitals are made for repairs. *E. Nigel R. Crisp, 2022*
10. All models are wrong, but some are useful. *George E.P. Box, 1987*
11. Do what is right, love mercy, walk humbly. *Micah, ±700 BC*