Scientific Committee

The PanNASH initiative Committee includes global medical professionals who are experts in various NASH-related fields, along with experts focused on promoting a better understanding of the pathophysiological mechanisms involved in NASH.





Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) is a common and progressive chronic liver disease that is a more severe subtype of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD).

Why should I be interested in NASH?

NASH is a multisystem disease therefore requiring a multidisciplinary approach to managing patients with NASH.







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*Any 3 of the following: impaired fasting glucose, raised triglyceride level, low HDL, increased waist circumference, high blood pressure.

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Communicate the latest scientific and medical information about NASH as a multisystem disease in order to improve our understanding of the disease and deliver better patients' management.



Components of NASH

Metabolic

NASH is the liver manifestation of metabolic syndrome, and is frequently associated with :





and CV events 0.0



Insulin resistance



Chronic kidney disease

Steatosis

NASH is characterized by an excessive lipid accumulation in the liver, known as steatosis: a metabolic dysfunction that occurs when the liver cells import more fatty acids than they can metabolize, leading to ectopic lipid accumulation, or the creation of fat.

Inflammation and cell death

In addition to steatosis, chronic inflammation and chronic injury (cell death) occur, driving progressive fibrosis.



Fibrosis

Inflammation and chronic and continuous cell injury will lead to progressive fibrosis (scarring) in the liver.

The most advanced stage of fibrosis, cirrhosis, is characterized by architectural changes of the liver and will lead to progressive loss of liver function, with clinical manifestations of liver decompensation.



Targeting all PPAR isoforms could have a beneficial effect on the entire spectrum of NASH disease biology

