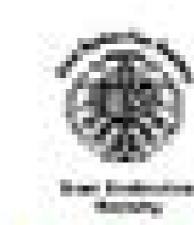




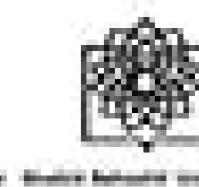
Investigating the impact of substituting clarified butter or ghee with canola oil on liver steatosis and enzymes, fasting blood glucose, and insulin resistance in individuals suffering from non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

Fatemeh Maleki Sedgi, Mohammadreza Mohammad Hosseiniazar, Mohammad Alizadeh \*\*













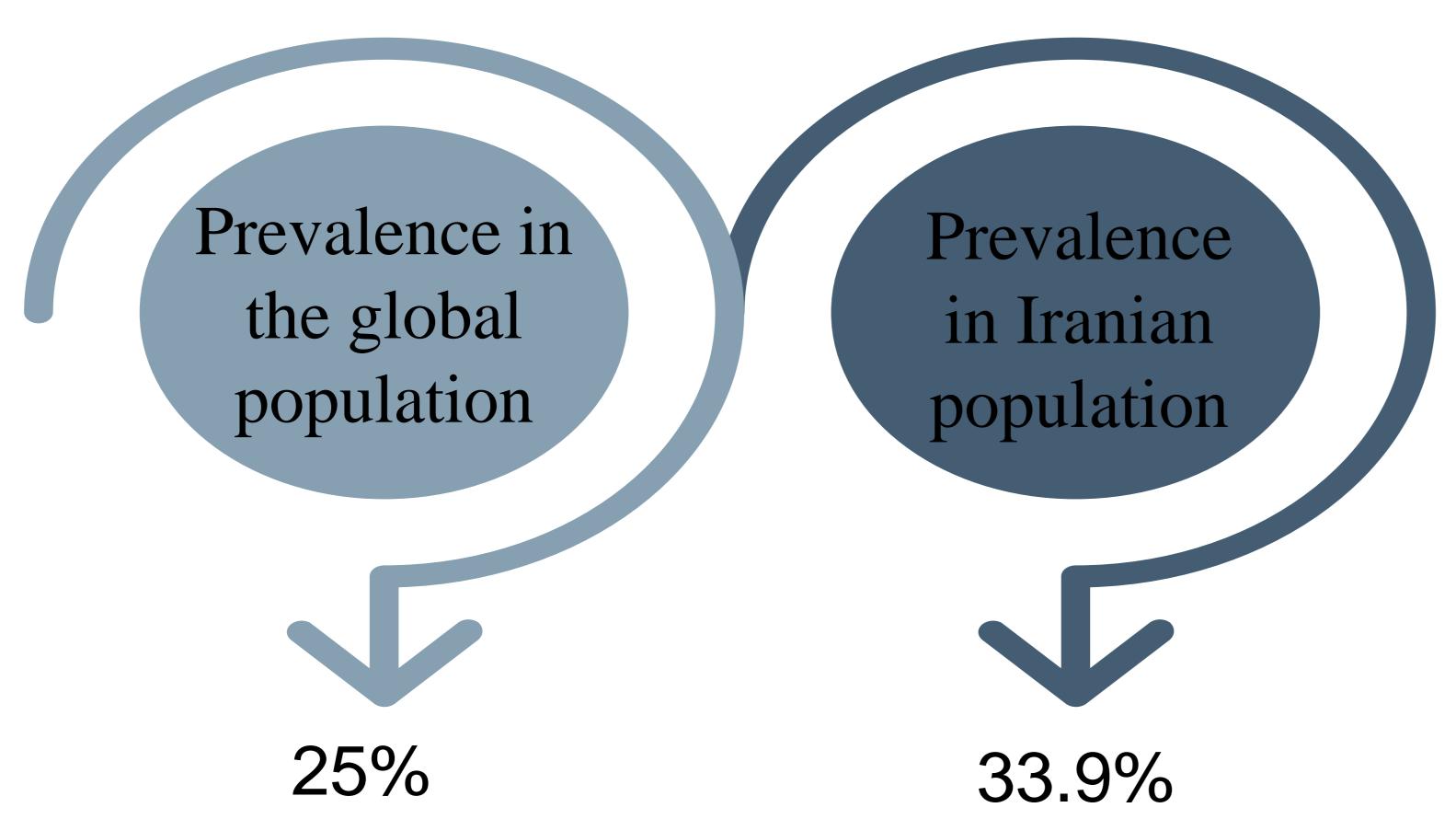


## ENDOCRINE DISORDERS

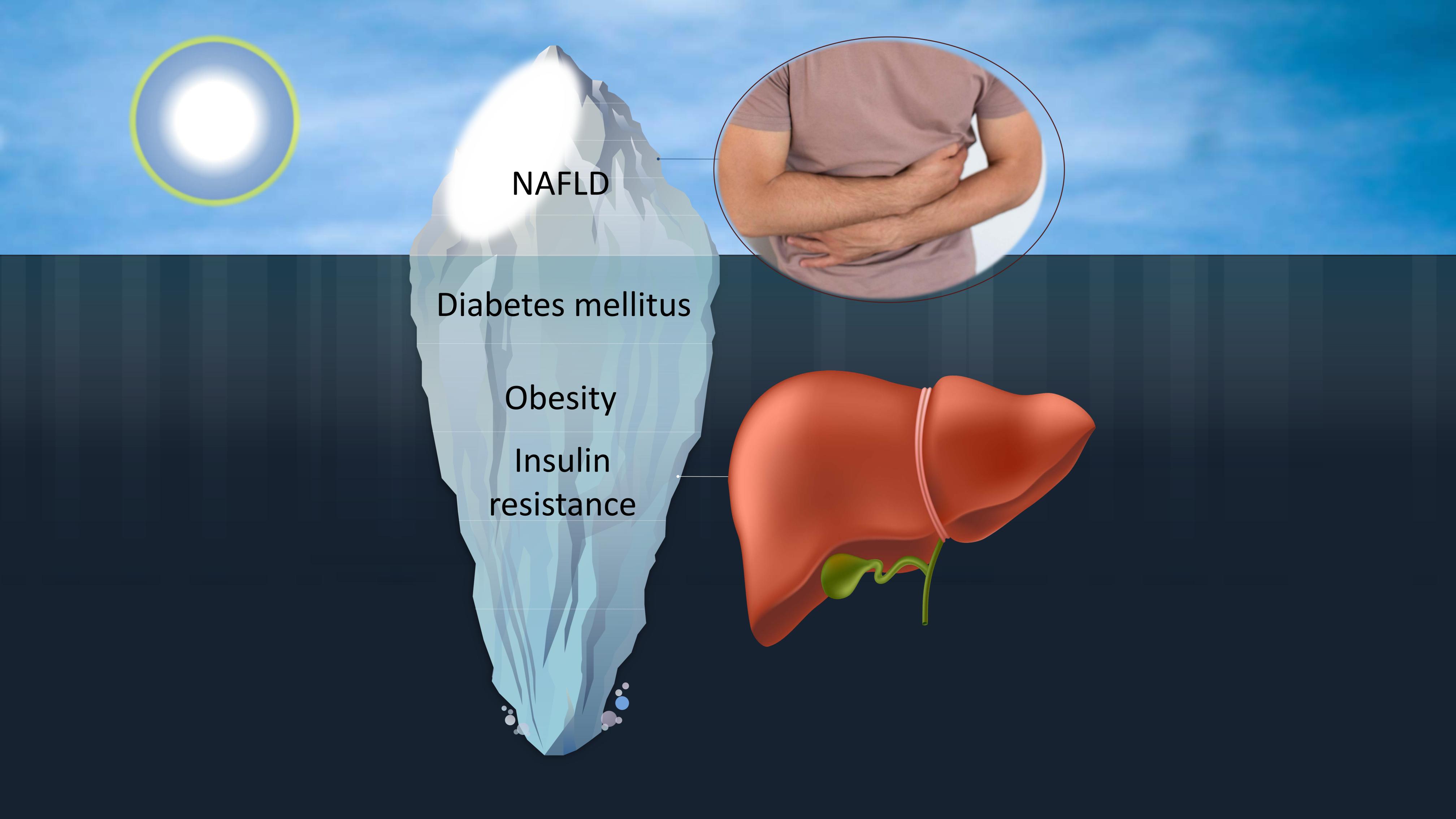
22" - 24th November 2023

- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease:
- A clinical diagnosis
- ✓ at least 5% liver steatosis

✓ probably presents with elevated liver enzymes



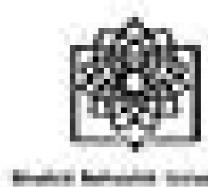










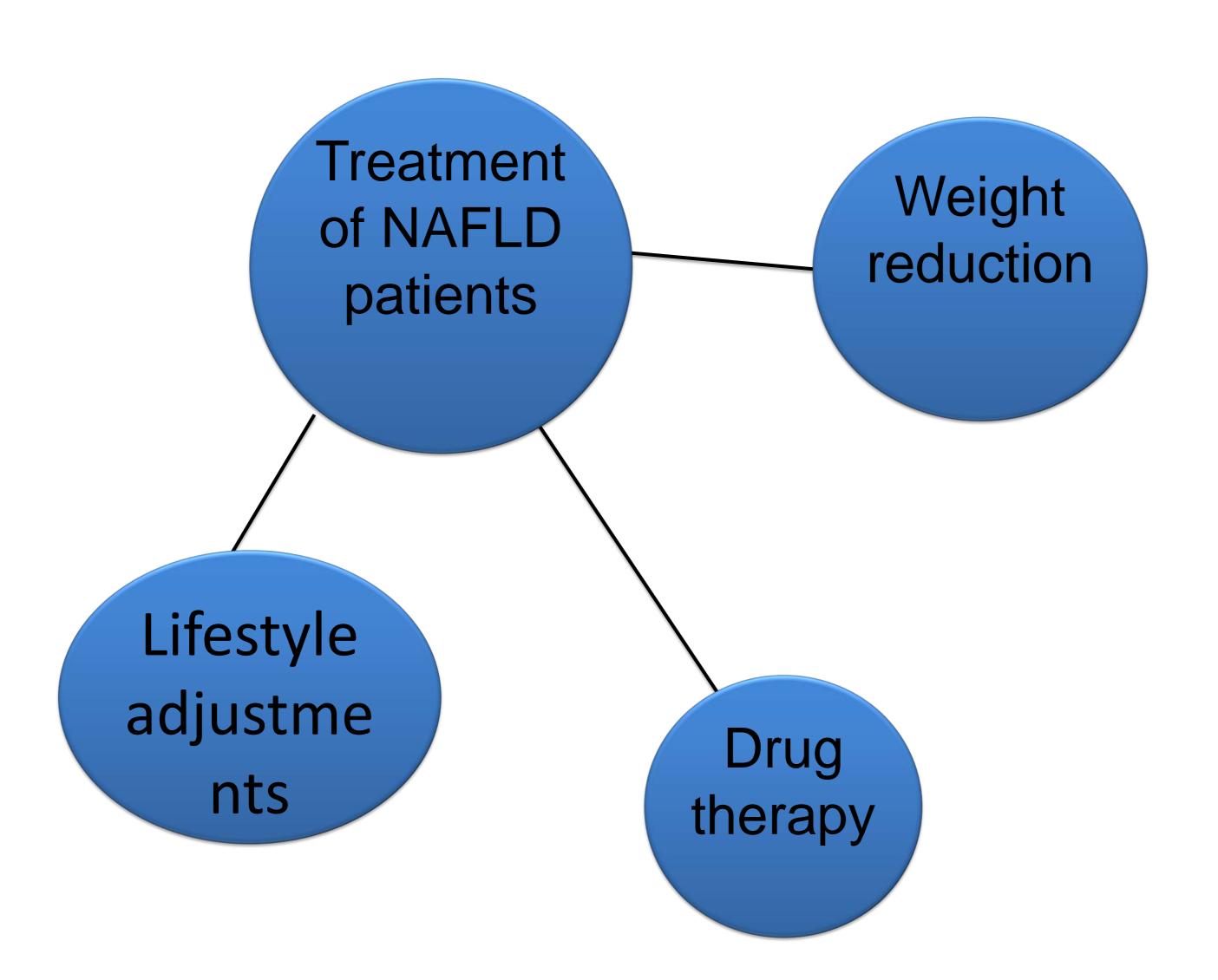


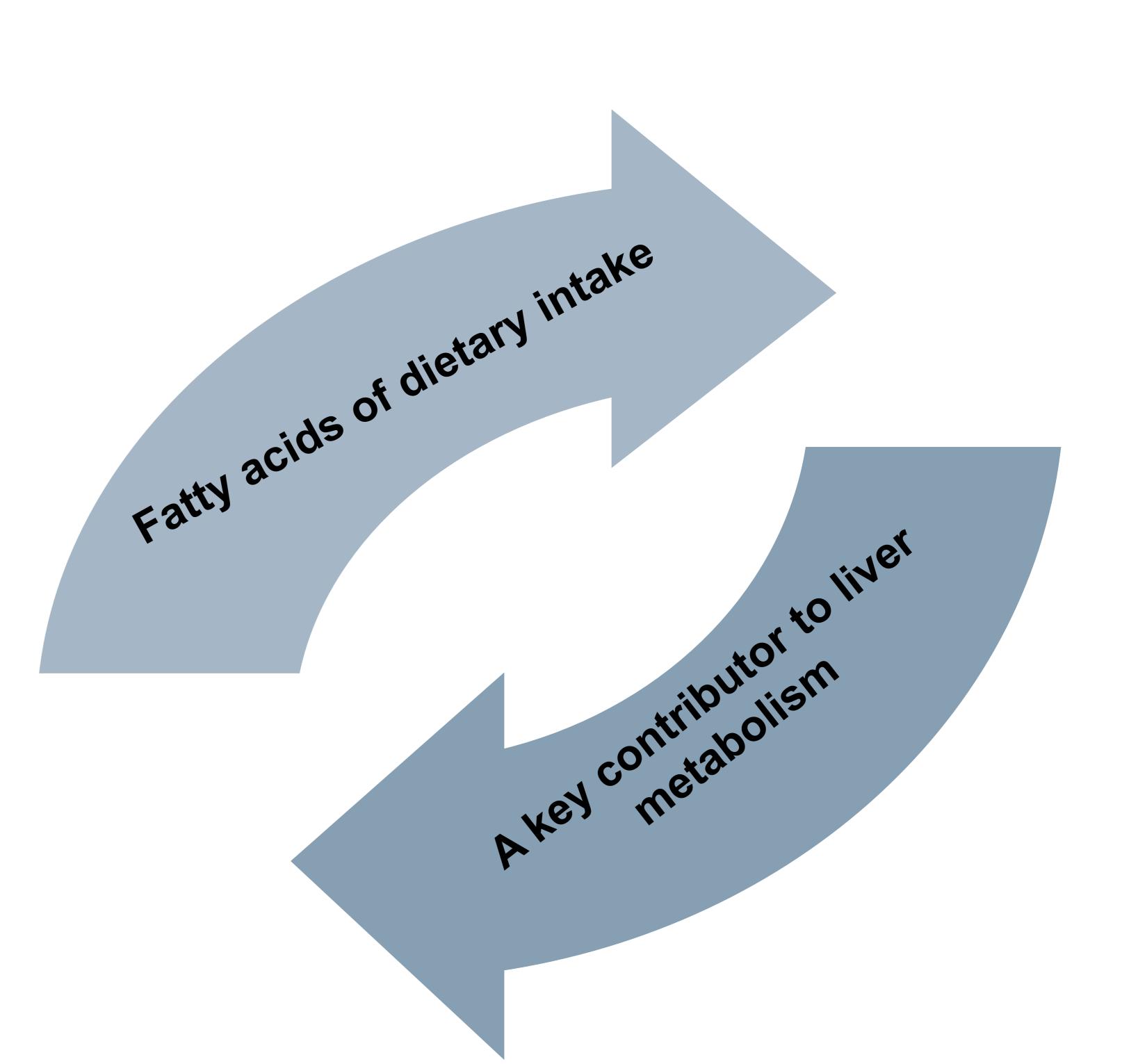




### **ENDOCRINE DISORDERS**

22"d - 24"h November 2023

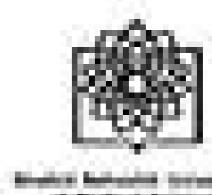












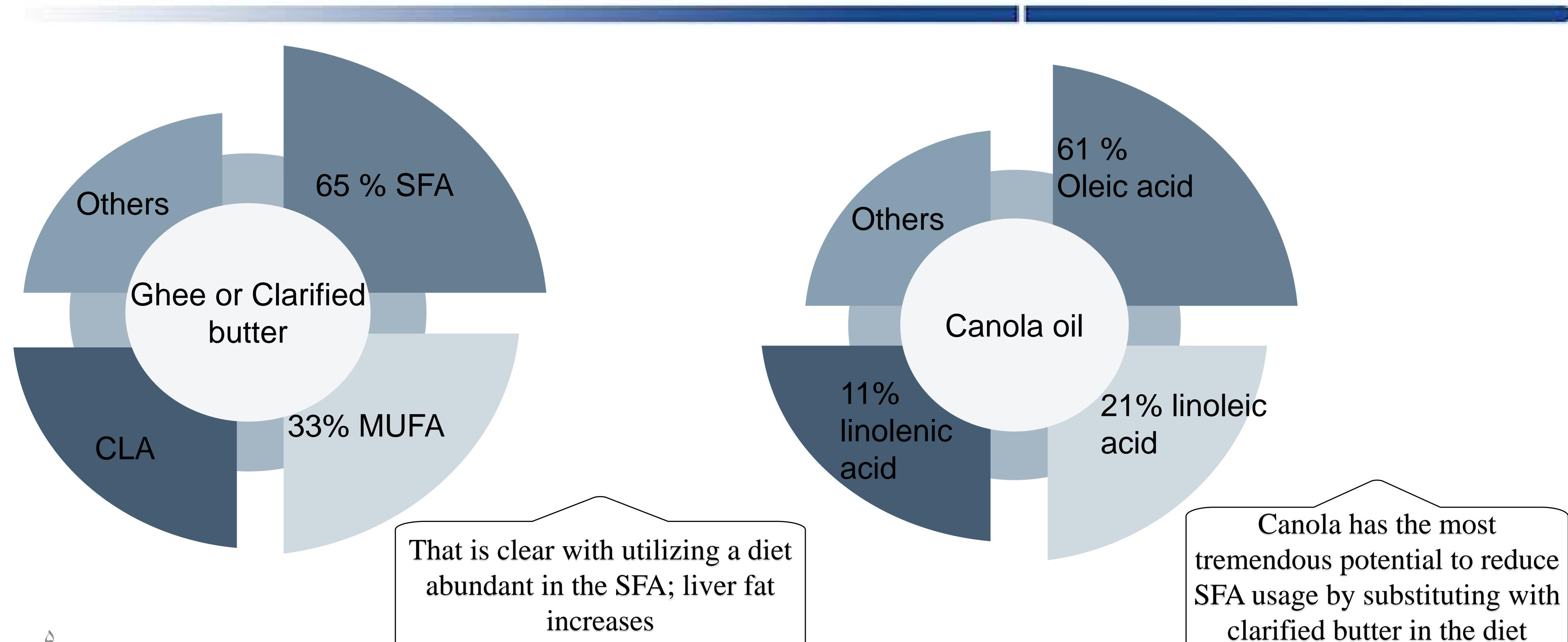




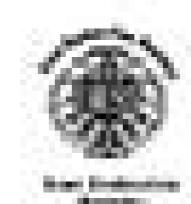


## **ENDOCRINE DISORDERS**

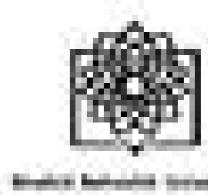
22"d - 24th November 2023









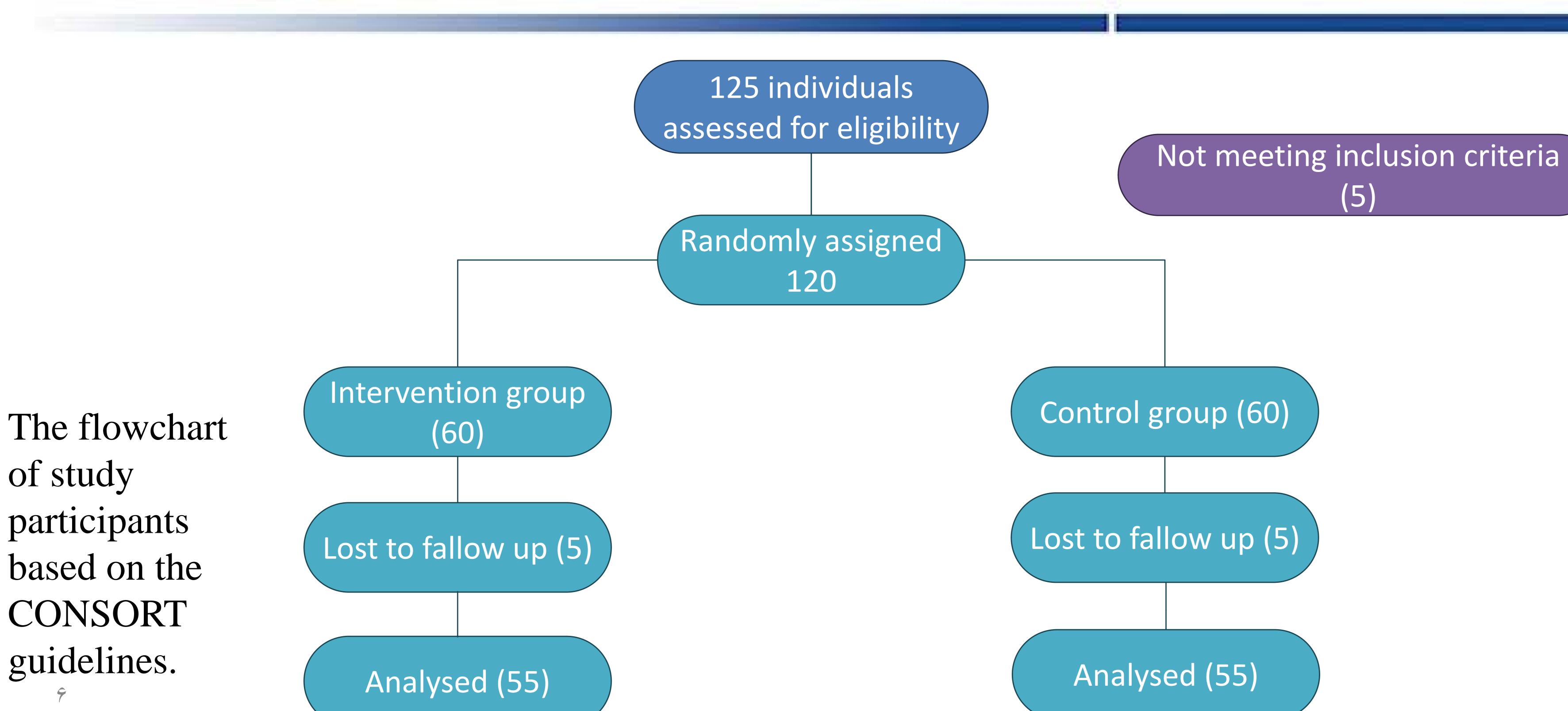






## **ENDOCRINE DISORDERS**

22"d - 24th November 2023



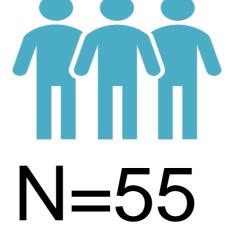




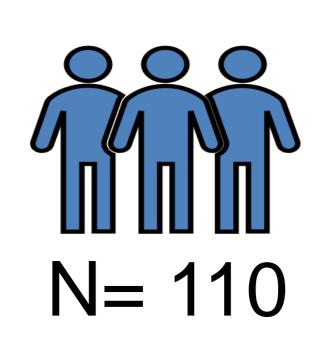
Block randomization

12 weeks of intervention

End of the study



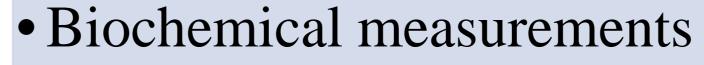
#### Consumed canola oil instead of ghee





Control

Before and end of the study



- Anthropometric measurements
- Liver ultrasonography

Before and each month

- 3-day 24-hour recalls
- (MET) questionnaire

Who were consuming 3 to 8 servings of ghee daily.
 Satisfied the eligibility criteria and consented to take part.



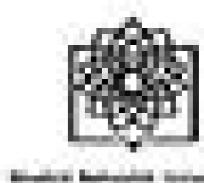
Continued ghee consumption

Participants of the pair of groups were asked to pursue the guidelines provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for Iranian.







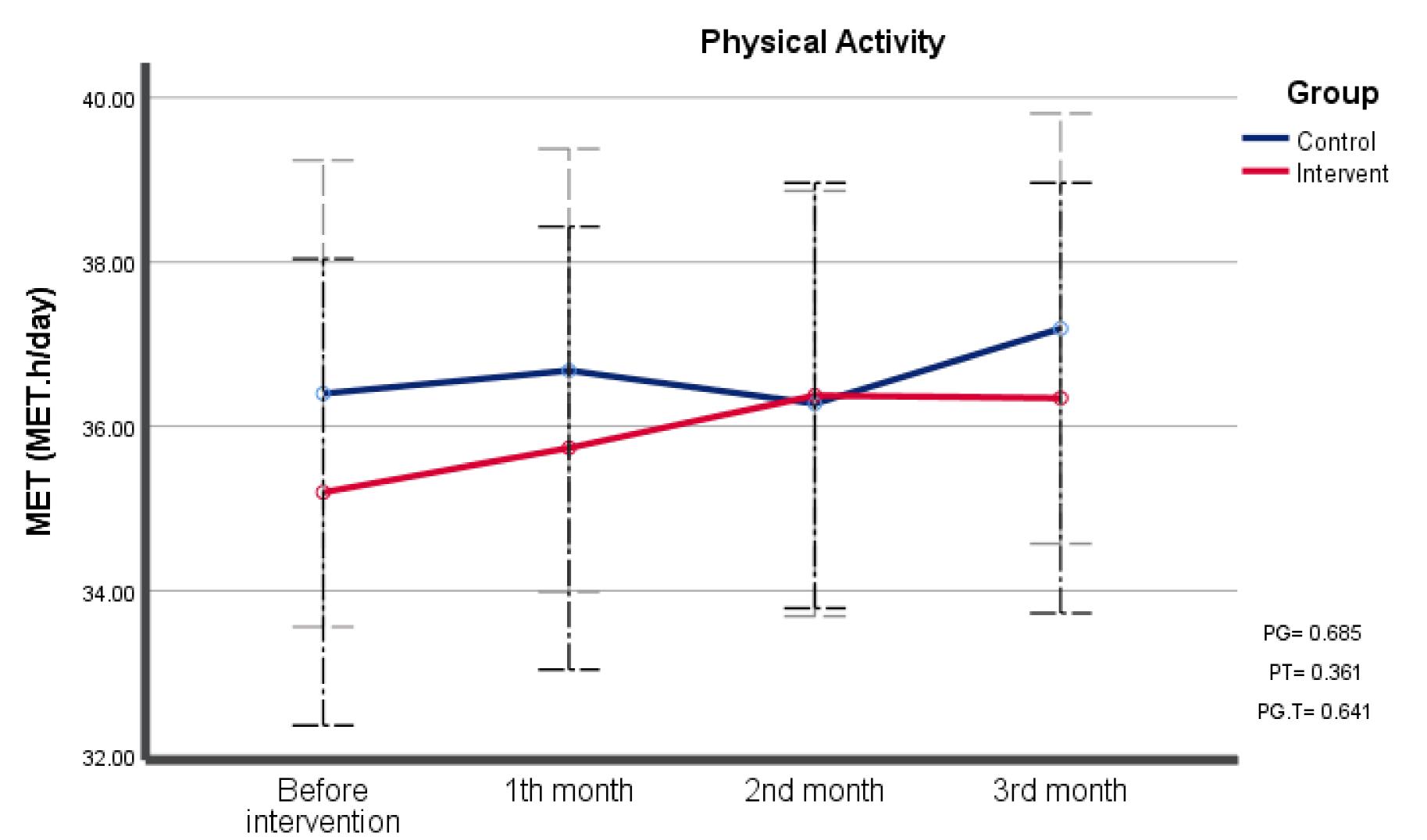




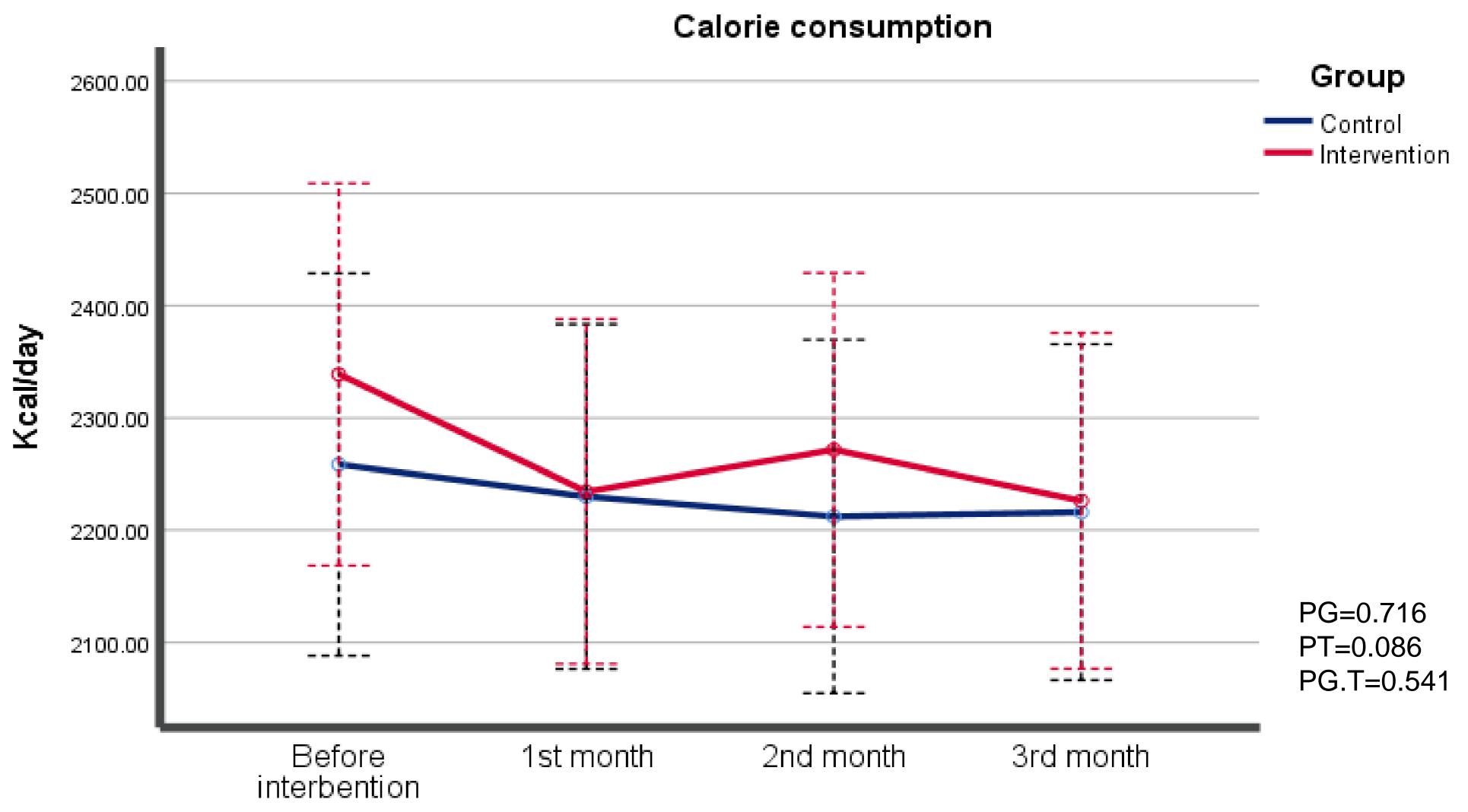


#### **ENDOCRINE DISORDERS**

22"d - 24"h November 2023



Time



Time





# >Liver enzymes

Variable

Changes in Intervention g.

Changes in Control g.

P value (independent sample T-test)

P value (adjusted for baseline value of the outcome)

ALT

$$-14.4 \pm 25$$

$$-4.2 \pm 17.2$$

AST

$$-7.4 \pm 9.9$$

$$-4.13 \pm 10.8$$

GGT

$$-1.8 \pm 8.3$$

$$1.2 \pm 5.2$$

ALP

$$6.2 \pm 27.9$$

$$-10.21 \pm 33.7$$





## >Glycemic variables

Variable

Changes in Intervention g.

Changes in Control g.

P value (independent sample T-test)

P value (adjusted for baseline value of the outcome)

FBS

$$-7.5 \pm 7.7$$

 $2.8 \pm 7.5$ 

< 0.001

< 0.001

INSULIN

$$-3.05 \pm 7.1$$

 $4.9 \pm 4.1$ 

< 0.001

< 0.001

HOMA-IR

$$-0.9 \pm 1.9$$

 $1.3 \pm 1.2$ 

< 0.001

< 0.001

QUICKI

$$0.01 \pm 0.03$$

 $-0.02 \pm 0.03$ 

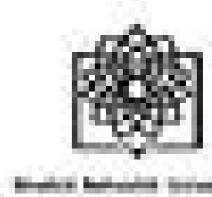
< 0.001

< 0.001













## **ENDOCRINE DISORDERS**

22"d - 24th November 2023

# >Anthropometric measurements

Variable

Changes in Intervention g.

Changes in Control g.

P value (independent sample T-test)

P value (adjusted for baseline value of the outcome)

Weight

$$-4.3 \pm 3.4$$

 $0.004 \pm 3.1$ 

< 0.001

< 0.001

BMI

$$-0.04 \pm 0.04$$

 $-0.003 \pm 0.03$ 

< 0.001

< 0.001

WC

$$-5.6 \pm 4.6$$

 $-0.25 \pm 3.9$ 

< 0.001

< 0.001

WHtR

$$-0.04 \pm 0.09$$

 $-0.003 \pm 0.03$ 

< 0.001

< 0.001

11





## Liver steatosis grade

Change Group

P (Chi-square)

P (adjusting for mean change in weight and baseline value of outcome)

Intervention

Reduction in grade: 46 (41.81)

< 0.001

< 0.001

Deterioration:

0(0)

Control

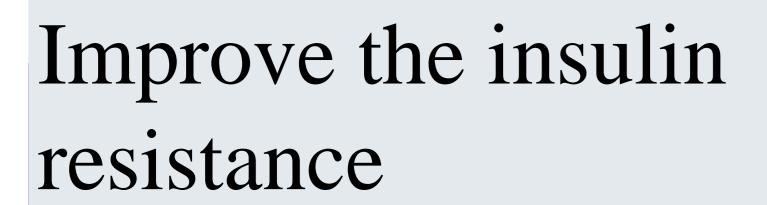
Reduction in grade: 15 (13.63)

Deterioration:

2 (1.81)







Sinapine, as a prebiotic agent of rapeseed oil insulin resistance and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

# Improve the obesity, and NAFLD

Sinapine modulate the composition of the intestinal microflora short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs) NAFLD

Improve the obesity

1) Canola oil secretion of cholecystokinin
2) PUFA modulating the gene expression oxidation in adipose tissue, liver, and other organs fat storage weight loss





In conclusion: Replacing ghee with canola oil improved NAFLD symptoms and Obesity and also could potentially benefit metabolic disorders.





# Thank you for your attention

Do you have any question?

