



## William Nseir

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### BIOGRAPHY

William Nseir, MD is a specialist in internal medicine and infectious diseases. He is also the director of internal medicine and consultant in infectious diseases at the Baruch Padeh Medical Center, Poryia, Israel and faculty of medicine in Galilee, Bar-Ilan University, Israel. Over the last ten years, he has focused on scientific interest on the topics related to the relationship between bacterial infections and non-alcoholic liver disease including the metabolic syndrome. His main research interest is to explore the relationship between the components of metabolic syndrome including fatty liver and bacterial infections. He has published several studies regarding the relationship between obesity / NAFLD and *Clostridium difficile* infection, recurrent urinary tract infections, community-acquired pneumonia, and other recurrent bacterial infections.

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### NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE AND BACTERIAL INFECTIONS

Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is a common chronic and serious form of chronic liver disease worldwide. NAFLD represents a spectrum of chronic liver diseases that range from simple steatosis to non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma. Awareness for NAFLD as a multisystemic disease with hepatic and extrahepatic involvement has increased. Major risk factors of NAFLD includes obesity and type 2 diabetes mellitus which are associated with infections. Therefore, NAFLD is considered a component of metabolic syndrome. NAFLD is independently associated with increased risk of cardiovascular diseases, type 2 diabetes mellitus, chronic kidney disease, malignancy, and bacterial infections. Recently, it was shown that NAFLD is associated independently with bacterial infections such as: *Helicobacter pylori* cellulitis, urinary tract infections and pneumonia. In a large retrospective study it was reported that NAFLD was associated with community-acquired pneumonia and with 30-day all-cause mortality. Moreover, this association was more significant in patients with advanced hepatic fibrosis.