# Pathophysiology of Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease
## *Endocrinal Profile and Metabolic Pathways*

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**Abstract**

Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is now recognized as a common form of chronic liver disease, often associated with the triad of obesity, type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), and dyslipidemia. As the triad essentially characterizes metabolic syndrome, NAFLD may be considered as its hepatic manifestation. Indeed, NAFLD includes spectrum of liver lesions that may represent the hepatic component of metabolic syndrome. Likewise, insulin resistance which constitutes the pathogenic key in metabolic syndrome, also plays a major contributing role in the pathogenesis of NAFLD (1). Although insulin resistance is recognized as one of the major mechanisms involved in disease prevalence and progression, several issues concerned with the pathophysiology of NAFLD remain to be resolved definitively.