ABNORMAL LIVER TEST



What is ALT?

ALT stands for<u>alanine transfernase (AL-</u> <u>A-NINE TRANS-FA-RAISE)</u>. It is a substance found in the liver that can be measured with bloodwork

Why are we worried?

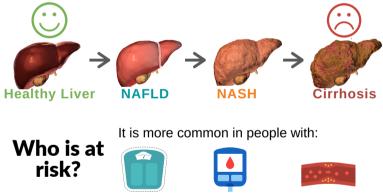
measured with bloodwork. When liver cells are damaged, they release ALT into the blood, causing higher ALT values on your liver test. This can be a sign of unhealthy fat on the liver, called NAFLD.

What is NAFLD?

Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

NAFLD is a condition where there is excess fat in the liver, not caused by alcohol. It can cause few or no symptoms, but can be a <u>warning sign to more</u> <u>serious liver damage.</u>

NAFLD increases your risk for <u>NASH or non-alcoholic</u> <u>steatohepatitis (STEE-AH-TOE-HEP-AH-TIGH-TIS)</u>, a more serious condition in which fat builds up in the liver with inflammation. This can then lead to permanent liver damage, such as <u>cirrhosis (SIR-RO-SIS)</u>.



Diabetes

High cholesterol

Goals to achieve for next visit:

Obesity

• We recommend that you return in	for follow up with
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• We recommend that you return in _____ for follow up wit your child's pediatrician.

NAFLD is reversible. It is important to decrease fat in the liver to lower the chance for serious liver disease in the future.

What is the treatment?

Weight loss and lifestyle modifications, can lead to less fat in the liver. This will lower the risk for permanent liver damage in the future.

There are currently no medicines to treat NAFLD, but exercise, healthy eating, and weight control do help.

Below are some <u>exercise and nutrition</u> <u>recommendations</u> to help you and your clinician create a management plan for you to follow.

Exercise recommendations

At least **60 min** or more of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity daily, such as:

Vigorous activity leads to the greatest reduction in liver fat.

These are activities that get your heart pumping and breathing fast, such as: Running Jumping rope Soccer Biking



Activity that strengthens muscles.

These are activities with weight resistance, such as: Push-ups Sit-ups Climbing Weight lifting



Conduct a talk test to measure your physical activity intensity. With vigorous intensity, you will not be able to say more than a few words without pausing for a rest.

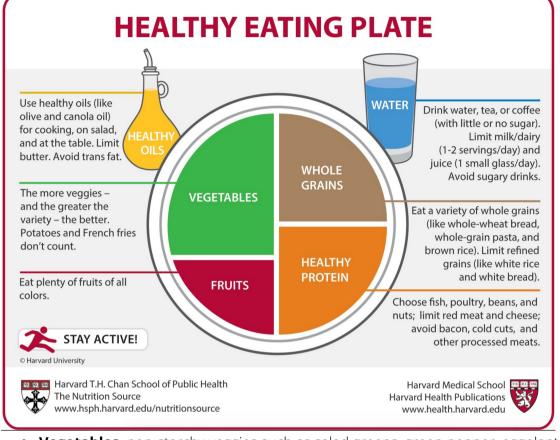
Nutrition recommendations

(see back side of handout)

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Nutrition recommendations



Go for it! Eat these whenever possible

- Vegetables: non-starchy veggies such as salad greens, green pepper, eggplant, onion, garlic, cauliflower, cabbage, carrots, broccoli, green beans, collard greens, okra, spinach, etc.
 Preteine: lagumas, beaps, puts, shiskness, laptils, fish, lagamasts (shiskness, turket), tofut
- **Proteins**: legumes, beans, nuts, chickpeas, lentils, fish, lean meats (chicken, turkey), tofu, eggs
- Grains: brown rice, steel-cut or rolled oatmeal, high-fiber bran cereal, bulgar, barley, quinoa
- **Fruits**: Fresh fruit such as apples, oranges, grapefruit, cherries, apricot, plum, etc.
- Beverages: water, unsweetened non-dairy milks, low fat dairy

Slow down! These foods can be enjoyed occasionally.

- Vegetables: yams, corn, starchy veggies, like boiled potatoes
- Proteins: red meat, cheese
- Grains: pita bread, rye bread, couscous
- Fruits: dried fruits such as raisins, fruits packed in light syrup
- Beverages: 100% fruit juice, flavored water, Crystal Light, full fat milk

STOP and think! Limit these foods if possible

- **Proteins:** fried or processed meats
- Grains: white rice, white bread, cereals added sugar, oatmeal with added sugar, pasta
- Beverages: juices (not 100% fruit juice), soda, sports drinks, sweetened tea
- Other: donuts, waffles/pancakes, bagels, packaged crackers, french fries