**Name of Journal: *World Journal of Hepatology***

**ESPS Manuscript NO: 20749**

**Manuscript Type: Original article**

***Retrospective Cohort Study***

**Development of risky varices in alcoholic cirrhosis with a well-maintained nutritional status**

Enomoto H *et al.* Nutritional status in cirrhotic patients

**Hirayuki Enomoto, Yoshiyuki Sakai, Yoshinori Iwata, Ryo Takata, Nobuhiro Aizawa, Naoto Ikeda, Kunihiro Hasegawa, Chikage Nakano, Takashi Nishimura, Kazunori Yoh, Akio Ishii, Tomoyuki Takashima, Hiroki Nishikawa, Hiroko Iijima, Shuhei Nishiguchi**

**Hirayuki Enomoto, Yoshiyuki Sakai, Yoshinori Iwata, Ryo Takata, Nobuhiro Aizawa, Naoto Ikeda, Kunihiro Hasegawa, Chikage Nakano, Takashi Nishimura, Kazunori Yoh, Akio Ishii, Tomoyuki Takashima, Hiroki Nishikawa, Hiroko Iijima, Shuhei Nishiguchi,** Division of Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Disease, Department of Internal Medicine, Hyogo College of Medicine, Hyogo 663-8501, Japan

**Author contributions:** All authors participated in the studies; Enomoto H and Sakai Y wrote and edited the manuscript; all authors were involved in the manuscript revision and approved the final version of the manuscript.

**Institutional review board statement:** The study was reviewed and approved by Hyogo College of Medicine ethics committee.

**Informed consent statement:** Written informed consent about personal and medical data collection was obtained from all patients.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** None of the authors have conflicts of interest to declare.

**Data sharing statement:** No additional data are available.

**Open-Access:** This article is an open-access article which was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

**Correspondence to: Hirayuki Enomoto, MD, PhD**, Division of Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Disease, Department of Internal Medicine, Hyogo College of Medicine, 1-1 Mukogawacho, Nishinomiya, Hyogo 663-8501, Japan. enomoto@hyo-med.ac.jp

**Telephone:** +81-798-456472

**Fax:** +81-798-456474

**Received:** June 19, 2015

**Peer-review started:** June 20, 2015

**First decision:** July 27, 2015

**Revised:** August 5, 2015

**Accepted:** September 7, 2015

**Article in press:**

**Published online:**

**Abstract**

**AIM:** To compare the nutritional status between alcoholic compensated cirrhotic patients and hepatitis C virus (HCV)-related cirrhotic patients with portal hypertension.

**METHODS:** A total of 21 patients with compensated cirrhosis (14 with HCV-related cirrhosis and seven with alcoholic cirrhosis) who had risky esophageal varices were investigated. In addition to physical variables, including the body mass index, triceps skinfold thickness, and arm-muscle circumference, the nutritional status was also assessed using the levels of pre-albumin (pre-ALB), retinol-binding protein (RBP) and non-protein respiratory quotient (NPRQ) measured with an indirect calorimeter.

**RESULTS:** A general assessment for the nutritional status with physical examinations did not show a significant difference between HCV-related cirrhosis and alcoholic cirrhosis. However, the levels of pre-ALB and RBP in alcoholic compensated cirrhotic patients were significantly higher than those in HCV-related compensated cirrhotic patients. In addition, the frequency of having a normal nutritional status (NPRQ ≥ 0.85 and ALB value > 3.5 g/dL) in alcoholic compensated cirrhotic patients was significantly higher than that in HCV-related compensated cirrhotic patients.

**CONCLUSION:** According to our small scale study, alcoholic compensated cirrhotic patients can develop severe portal hypertension even with a relatively well-maintained liver function and nutritional status compared with HCV-related cirrhosis.

**Key words:** Alcoholic liver cirrhosis; Hepatitis C virus; Rapid-turnover proteins; Non-protein respiratory quotient; Albumin; Nutritional status; Esophageal varices; Portal hypertension

**© The Author(s) 2015.** Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

**Core tips:** We compared the nutritional status between alcoholic compensated cirrhotic patients and hepatitis C virus (HCV)-related cirrhotic compensated patients. The levels of rapid-turnover proteins in alcoholic compensated cirrhotic patients were significantly higher than those in HCV-related compensated cirrhotic patients. When the nutritional status was determined using the albumin level and non-protein respiratory quotient, the frequency of having a normal nutritional status in alcoholic compensated cirrhotic patients was significantly higher than that in HCV-related compensated cirrhotic patients. These findings suggest that alcoholic compensated cirrhotic patients can develop severe portal hypertension even with a relatively well-maintained liver function and nutritional status.

Enomoto H, Sakai Y, Iwata Y, Takata R, Aizawa N, Ikeda N, Hasegawa K, Nakano C, Nishimura T, Yoh K, Ishii A, Takashima T, Nishikawa H, Iijima H, Nishiguchi S. Development of risky varices in alcoholic cirrhosis with a well-maintained nutritional status. *World J Hepatol* 2015; In press

**INTRODUCTION**

Chronic liver diseases (CLDs), such as hepatitis virus-related liver diseases and alcoholic liver disease (ALD), cause liver fibrosis and portal hypertension, and the development of gastroesophageal varices is a major complication in patients with advanced liver diseases[1,2]. However, ALD is suggested to have several specific mechanisms which vary from viral hepatitis-related liver diseases and contribute to the progression of liver fibrosis[3,4]. In addition, alcohol intake increases the portal vein pressure by several causes which are independent of the progression of liver fibrosis[5]. For instance, the enlargement of hepatocytes with ballooning was reported to mechanically compress the sinusoid and contribute to increased pressure of the portal vein[6-8]. Therefore, the severity of portal hypertension in alcoholic liver cirrhosis tends to be more remarkable than that in hepatitis virus-related cirrhosis, and patients with alcoholic liver cirrhosis are suggested to develop large varices even with a relatively well-maintained liver function and general clinical conditions[9-11].

Protein energy malnutrition is a major complication of cirrhotic patients, and the presence of energy malnutrition is determined by a low non-protein respiratory quotient (NPRQ) level (< 0.85) which is measured with an indirect calorimeter, and the presence of protein malnutrition was determined by a low level of serological albumin (ALB) (≤ 3.5g/dL)[12]. Although many cirrhotic patients have nutritional problems, the differences in the nutritional status between alcoholic cirrhotic patients and hepatitis virus-related cirrhotic patients have not yet been investigated in detail.

We previously evaluated cirrhotic patients with high-risk varices and reported the importance of nutritional supporting therapy during the endoscopic treatment for gastroesophageal varices[13]. We herein performed a sub-analysis and investigated clinical variables regarding the nutritional status in compensated cirrhotic patients (Child-Pugh class A) who have portal hypertension and compared those with alcoholic cirrhosis and hepatitis C virus (HCV)-related cirrhosis.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Of the patients enrolled in our previous study[13] (Clinical Trial Registration: UMIN000001534, https://upload.umin.ac.jp/), a total of 21 patients with compensated cirrhosis (14 with HCV-related cirrhosis and seven with alcoholic cirrhosis with Child-Pugh class A), who were admitted to our department for the treatment of esophageal varices with a high bleeding risk, were analyzed in the present study. Liver cirrhosis as the cause of portal hypertension was diagnosed according to the clinical findings, such as the laboratory data, ultrasonographic findings and endoscopic findings. The characteristics of the study population are summarized in Table 1. All clinical values were obtained on the day of the first-time endoscopic treatment for esophageal varices during hospitalization. The following physical variables were used to evaluate the nutritional status of the patients: body mass index (BMI), triceps skinfold thickness (%TSF), and arm-muscle circumference (%AMC). In addition to routine blood tests, pre-albumin (pre-ALB) and retinol-binding protein (RBP) levels were also measured as indicators which correlate the liver synthesis capacity and nutritional status.

The parameters measured by indirect calorimetry were carbon dioxide production per minute and oxygen consumption per minute[12]. The total urinary excretion of nitrogen was measured according to the methods previously reported[14]. According to the study by Tajika *et al*[12], the presence of energy malnutrition and protein malnutrition was determined as a low NPRQ level (< 0.85) and a low ALB level (≤ 3.5g/dL), respectively. All clinical data were obtained under the fasting condition. The study was reviewed and approved by Hyogo College of Medicine ethics committee (Approval No. 650). Written informed consent about personal and medical data collection was obtained from all patients.

***Statistical analysis***

The data between two groups were compared using Student’s *t*-test (normally distributed data) or the Mann-Whitney *U* test (non-normally distributed data). The frequency of having a normal nutritional status between alcoholic compensated cirrhotic patients and HCV-related compensated cirrhotic patients were analyzed using the chi-square test. A value of *P* < 0.05 was considered to be significant.

**RESULTS**

***Comparison of the clinical data between patients with alcoholic compensated cirrhosis and HCV-related compensated cirrhosis***

First, we compared the clinical variables between patients with alcoholic compensated cirrhosis and HCV-related compensated cirrhosis. Since all enrolled patients had a well-maintained liver function (Child-Pugh A), most of the common clinical variables (except for GGT), including PT percentage, total bilirubin level, ALB level and platelet count, did not differ between the two groups (Table 2). In addition, the general assessment for nutritional status with physical examinations, such as %AMC and %TSF, did not show any significant differences between the two groups. However, when we compared the levels of pre-ALB and RBP, which are more sensitive indicators for liver synthesis capacity and nutritional status (referred to as “rapid-turnover proteins”), these protein levels were significantly higher in alcoholic compensated cirrhotic patients compared with those in HCV-related compensated cirrhotic patients, suggesting a better maintained liver condition of alcoholic compensated cirrhosis with severe portal hypertension than that of HCV-related compensated cirrhosis (Table 3).

***Nutritional status in patients with compensated cirrhosis with risky varices: comparison between alcoholic compensated cirrhosis and HCV-related compensated cirrhosis***

Using the indirect calorimetry in combination with the blood test, we determined the nutritional status of each patient in detail. The frequency of having a normal nutritional status (NPRQ ≥ 0.85 and ALB value > 3.5 g/dL) in patients with alcoholic compensated cirrhosis (5/7: 71.4%) was significantly higher than that in patients with HCV-related compensated cirrhosis (2/14: 14.2%) (Figure 1). These findings suggest that patients with alcoholic cirrhosis can develop severe portal hypertension even with a relatively well- maintained liver function and nutritional status when compared to patients with HCV-related cirrhosis.

**DISCUSSION**

ALD leads to an increased intrahepatic and portal pressure and portal hypertension depending on several conditions which vary from hepatitis virus-related CLDs, such as compression of the hepatic sinusoid by enlarged hepatocytes in the form of ballooning[6-8]. In addition, perivenular fibrosis, one of histological characteristics of ALD, is also suggested to contribute to the development of portal hypertension[15-17]. We herein compared several clinical parameters between Child-Pugh grade A patients with alcoholic compensated cirrhosis and those with HCV-related compensated cirrhosis. Although there were no significant differences in the general clinical variables, patients with alcoholic cirrhosis had better liver synthesis capacity and/or nutritional status. These findings suggest that alcoholic cirrhotic patients are prone to develop portal hypertension even under the condition of a well-maintained liver function and nutritional status.

In the present study, the general clinical variables including liver functional tests and physical examinations did not differ between patients with HCV-related compensated cirrhosis and alcoholic compensated cirrhosis. However, we found alcoholic compensated cirrhotic patients showed significantly higher levels of pre-ALB and RBP than HCV-related compensated cirrhotic patients (Table 2). Rapid-turnover proteins, such as pre-ALB and RBP, have shorter life-spans than ALB (pre-ALB: approximately 2 d, RBP: approximately 12 h, and ALB: approximately 3 wk). Therefore, these rapid turnover proteins are able to sensitively reflect the liver synthesis capacity and nutritional status[18-20].In addition, in HCV-related compensated cirrhotic patients, the levels of ALB and the NPRQ were decreased in 35.7% (5/14) and 78.6% (11/14) of the patients, respectively. Although we did not clarify the role of HCV-infection in the development of malnutrition, our findings suggested that patients with HCV-related cirrhosis potentially had either protein or energy malnutrition, even compensated cirrhotic patients (Child-Pugh A) who did not exhibit cirrhosis-related clinical symptoms. It has been previously reported that cirrhotic patients with either energy malnutrition (NPRQ < 0.85) or protein malnutrition (ALB value ≤ 3.5) have an unfavorable prognosis[12,21]. Recent advancements in antiviral treatment are expected to lead to a significant decrease in the frequency of HCV infection[22,23]. It would be interesting to evaluate changes in the nutritional status of patients with cirrhosis after the elimination of HCV-related compensated cirrhosis.

In Table 2, the mean value of %TSF was numerically higher in HCV-related cirrhotic patients than that in alcoholic cirrhotic patients, although a statistical significance was not found between the groups. Although physical examinations are generally accepted as a method to assess the nutritional status, measurement errors can easily occur (particularly regarding the levels of TSF and AMC)[13], and therefore we should pay careful attention to the evaluation of the physical variables.

Although the present study is a novel one that focused on the data of rapid-turnover proteins and indirect calorimetry in patients with compensated cirrhosis, there are some limitations associated with our study. First, the number of patients enrolled was small. It would therefore be important to investigate a larger number of patients in order to confirm our results. Second, indirect calorimetry cannot be routinely used in every institute. However, our study is unique in that it investigated compensated cirrhotic patients with similar clinical conditions (Child-Pugh grade A) and determined the differences in the nutritional parameters between patients with different etiologies. Further studies with a greater accumulation of patients and readily available tools for measuring the protein levels are necessary.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We are grateful to Higuchi Y, Tawara N, Nakatani R, Kanazawa N, Matsushita Y, Fujii S, Kido H and Minemoto K (Hyogo College of Medicine) for their technical and secretarial assistance.

**COMMENTS**

***Background***

Although many cirrhotic patients have nutritional problems, the differences in the nutritional status between alcoholic cirrhotic patients and hepatitis virus-related cirrhotic patients have not yet been investigated in detail. We herein compared the nutritional status between alcoholic compensated cirrhosis and hepatitis C virus (HCV)-related compensated cirrhosis patients with portal hypertension.

***Research frontiers***

Assessment of the nutritional statuses in patients with chronic liver diseases has been increasingly important, particularly in cirrhotic patients.

***Innovations and breakthroughs***

This is the first report to compare the nutritional statuses between alcoholic cirrhosis and HCV-related cirrhosis patients with risky esophageal varices.

***Applications***

The present study showed that alcoholic compensated cirrhotic patients can develop severe portal hypertension even with a relatively well-maintained liver function and nutritional status when compared to patients with HCV-related cirrhosis.

***Peer-review***

This is quite an interesting topic. It focuses on a more realistic field of knowledge.

**REFERENCES**

1 **Bosch J**, Groszmann RJ, Shah VH. Evolution in the understanding of the pathophysiological basis of portal hypertension: How changes in paradigm are leading to successful new treatments. *J Hepatol* 2015; **62**: S121-S130 [PMID: 25920081 DOI: 10.1016/j.jhep.2015.01.003]

2 **Garcia-Tsao G**, Lim JK. Management and treatment of patients with cirrhosis and portal hypertension: recommendations from the Department of Veterans Affairs Hepatitis C Resource Center Program and the National Hepatitis C Program. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2009; **104**: 1802-1829 [PMID: 19455106 DOI: 10.1038/ajg.2009.191]

3 **Bolognesi M**, Verardo A, Di Pascoli M. Peculiar characteristics of portal-hepatic hemodynamics of alcoholic cirrhosis. *World J Gastroenterol* 2014; **20**: 8005-8010 [PMID: 25009370 DOI: 10.3748/wjg.v20.i25.8005]

4 **Fujii H**, Kawada N. Fibrogenesis in alcoholic liver disease. *World J Gastroenterol* 2014; **20**: 8048-8054 [PMID: 25009376 DOI: 10.3748/wjg.v20.i25.8048]

5 **Luca A**, García-Pagán JC, Bosch J, Feu F, Caballería J, Groszmann RJ, Rodés J. Effects of ethanol consumption on hepatic hemodynamics in patients with alcoholic cirrhosis. *Gastroenterology* 1997; **112**: 1284-1289 [PMID: 9098014 DOI: 10.1016/S0016-5085(97)70142-2]

6 **Nakano M**, Maruyama K, Okuyama K, Takahashi H, Yokoyama K, Takagi S, Shiraki H, Ishii H. The characteristics of alcoholics with HCV infection: histopathologic comparison with alcoholics without HCV infection and chronic type C hepatitis. *Alcohol Alcohol Suppl* 1993; **1B**: 35-40 [PMID: 8003127]

7 **Blendis LM**, Orrego H, Crossley IR, Blake JE, Medline A, Isreal Y. The role of hepatocyte enlargement in hepatic pressure in cirrhotic and noncirrhotic alcoholic liver disease. *Hepatology* 1982; **2**: 539-546 [PMID: 7118067 DOI: 10.1002/hep.1840020505]

8 **Vidins EI**, Britton RS, Medline A, Blendis LM, Israel Y, Orrego H. Sinusoidal caliber in alcoholic and nonalcoholic liver disease: diagnostic and pathogenic implications. *Hepatology* 1985; **5**: 408-414 [PMID: 3997070 DOI: 10.1002/hep.1840050311]

9 **Le Moine O**, Hadengue A, Moreau R, Sogni P, Soupison T, Yang S, Hartleb M, Lebrec D. Relationship between portal pressure, esophageal varices, and variceal bleeding on the basis of the stage and cause of cirrhosis. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 1997; **32**: 731-735 [PMID: 9246716 DOI: 10.3109/00365529708996526]

10 **Momiyama K**, Nagai H, Sumino Y. Comparison of the hemodynamics between patients with alcoholic or HCV-related cirrhosis. *Hepatogastroenterology* 2011; **58**: 2036-2040 [PMID: 22234075 DOI: 10.5754/hge10121]

11 **Bolognesi M**, Sacerdoti D, Mescoli C, Bombonato G, Cillo U, Merenda R, Giacomelli L, Merkel C, Rugge M, Gatta A. Different hemodynamic patterns of alcoholic and viral endstage cirrhosis: analysis of explanted liver weight, degree of fibrosis and splanchnic Doppler parameters. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 2007; **42**: 256-262 [PMID: 17327946 DOI: 10.1080/00365520600880914]

12 **Tajika M**, Kato M, Mohri H, Miwa Y, Kato T, Ohnishi H, Moriwaki H. Prognostic value of energy metabolism in patients with viral liver cirrhosis. *Nutrition* 2002; **18**: 229-234 [PMID: 11882395 DOI: 10.1016/S0899-9007(01)00754-7]

13 **Sakai Y,** Iwata Y, Enomoto H, Saito M, Yoh K, Ishii A, Takashima T, Aizawa N, Ikeda N, Tanaka H, Iijima H, Nishiguchi S. Two randomized controlled studies comparing the nutritional benefits of branched-chain amino acid (BCAA) granules and a BCAA-enriched nutrient mixture for patients with esophageal varices after endoscopic treatment. *J Gastroenterol* 2015; **50**: 109-118 [PMID: 25583607 DOI: 10.1007/s00535-014-0950-2]

14 **Dickerson RN**, Tidwell AC, Minard G, Croce MA, Brown RO. Predicting total urinary nitrogen excretion from urinary urea nitrogen excretion in multiple-trauma patients receiving specialized nutritional support. *Nutrition* 2005; **21**: 332-338 [PMID: 15797675 DOI: 10.1016/j.nut.2004.07.005]

15 **Nakano M**, Worner TM, Lieber CS. Perivenular fibrosis in alcoholic liver injury: ultrastructure and histologic progression. *Gastroenterology* 1982; **83**: 777-785 [PMID: 7106508]

16 **Goodman ZD**, Ishak KG. Occlusive venous lesions in alcoholic liver disease. A study of 200 cases. *Gastroenterology* 1982; **83**: 786-796 [PMID: 7106509]

17 **Miyakawa H**, Iida S, Leo MA, Greenstein RJ, Zimmon DS, Lieber CS. Pathogenesis of precirrhotic portal hypertension in alcohol-fed baboons. *Gastroenterology* 1985; **88**: 143-150 [PMID: 3964762 DOI: 10.1016/S0016-5085(85)80146-3]

18 **Smith FR**, Goodman DS, Zaklama MS, Gabr MK, el-Maraghy S, Patwardhan VN. Serum vitamin A, retinol-binding protein, and prealbumin concentrations in protein-calorie malnutrition. I. A functional defect in hepatic retinol release. *Am J Clin Nutr* 1973; **26**: 973-981 [PMID: 4199432]

19 **Devoto G**, Gallo F, Marchello C, Racchi O, Garbarini R, Bonassi S, Albalustri G, Haupt E. Prealbumin serum concentrations as a useful tool in the assessment of malnutrition in hospitalized patients. *Clin Chem* 2006; **52**: 2281-2285 [PMID: 17068165 DOI: 10.1373/clinchem.2006.080366]

20 **Chaves GV**, Peres WA, Gonçalves JC, Ramalho A. Vitamin A and retinol-binding protein deficiency among chronic liver disease patients. *Nutrition* 2015; **31**: 664-668 [PMID: 25837210 DOI: 10.1016/j.nut.2014.10.016]

21 **Hanai T**, Shiraki M, Nishimura K, Imai K, Suetsugu A, Takai K, Shimizu M, Naiki T, Moriwaki H. Free fatty acid as a marker of energy malnutrition in liver cirrhosis. *Hepatol Res* 2014; **44**: 218-228 [PMID: 23601060 DOI: 10.1111/hepr.12112]

22 **Pawlotsky JM**, Feld JJ, Zeuzem S, Hoofnagle JH. From non-A, non-B hepatitis to hepatitis C virus cure. *J Hepatol* 2015; **62**: S87-S99 [PMID: 25920094 DOI: 10.1016/j.jhep.2015.02.006]

23 **van de Ven N**, Fortunak J, Simmons B, Ford N, Cooke GS, Khoo S, Hill A. Minimum target prices for production of direct-acting antivirals and associated diagnostics to combat hepatitis C virus. *Hepatology* 2015; **61**: 1174-1182 [PMID: 25482139 DOI: 10.1002/hep.27641]

**P-Reviewer:** He ST, Maasoumy B, Penkova-Radicheva MP **S-Editor:** Tian YL

**L-Editor: E-Editor:**

**Table 1 Characteristics of enrolled patients with alcoholic compensated cirrhosis or hepatitis C virus-related compensated cirrhosis**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Age (yr) | 66.0 ± 11.5 |
| Gender (male/female)  | 18/3 |
| Child-Pugh score | 5.4 ± 0.5 |
|  AST (IU/L) | 43 (16-99) |
| ALT (IU/L) | 26 (10-86) |
| γ-GTP (IU/L) | 41 (12-821) |
| ALP (IU/L) | 289 (191-726) |
|  Total bilirubin (mg/dL) | 1.1 ± 0.5 |
|  ALB (g/dL) | 3.6 ± 0.3 |
| Hemoglobin(g/dL) | 11.4 ± 1.7 |
| Platelet count (× 103/μL) | 110 ± 68 |
| Prothrombin time (%) | 83.3 ± 9.1 |
| BCAA treatment (present /absent) | 9/12 |

Quantitative variables were expressed as the mean ± SD or median (range). BCAA: Branched-chain amino acids; BTR: BCAA to tyrosine ratio.

**Table 2 Comparison of the general clinical characteristics between patients with alcoholic compensated cirrhosis and hepatitis C virus-related compensated cirrhosis**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Alcoholic cirrhosis****(*n* = 7)** | **HCV-related cirrhosis****(*n* = 14)** | ***P* value** |
| Age (yr) | 63.7 ± 6.8 | 67.2 ± 13.2 | NS |
| Gender (Male / Female)  | 6 / 1 | 12 / 2 | NS |
|  Child-Pugh score | 5.3± 0.5 | 5.4 ± 0.9 | NS |
| AST (IU/L) | 30 (16-99) | 47.5 (27-68) | NS |
| ALT (IU/L) | 24 (10-36) | 35.5 (18-86) | NS |
| γ-GTP (IU/L) | 113 (24-821) | 29.5 (12-159) | < 0.01 |
| ALP (IU/L) | 311 (205-726) | 281 (191-462) | NS |
|  Total bilirubin (mg/dL) | 1.2 ± 0.3 | 1.0 ± 0.3 | NS |
| ALB (g/dL) | 3.7 ± 0.3 | 3.6 ± 0.3 | NS |
| Prothrombin time (%) | 84.5 ± 9.6 | 82.7 ± 9.1 | NS |
| Platelet (× 103/μL) | 104 ± 51 | 112 ± 77 | NS |
| BCAA treatment (+/-) | 4/3 | 5/9 | NS |

BCAA: Branched-chain amino acids; NS: Not significant; HCV: Hepatitis C virus.

**Table 3 Comparison of nutritional variables between patients with alcoholic compensated cirrhosis and hepatitis C virus-related compensated cirrhosis**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Alcoholic cirrhosis** **(n=7)** | **HCV-related cirrhosis** **(n=14)** | ***P* value** |
| BMI | 25.0 ± 5.8 | 22.7 ± 3.1 | NS |
| %AMC | 102.4 ± 2.3 | 105.0 ± 12.0 | NS |
| %TSF | 142.7 ± 44.3 | 190.5 ± 75.2 | NS |
| REE/BMR | 1.06 ± 0.13 | 1.02 ± 0.13 | NS |
| FPG (mg/dL) | 124 ± 56 | 105 ± 16 | NS |
| IRI (μU/mL) | 9.1 ± 2.6 | 13.8 ± 8.2 | NS |
| HOMA-IR | 2.8 ± 1.7 | 3.7 ± 2.5 | NS |
| Pre-ALB (mg/dL) | 16.3 ± 7.2 | 9.7 ± 2.7 | < 0.01 |
| RBP (mg/dL) | 2.4 ± 1.3 | 1.4 ± 0.3 | < 0.05 |

BMI: Body mass index; AMC: Arm-muscle circumference; TSF: Triceps skinfold thickness; REE/BMR: Resting energy expenditure/basal metabolic rate; FPG: Fasting plasma glucose; Pre-ALB: Pre-albumin; RBP: Retinol-binding protein; HCV: Hepatitis C virus.

****

**Figure 1 Nutritional status of compensated cirrhosis was determined using the ALB value and NPRQ.** The rate of patients with a normal nutritional status (NPRQ level ≥ 0.85 and ALB level > 3.5 g/dL) was significantly higher in alcoholic compensated cirrhosis than that in HCV-related compensated cirrhosis.