

**VITAMIN (D) LEVEL IN PATIENTS WITH NON
ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE (NAFLD)**

Thesis

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By

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Conclusion and Recommendations

The present study showed that serum 25(OH)D3 levels were significantly lower in patients with NAFLD than in those without NAFLD in this sample . Sufficient vitamin D levels conferred a significantly lower risk of developing NAFLD than low vitamin D levels. This association was significant irrespective of BMI. The recognition and diagnosis of insufficient serum vitamin D in the general population is desirable to slow the rapidly increasing prevalence of NAFLD. Further prospective studies are needed to clarify the exact mechanism and relationships between vitamin D level and NAFLD.