

Fatty liver: A common growing metabolic problem in veterinary and human medicines

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Abstract

In general, common diseases of human and animals are attributed to infectious zoonotic diseases. However, there are diseases that occurring commonly between human and animals but they have a non-infectious nature including metabolic disturbances, intoxications particularly mycotoxicosis and air pollution. It is obvious that expanding domain of common diseases magnify the essentiality of "One Health concept" in the world. Fatty liver, alcoholic or non-alcoholic, also called hepatic lipidosis is one of these common non-infectious diseases. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is emerging disease in human in two last decades which it predisposes many important syndromes in humans such as type-2 diabetes, hypertension, heart and brain accidents, kidney diseases, liver cirrhosis and cancer, and Alzheimer. On the other hand, NAFLD is a common problem in industrial dairy cows, poultry production and companion cats. The disease also occurs in dogs and all breeds of horses following to any kinds of inappetence and stress including equine colic but it is clinically most common in miniatures horses, ponies and donkeys. Fatty liver in dairy cows is an underlying disease for many apparently un-related periparturient diseases such as decreased milk yield syndrome, abomasal displacements, milk fever, downer cow syndrome, ketosis, dystocia, fetal membranes retention, septic mastitis and metritis, increased days open and infertility. It is important to notice that normal rations of dairy cows consisted basically of roughages and cereal grain concentrate, the rations that they have very low and ignorable percentages of lipid, cholesterol and lecithin which they are currently believed to be the main causes of metabolic syndrome in humans. This matter mentions to us that NAFAD has intricate pathophysiology, and enhancement of interrelation between physicians and veterinarians can be useful for each other to deepen current knowledge concerning to food and feed safety, and etiology, treatment and prevention of NAFLD.

Biography

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