Package 'MAFLD'

May 7, 2026

Type Package

Title Diagnosis of Metabolic Dysfunction Associated Fatty Liver Disease

Version 4.0.0

Description The latest guidelines proposed by International Expert Consensus are used for the clinical diagnosis of Metabolic Associated Fatty Liver Disease (MAFLD). The new definition takes hepatic steatosis (determined by elastography or histology or biomarker-based fatty liver index) as a major criterion. In addition, race, gender, body mass index (BMI), waist circumference (WC), fasting plasma glucose (FPG), systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), triglycerides (TG), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDLC), homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMAIR), high sensitive c-reactive protein (HsCRP) for the diagnosis of MAFLD. Each parameter has to be interpreted based on the proposed cut-offs, making the diagnosis slightly complex and error-prone. This package is developed by incorporating the latest international expert consensus guidelines, and it will aid in the easy and quick diagnosis of MAFLD based on FibroScan in busy healthcare settings and also for research purposes. The new definition for MAFLD as per the International Consensus Statement is described by Eslam M et al (2020). <doi:10.1016/j.jhep.2020.03.039>.

License GPL (>= 3)

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

URL https://github.com/jagadishramasamy/mafld

BugReports https://github.com/jagadishramasamy/mafld/issues

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat

Imports dplyr

Depends R (>= 3.5)

NeedsCompilation no

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Contents

MAFLD *Diagnosis of Metabolic Dysfunction Associated Fatty Liver Disease*

Description

The latest guidelines proposed by International Expert Consensus are used widely for the clinical diagnosis of Metabolic Associated Fatty Liver Disease (MAFLD). The new definition takes hepatic steatosis (determined by elastography or histology or biomarker-based fatty liver index) as a major criterion. In addition, race, gender, body mass index (BMI), waist circumference (WC), fasting plasma glucose (FPG), systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), triglycerides (TG), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDLC), homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMAIR), high sensitive c-reactive protein (HsCRP) for the diagnosis of MAFLD. Each parameter has to be interpreted based on the proposed cut-offs, making the diagnosis slightly complex and error-prone. This package is developed by incorporating the latest international expert consensus guidelines, and it will aid in the easy and quick diagnosis of MAFLD based on FibroScan in busy healthcare settings and also for research purposes. The new definition for MAFLD as per the International Consensus Statement is described by Eslam M et al (2020). <doi:10.1016/j.jhep.2020.03.039>.

Usage

```
MAFLD(x)
```

Arguments

x	a data frame with column names as exactly specified.

Value

Yes or No

Examples

```
MAFLD(x)
```

x *An example data frame*

Description

A data frame with exact column names as specified

Usage

```
x
```

Format

A data frame with parameters needed to diagnose MAFLD:

CAP Controlled Attenuation Parameter in dB/m

BMI Body mass index in kg/m2

Race either Caucasians or Asians

Gender Gender in Male or Female

WC Waist Circumference in cm

FPG Fasting plasma glucose in mg/dL

HbA1C Glycated Hemoglobin (in%)

SBP Systolic BP in mm Hg

DBP Diastolic BP in mm Hg

HDL High Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol in mg/dL

TG Triglycerides in mg/dL

HOMAIR Homeostatis Model Assessment of Inuslin Resistance

HSCRP High Sensitive C reative Protein

GGT Gamma Glutamyl transferase, IU/L

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