

**Question for written answer E-000717/2018
to the Commission
Rule 130
Mireille D'Ornano (EFDD)**

Subject: The risks of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)

The medical experts meeting at the Paris Hepatology Conference in January 2017 stated that non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), sometimes called 'soda disease', now affects nearly 10% of the population in developed countries, and is particularly prevalent among children. There is currently no medication available to treat this disease, and screening for it is rare and little known among patients.

NASH is inflammation of and damage to the liver caused by insulin resistance as a result of obesity. It leads to 'fatty liver syndrome' and type 2 diabetes. Given the lack of treatment, all that patients can do to ameliorate their condition is improve their diet and lifestyle, something that few manage as a result of their physical state.

Doctors note that this disease has become much more prevalent in recent years.

- 1) Does the Commission intend to conduct a study on the effects of the soft drinks likely to cause steatohepatitis?
- 2) Will the Commission promote steatohepatitis screening and scientific research in the Member States with a view to finding a cure for it?