

Current Pharmacotherapy	Type of Study	Main Conclusion
Pioglitazone	A placebo-controlled trial of pioglitazone in subjects with NASH ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT00227110	Improved aminotransferases, steatosis, inflammation, and ballooning ⁴¹
Liraglutide	A multicentre, double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled phase 2 study LEAN, Clinical trial NCT01237119	Improved NASH and slow progression of fibrosis ⁴⁵
	LIRA-NAFLD study, Clinical trial NCT02721888	Reduced liver fat deposits in patients with inadequately controlled type 2 diabetes ⁴⁶
Atorvastatin	Post-hoc analysis GREek Atorvastatin and Coronary-heart-disease Evaluation (GREACE) study	Atorvastatin in coronary heart disease patient ameliorates NAFLD and NASH and reduces cardiovascular disease events ^{47,48}
Fenofibrate	Placebo-controlled study in 27 patients with NAFLD	Fenofibrate had no effect on hepatic triglyceride content ⁵¹
Fenofibrate with Atorvastatin	A randomised study in 186 patients with metabolic syndrome and NAFLD	The combination was not more effective than atorvastatin monotherapy in reducing transaminase levels and liver echogenicity ⁵²
Ezetimibe	Meta-analysis	Ezetimibe attenuated serum liver enzymes, hepatic steatosis and ballooning in six studies. Interestingly, hepatocyte ballooning was reduced only in randomized-control trials ⁵⁷
Vitamin E	Meta-analysis	Vitamin E supplementation had a significant and positive effect in the improvement of steatosis, ballooning degeneration, lobular inflammation and fibrosis in patients with NASH ⁵⁸
	Randomized placebo-controlled trial of ursodeoxycholic acid with vitamin E in NASH	Two years of treatment with ursodeoxycholic acid in combination with vitamin E improved laboratory values and hepatic steatosis of patients with NASH ⁵⁹
	Randomized placebo-controlled trial of pioglitazone and vitamin E PIVENS, Clinical trial NCT00063622	Vitamin E therapy in patients with NASH and without diabetes was associated with a significantly higher rate of improvement in NASH ⁴²