

Dr. Abhijit Chowdhury's most impactful contribution has been the identification of *Lean* non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) as a clinical phenotype. An editorial in the journal *Hepatology* has noted (<https://doi.org/10.1002/hep.23659>) that "*The work highlights (that) ... NAFL is prevalent among individuals ... who, at cursory glance, may not appear to harbor the typical metabolic risk factors for NAFL and may, therefore, be inappropriately perceived to not be at risk for the condition.*" Dr. Chowdhury's clinical contributions to Lean NAFLD has changed the modalities of clinical management of NAFLD.

Dr. Chowdhury and colleagues have identified (i) three genes to associate with NAFLD risk-enhancement (doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0149843. eCollection 2016), and (ii) a transcriptomics signature that associates with early risk of NAFLD (doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aohep.2020.06.009>). These findings – validated in a large population cohort that he has established (doi: 10.1093/ije/dyu228) – have empowered clinicians to estimate risk of NAFLD in individuals with likely predisposition.

Dr. Chowdhury has been concerned with improvement of health care in rural areas. The findings of a study led by him showed that people in the informal sector with prior multitopic training can be effective in providing quality public health care; the results and recommendations published in *Science* (DOI: 10.1126/ science.aaf7384) are now being implemented on priority.

It is a matter of great pride for us that a clinician researcher practicing in India has shaken up prevailing notions about NAFLD and other liver diseases, stimulated global clinical research interest, and provided solutions to its effective management, treatment and control policy.



August 25, 2023

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