

Essential phospholipids in fatty liver: a scientific update

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Aim: Although essential phospholipids (EPL) from soybean are often used in membrane-associated disorders and diseases, their high quality of purification and effects on prevalent liver diseases, especially on fatty liver diseases (FLDs) of different origin, are still widely unknown and a matter of continuous active research. The aim of this article is to review, discuss, and summarize the available results of EPL in the treatment of FLD.

Methods: Database research was carried out on Medline, Embase, Cochrane Library, country-specific journals, and follow-up literature citations for relevant hepatogastroenterological articles published between 1988 and 2014. We searched for and reviewed only those papers that indicated minimum extraction amount of 72% (3-sn-phosphatidyl)choline from soybean as being necessary to treat patients with a considerable amount of 1,2-dilinoleoylphosphatidylcholine as a key component in EPL.

Results: EPL has a well-established mode of action, therapeutic effectiveness, and lack of toxicity, which ensures clinically relevant efficacy-to-safety ratio. It influences membrane-dependent cellular functions and shows anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antifibrogenic, antiapoptotic, membrane-protective, and lipid-regulating effects. Due to its positive effects on membrane composition and functions, it accelerates the improvement or normalization of subjective symptoms; pathological, clinical, and biochemical findings; hepatic imaging; and liver histology. It is justified to administer EPL together with other therapeutic measurements in the liver.

Conclusion: Pharmacological and clinical results confirm the efficacy of EPL in the treatment of FLD.

Keywords: fatty liver disease, essential phospholipids, dilinoleoylphosphatidylcholine, membrane

Introduction

Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and alcoholic liver disease (ALD) are one and the same fatty liver disease (FLD) with an underlying multicausal origin, such as obesity, alcohol drinking, and diabetes mellitus,¹ which are important public health problems, for which an established therapy is not yet available. This is a medical challenge as progressive course from simple steatosis to steatohepatitis and possible cirrhosis with development of liver cancer is known.¹⁻³ Therapy of NAFLD is currently mainly directed at treating components of the metabolic syndrome. Diet and physical exercise are recommended as a basic universal approach. Some pharmacological agents show promising results, although on the basis of recent clinical trials no firm conclusions can yet be drawn.⁴ The situation is comparable with ALD.³ The nontoxic essential phospholipids (EPL) have been already widely accepted to be effective in

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various liver diseases.^{5,6} However, as a clinical overview of available results specifically in FLDs of different origin has not yet been published since 1988, it is the purpose of this article to evaluate the clinical efficacy and safety of EPL in these frequent liver diseases. The term EPL with its polyenylphosphatidylcholine (also called polyene phosphatidylcholine [PPC]) molecules indicates a well-defined, highly purified extract of the semen of soybeans (*glycine max*) with standardized contents of 72%–96% (3-*sn*-phosphatidyl)choline. The quantitatively and qualitatively dominating molecule in EPL is 1,2-dilinoleoylphosphatidylcholine (DLPC) (Figure 1), with up to 52% of the administered PCs.⁶ This high level of DLPC is the main difference between EPL/PPC and the typical phospholipids as well as PC consumed through diet and synthesized within the body. With a share of ~1.3%, highly unsaturated PCs with an additional, unsaturated fatty acid in the first position of the PC molecule are rare.⁷ By administering EPL, the amount of hepatic DLPC significantly increased.⁸

Phospholipids are known to form the double layer of cellular and subcellular membranes and precondition their fluidity and biological activity. The efficacy of EPL in the therapy of liver diseases is confirmed not only by the ability of DLPC to be incorporated into damaged sections of membranes, which improves hepatic regeneration and replaces endogenous, less unsaturated PC molecules but also by its ability to increase membrane fluidity and functioning. With regard to *in vitro* and animal investigations, EPL influences membrane-dependent cellular functions and shows antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antifibrotic, apoptosis-modulating, regenerative, membrane-repairing and -protective, cell-signaling and receptor-influencing, and lipid-regulating effects.⁶

Materials and methods

Database research was carried out on Medline, Embase, Cochrane Library, country-specific journals, and follow-up literature citations for relevant hepatogastroenterological articles published between 1988 and 2014. In a two-step process, we first used combinations of keywords including NAFLD, ALD, essentielle, ESLs, polyenylphosphatidylcholine, polyene phosphatidylcholine, dilinoleoylphosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylcholine, and therapy. In the second step, we reviewed those papers that indicated minimum extraction amount of 72% PC from soybean as being necessary to treat patients with a considerable amount of DLPC as a key component in EPL (for details see later), or that were based on the trade name Essentiale[®]. Studies with less purified PC from soybean or with PC from other provenience were excluded. All papers that were reported in different languages other than English were completely translated into English. Of the 83 clinical studies in total, 25 representative ones regarding the causes of FLD, study design, and investigated variables were selected, including one case report study and seven double-blind studies (Table 1).

Results

Clinical efficacy of EPL in NAFLD

Fifty-three clinical studies about EPL and NAFLD have been published since 1988, of which 45 were published since 2000. Twenty-eight, mostly randomized studies, were open controlled and three double-blind. Dosage of EPL and treatment duration varied as a rule between 1.05 g/d and 1.8 g/d per os and lasted from 4 weeks to >24 months, in most studies 3–6 months with 1.8 g of EPL/d. Therapy started in some studies with 500–1,000 mg EPL iv over 10 days to 4 weeks, before continuing with oral EPL

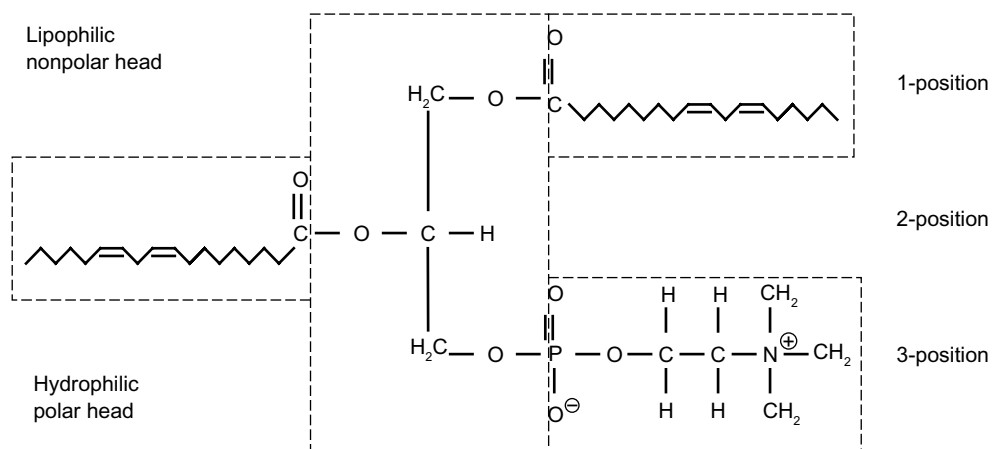


Figure 1 1,2-Dilinoleoylphosphatidylcholine (DLPC), the main active ingredient in EPL.
Abbreviation: EPL, essential phospholipids.

Table 1 Overview of reviewed clinical studies regarding the influence of administration of EPL on FLD

Clinical study	Age/sex (n)	Study population and design	Effects	Remarks
Watanabe et al ⁹	Mean 46 yr/4 m and 8 f	Open controlled study: of 12 patients with obesity with FL, six received 0.5 g EPL po tid vs six 0.5 g nicotinic acid (niceritol) tid for 2 months.	EPL: TC and TG ↓ ($P < 0.05$); fat in the liver ↓ as seen from CT ($P < 0.02$). No ADR. Niceritol: TC and TG ↓, fat in the liver and CHE ($P < 0.05$); 1 × flush. ALT, oral glucose tolerance test, obesity index, and skin-fold thickness improved in both groups, too.	BT: diet and physical exercise. Comparable efficacy in both groups.
Gonciarz et al ¹³	EPL: mean 54 yr/4 m and 11 f Placebo: mean 49 yr/8 m and 7 f	Randomized double-blind study: of 30 patients with diabetes with FL, 15 received 0.6 g EPL po tid vs 15 corresponding placebo for 6 months.	EPL: liver size and γ -GT ↓ ($P < 0.05$); glucose ↓ ($P < 0.01$). Histology: marked improvements in four cases. Final patients' evaluation: eight improvements. Placebo: glucose ↓ ($P < 0.05$). Histology: marked improvement in one case (no fatty infiltration but cirrhosis developed). Final patients' evaluation: one patient improvement. No ADR.	2 Weeks pretreatment phase: no hepatoprotectors. Obesity allowed. Diet in case of obesity. 1.0–1.5 g tolbutamide in five placebo and seven EPL patients. Statistics: U-test and Wilcoxon match-paired signed test.
Cairella et al ¹⁰	46.1 ± 12.2 yr/15 m and 25 f	Open controlled study: of 40 patients with obesity with FL, 20 received 0.6 g EPL po tid vs 20 diet only for 3 months. Open study: 51 patients (39 obese, six diabetic, five alcoholic, and one unknown) with FL received 0.5 g EPL po tid for 6 months.	EPL: 14 of 19 patients improved US, out of which six normalized. Control: three of 20 patients improved US. EPL vs control: more frequent normalization of AST, AP, γ -GT, and serum and urine bilirubin ($P < 0.001$). All cases included: US improved or normalized in 51% of patients ($P < 0.001$); AST (P ns), ALT, and γ -GT ↓ in males ($P < 0.01$). Improvement in LFT in 72% of patients. Alcohol-excluded evaluation: US improved or normalized ($P < 0.01$); AST, ALT, and γ -GT improved or normalized ($P < 0.01$, $P < 0.001$, and $P < 0.05$, respectively). No further improvement after 16 weeks. Subjective symptoms improved or disappeared.	BT: diet. Additionally, single cases presentation. No diet or alcohol consumption. Statistics: Wilcoxon test. Greater efficacy in cases of more disturbed liver function and in cases with decreasing disturbed lipid levels.
Li et al ¹²	EPL: 44.1 ± 8.2 yr/15 m and 9 f Placebo: 46.2 ± 7.5 yr/5 m and 7 f	Randomized double-blind study: of 36 patients with obesity with FL, 24 received 0.6 g EPL po tid + one tablet of vitamins/d vs 12 corresponding placebo and vitamins for 3 months.	EPL: increased TC ↓ by 10%, TG ↓ by 9% ($P < 0.05$), ALT and AST normalized in 87.5% FLD improved as seen from CT ($P < 0.05$). Placebo: no significant change of TC, TG, AST, and ALT. No change in CT. Mean reduction between groups $P < 0.01$. EPL significantly effective in 21 and effective in three patients. No ADR.	2 Weeks pretreatment phase: no liver protective agents. No alcohol or animal fat. Statistics: t-test for comparison.
Yin and Kong ⁴	EPL: mean 56 yr/73 m and 52 f Control: mean 55 yr/33 m and 27 f	Open controlled study: of 185 patients with diabetes with FL, 125 received BT + 0.6 g EPL po tid vs 60 BT alone for 3 months.	EPL: curative effect in 78 patients significant, in 35 effective, and in 12 not effective. Total effective rate 90.2% ($P < 0.05$ compared to control). ALT ↓ ($P < 0.01$). TC, TG, and LDL-C ↓ and HDL-C ↑ ($P < 0.05$). Differences significant compared to control ($P < 0.05$). Control: curative effect in three patients significant, in 28 effective, and in 29 not effective. Total effective rate 51.0%. ALT, TC, TG, LDL-C, and HDL-C (P ns). No significant difference for fasting blood glucose between groups.	Disease since 1–28 yr (mean 9.6 yr). BT: diet, oral antidiabetics, and physical exercise. No blood lipid metabolism affecting drugs. At the night before treatment, high-fat diet and alcohol forbidden.

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

Clinical study	Age/sex	Study population and design	Effects	Remarks
Ohbayashi ²⁰ et al ¹⁵	51.6±13.9 yr/16 m and 9 f	Open study: 25 patients (18 NASH, 7 with alcoholic FLD) received 0.5 g EPL po tid for 12 months.	NASH: AST and ALT ↓, already significant after 4 weeks therapy (P=0.004 and P=0.005), γ-GT remained normal. Improvement sustained throughout the study. ASH: AST, ALT, and γ-GT ↓, already significant after 8/4 weeks (P=0.033, P=0.021, trend). Improvement sustained (ALT and γ-GT) or continued to normal (AST). ADR: one patient mild gastric discomfort and one patient mild diarrhea and loose stools.	Lipid levels remained unaltered.
Poongothai et al ¹⁵	41±8 yr/14 m and 14 f	Open study: of 28 patients with diabetes with NAFLD, 22 were available for follow-up and received 0.7 g EPL po tid for 6 months.	US: two of four of grade 1 of NAFL improved, one showed no change, and one worsened. In case of grade 2 and 3, five of 12 and five of six improved. Overall, 54.5% improved, 40.9% did not change, and one case worsened. 80% of patients with grade 3 improved in hepatic echotexture, while only 50% of grade 1 patients. LFT: AST, ALT, and γ-GT ↓ (P=0.004, P=0.007, and P=0.024, respectively). Even among patients without US changes, decrease in all enzymes. AST and ALT started to improve within 2 months of therapy, γ-GT after 6 months. FPG, HbA _{1c} , and TC ↓ (P=0.007, P=0.001, and P=0.046, respectively). No ADR.	BT: diet and antidiabetics; additionally, 16.6% on a statin and 8.3% on a fibrate. SPSS statistical package 10.0.
Ohbayashi et al ²¹	30–62 yr/5 m and 3 f	Open study: eight patients with NASH received 0.5 g EPL po tid for 12 months.	AST, ALT, and γ-GT ↓ (P=0.012, P=0.005, trend) after 4 weeks, lasting during the 12-month treatment (P<0.05, P<0.01, trend). Histology of patients after 6 months: one of seven improved from stage 2 to 1 (Brunt classification); additionally, fatty liver, ballooning and/or inflammation of liver lobule and periportal area improved in five cases. One no change and one slight aggravation. No ADR.	Statistic analysis with JMP Edition 5.1.1a (SAS Institute Inc, Cary, NC, USA).
Liang ²²	EPL: mean 54 yr/18 m and 12 f GP: mean 52 yr/12 m and 8 f	Open controlled study: of 50 patients with FL, 30 received 0.6 g EPL po tid for 2 weeks and 0.3 g EPL po tid for 2 weeks vs 20 patients 40 mg GP tid for 4 weeks.	EPL: AST, ALT, TC, and TG ↓ (P<0.01). 28 patients effective (combination of symptoms, US, lipid levels, and LFT) and two ineffective: overall 93.3%. GP: AST and ALT ↓ (P<0.05). Ten patients effective and ten ineffective: overall 50%. Differences between groups P<0.01. No ADR.	BT: 0.2 g inosin tid and 0.1 g vitamin C tid; diet adjustment and physical exercise. Additionally, drugs to treat the causes of the condition. t-test for comparison.
Arvind et al ²⁶	18–60 yr	Randomized double-blind study: of 40 patients with NAFLD, 20 received 0.35 mg EPL po tid vs 20 UDCA (7–10 mg/kg 1× daily) for 3 months. In each group, ten patients with NAFLD and ten obese.	EPL: in 45% nausea, malaise, and abdominal distension significantly decreased. AST, ALT, and AP ↓ (P=0.087, P=0.005, and P=0.002, respectively). US: improvement not noteworthy after 1 month but in 20% after 3 months. GLY: in 30% nausea, malaise, and abdominal distension significantly decreased. ALT ↓ (P=0.038), AST and AP ns US improvement not noteworthy after 1 month but in 10% after 3 months. No ADR.	Intake of all other medications stopped during study. No major differences in response in subgroups.

Ohbayashi et al ¹⁶	46 yr/1 f	Case report: one patient with NASH received 7 months 270 mg/d nateglinide, followed by additional 0.5 g EPL po tid for 2 yr.	Steatosis decreased from score 2 to 1; ballooning, intra-acinar, and portal inflammation disappeared after 9 months treatment, corresponding to decrease of staging from 2 to 0 (Bunt classification). After 9 months, US improvement of deep echo attenuation with hepatorenal echo contrast. HOMA-R, AST, ALT, γ -GT, and ferritin normalized. EPL: AST, ALT, and TG improved to normal ($P<0.01$). US: 25 marked effectiveness and 66 effective (91%). GLY: AST and ALT improved to normal ($P<0.01$), TG ns. US: 14 marked effectiveness and 54 effective (68%). Total efficacy significantly different between groups ($P<0.05$).	No diet, exercise, alcohol consumption, or viral hepatitis. Marked laboratory effects after 4 weeks.
Shen ²⁵	EPL: 27–60 yr/72 m and 28 f GLY: 25–60 yr/68 m and 32 f	Randomized open controlled study: of 200 patients with NAFLD, 100 received 0.25 g EPL iv qd as infusion for 1 month, followed by 0.6 g EPL po tid vs 100 patients 60 ml GLY iv/d qd as infusion, followed by 150 mg GLY po tid for 1 month. Open controlled study: of 40 patients with mixed steatohepatitis, 25 received 1.7 g/d metformin + 0.6 g EPL po tid vs 15 metformin only for 6 months.	EPL: AST, ALT, and TG improved to normal ($P<0.01$). US: 25 marked effectiveness and 66 effective (91%). GLY: AST and ALT improved to normal ($P<0.01$), TG ns. US: 14 marked effectiveness and 54 effective (68%). Total efficacy significantly different between groups ($P<0.05$).	NAFLD associated in 22 (EPL) and 20 (GLY) patients with chronic hepatitis B and in 13 (EPL) and 16 (GLY) with type II diabetes. SPSS statistical package.
Buyeverov et al ¹⁷	≥ 18 yr	Open controlled study: of 40 patients with mixed steatohepatitis, 25 received 1.7 g/d metformin + 0.6 g EPL po tid vs 15 metformin only for 6 months.	AST, ALT, and γ -GT \downarrow ; $P<0.05$ vs control group.	Diet, exercise, and alcohol abstinence.
Sun et al ¹⁸	42 \pm 3 yr/40 m and 34 f	Randomized open controlled study: of 74 patients with diabetes with NAFLD, 34 received 0.5 g metformin tid + 0.6 g EPL po tid vs 34 metformin only for 3 months.	EPL: TC, TG, and US appearance improved ($P<0.05$). Total effective rate 78.4%. Control: TC, TG, and US appearance improved ($P<0.05$). Total effective rate 54.1%. Differences between groups significant (TC and TG, $P<0.01$; US appearance and total effective rate, $P<0.05$). EPL + UDCA: symptoms disappeared completely. AST, ALT, TC, and TG decreased or normalized ($P<0.05$). US: 65% improved. 20 patients recovered, nine markedly improved, and seven showed effectiveness (90%). EPL: symptoms disappeared completely. AST, ALT, TC, and TG \downarrow ($P<0.05$). 40.5% improved. US: 40.5% improved. 12 patients recovered, seven markedly improved, and ten showed effectiveness (69%). Combination more effective than EPL alone ($P<0.05$). Significant differences in favor of BT + EPL for ALT, AST, and TG \downarrow ; P ns for γ -GT, TBA, TC, HDL, and LDL. Significant difference of liver histological improvement ($P<0.05$). BT + EPL had a rate of 20.4% (11 of 54) and EPL of 10.4% (5 of 48).	BT: diet and physical exercise. SPSS statistical package 11.0.
Zhuang and Zhang ²⁷	Mean 41.5 yr/48 m and 34 f	Randomized open controlled study: of 82 patients with NASH, 40 received 0.6 g EPL po tid + 0.25 g UDCA vs 42 only 0.6 g EPL po tid for 6 months.	EPL: symptoms disappeared completely. AST, ALT, TC, and TG \downarrow ($P<0.05$). 40.5% improved. US: 40.5% improved. 12 patients recovered, seven markedly improved, and ten showed effectiveness (69%). Combination more effective than EPL alone ($P<0.05$). Significant differences in favor of BT + EPL for ALT, AST, and TG \downarrow ; P ns for γ -GT, TBA, TC, HDL, and LDL. Significant difference of liver histological improvement ($P<0.05$). BT + EPL had a rate of 20.4% (11 of 54) and EPL of 10.4% (5 of 48).	BT: ao diet, alcohol abstinence, physical exercise. SPSS statistical package 13.0.
Zhou and Sun ²⁸	BT + EPL: 17–56 yr/37 m and 17 f BT: 16–60 yr/34 m and 14 f	Randomized open controlled study: of 102 patients with FLD, 54 received BT + 0.5 g EPL iv/d in 250 mL 5% glucose for 1 month, followed by 5 months BT + 0.6 g EPL po tid vs 48 patients BT alone.	BT + EPL had a rate of 20.4% (11 of 54) and EPL of 10.4% (5 of 48).	BT: silybin (4 tbl) + glucuronolactone (2 tbl) + vitamin B complex (2 tbl) po tid. SPSS statistical package 13.0.

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Table 1 (Continued)

Clinical study	Age/sex	Study population and design	Effects	Remarks
Fan et al ²³	EPL: 54.29±10.11/21 m and 21 f XC: 54.62±9.67/20 m and 22 f	Randomized open controlled study: of 84 patients with NAFLD and hyperlipidemia, 42 received 0.6 g EPL po tid vs 42 patients 0.6 g XC + 5 mg lovastatin 2× daily for 6 months.	EPL: AST, ALT, γ -GT, CHE, TC, TG, HDL-C, LDL-C, FPG, TNF- α , and IL-6 ↓ ($P<0.01$). XC: AST, ALT, γ -GT, CHE, TC, TG, HDL-C, LDL-C, FPG, TNF- α , and IL-6 ↓ ($P<0.01$). No significant differences between the groups. One ADR under XC (diarrhea), no ADR under EPL.	Other drugs with same effect not allowed. SPSS statistical package 10.0.
Guo et al ²⁴	EPL: 42.3±12.1 yr/36 m and 30 f GLY: 41.2±15.5 yr/30 m and 24 f	Randomized open controlled study: of 120 patients with NASH, 58 received 2× 0.25 g EPL iv/d in 250 mL 5% glucose for 2 weeks, followed by 0.6 g EPL po tid for 4 weeks vs 42 patients 150 mg GLY (gamlixin) iv/d in 5% glucose, followed by 150 mg GLY po tid for 4 weeks.	EPL: Incidence of hepatic pain, abdominal distension, fatigue, and constipation ↓; AST, ALT, γ -GT, TB, TC, TG ↓, LDL and HDL ns. Improvement of fatty liver intensity: $P<0.001$. GLY: Incidence of hepatic pain, abdominal distension, fatigue, and constipation ↓; AST, ALT, γ -GT, TB ↓, TC, TG, LDL, and HDL ns. Improvement of fatty liver intensity: $P=0.017$. Significant differences between groups for fatty liver (from 23 to nine patients under EPL and from 15 to 12 under GLY), and for TC and TG. Two ADR under EPL (transient diarrhea), five under GLY: 2× transient BP ↑ and 3× mild hypo-K ⁺ . ALT, AST, and γ -GT ↓ ($P=0.02$, $P=0.04$, $P=0.03$, baseline vs 6 months treatment). US improved during the same time in 101 of 152 patients and remained unchanged in seven of 152 patients ($P=0.02$). Seven years treatment led to significant decrease in US in 93 of 114 patients and a more effective control of diabetes in 98 of 114 patients (significant reduction in HBA1c). Progress of hepatic fibrosis slowed vs control ($P=0.03$), and steatosis increased in the control group and decreased under EPL ($P=0.02$).	BT: diet and physical exercise. SPSS statistical package 13.0.
Sas et al ¹⁹	–	Randomized blinded study: of 215 patients with diabetes with NASH, 189 were available for follow-up: 152 patients received BT + 0.6 g EPL po tid vs 37 only BT for 6 months. 114 patients were treated for 7 yr.	Under EPL AST, ALT, LAP, GLDH, AP, TC, LDL-C, TG, TB, IgA, IgG, IgM ↓ ($P<0.01$). Saturated fatty acids and oleic acid decreased, linoleic, linolenic, and arachidonic acid increased. Patients' evaluation of therapeutic outcome under EPL very good (6) or good (14) vs good (7), moderate (8), and no effect (5) under placebo. Except C _{18:3} ⁷ significant differences between EPL and placebo ($P<0.01$).	BT: diet, physical exercise and 1 g/d metformin.
Knüchel ³²	Mean 49 yr/49 m	Randomized double-blind study: of 40 patients with AFLD, 20 received 1.0 g EPL po tid vs 20 corresponding placebo for 2 months.	Under EPL AST, ALT, LAP, GLDH, AP, TC, LDL-C, TG, TB, IgA, IgG, IgM ↓ ($P<0.01$). Saturated fatty acids and oleic acid decreased, linoleic, linolenic, and arachidonic acid increased. Patients' evaluation of therapeutic outcome under EPL very good (6) or good (14) vs good (7), moderate (8), and no effect (5) under placebo. Except C _{18:3} ⁷ significant differences between EPL and placebo ($P<0.01$).	BT: usual diet. No special diet. No treatment with any other liver drugs 2 weeks before study. Statistics: t-test, U-tests.
Schüller Pérez and Gonzáles San Martín ³³	EPL: 46.0±2.4 yr/18 m and 2 f Placebo: 49.6±2.9 yr/19 m and 1 f	Randomized double-blind study: Of 40 patients with AFLD, 20 received 1.0 g EPL po tid vs 20 corresponding placebo for 3 months.	AP ↓ ($P<0.05$) under EPL only. Between groups significant differences of γ -GT and TB ($P<0.05$). All other laboratory variables within normal or normalized in both groups. Physicians' evaluation of therapeutic outcome under EPL good (3), moderate (14), or no effect (3) vs moderate (9) or no effect (1) under placebo. No ADR.	Statistics: sign test after Dixon and Mood, Wilcoxon signed-rank test, Mann-Whitney U-test.

Panos et al ³⁰	EPL: 45.8±1.4 yr/25 m and 28 f Placebo: 49.3±1.6 yr/22 m and 29 f	Randomized double-blind study: of 104 patients with ASH, 53 received 2.0 g EPL po tid. vs 51 corresponding placebo for up to 24 months.	32 patients died (12 EPL, 20 placebo) and 26 (14 EPL, 12 placebo) defaulted or were withdrawn. Improved survival under EPL vs placebo (69 vs 49% (P=0.11)). Greatest tendency for improved survival in Pugh's B status with two of 12 under EPL (17%) vs seven of 16 under placebo (44%) (P ns). Mean survival time 76 weeks under EPL vs 58.5 weeks under placebo, respectively (P=0.094), in Pugh's group B 83.9 weeks and 56.6 weeks. No ADR.	Treatment with any other liver drugs stopped 2 weeks before trial. Statistics: χ^2 -test (Yate's modification) or t-test as appropriate. Survival: Kaplan–Meier method. Two-tailed tests of significance.
Lieber et al ³¹	EPL: 48.8±8.2 yr/385 m Placebo: 48.8±9.1 yr/379 m	Randomized double-blind study: of 789 patients with perivenular/septal fibrosis or incomplete cirrhosis, 396 received 1.5 g EPL po tid vs 393 corresponding placebo for 24 months.	2-yr biopsy in 202 EPL and 210 placebo patients. EPL not significantly differed from placebo on the stage of fibrosis as alcohol was reduced in both groups to ~2.5 drinks/d. In a subgroup of 52 patients continuing to drink ≥ 84 g/d changes in the histological semiquantitative scoring system favored EPL (P=0.184). Improvement in transaminase and bilirubin favoring EPL seen at some time points in hepatitis C virus-positive drinkers or heavy drinkers. Positive trend in favor of EPL for ascites, both on physical examination (P<0.059) and at follow-up report (P<0.057). No ADR.	History of at least 80 g alcohol/d for ≥ 19 yr. Statistics: included analysis of variance procedures for continuous data and χ^2 procedures for categorical data. Haybittle–Peto method for data safety monitoring. Database and statistical analyses with SAS.
Sas et al ³⁵	41.1±4.9 yr	Randomized blinded study: of 86 patients with not complicated ALD, 56 patients received 0.6 g EPL po tid vs 30 cases 0.4 g/d vitamin E for 6 months.	Between groups significant differences of AST, ALT, and γ -GT (P<0.02, P<0.04, and P<0.03, respectively); mean value of disease activity by Metavir scale A1 under EPL and A3 under vitamin E. Histology and Fibromax showed that progress of hepatic fibrosis significantly slowed (Fibromax: F1 vs F3) (P<0.05), and steatosis increased under vitamin E and decreased under EPL (P<0.05). US improved under EPL in 49 of 56 patients, and glucose, insulin levels, and HOMA decreased significantly, too.	BT: included diet, physical exercise, and no alcohol.

Abbreviations: ADR, adverse drug reaction; AFLD, alcoholic fatty liver disease; ALD, alcoholic liver disease; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AP, alkaline phosphatase; ASH, alcoholic steatohepatitis; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; BT, basic treatment; C, cholesterol; CHE, cholinesterase; CT, computed tomography; d, days; EPL, essential phospholipids; f, female; FL, fatty liver; FLD, fatty liver disease; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; γ -GT, gamma-glutamyl transferase; GLDH, glutamate dehydrogenase; GLY, diammonium glycyrrhizinate; GP, gyncostemma pentaphyllum gypenosides; HbA1c, hemoglobin A1c; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; HOMA, Homeostasis Model Assessment; iv, intravenous; Ig, immunoglobulin; IL, interleukin; LAP, leucine amino peptidase; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; LFT, liver function tests; m, male; NAFLD, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease; NASH, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis; ns, not significant; tid, three times daily; po, orally; qd, daily; TB, total bilirubin; tbl, tablet; TC, serum total cholesterol; TG, serum triglycerides; TNF- α , tumor necrosis factor- α ; UDCA, ursodeoxycholic acid; US, ultrasonography; XC, xuezhikang capsule; yr, year.

administration; one study was done with 500 mg EPL iv for 30 days only. NAFLD and its more severe form, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), were mainly induced by obesity and type II diabetes mellitus but partly also associated with hyperlipidemia, arterial hypertension, coronary heart disease/atherosclerotic cardiosclerosis, chronic viral hepatitis, cholecystitis/cholelithiasis, hypothyroidism, and pregnancy, or with mixed forms of these diseases/disorders. According to the available studies, analysis of subjective symptoms, clinical findings, biochemical and imaging data, and histology was possible.

In the first clinical study from Japan, six nonalcoholic and nondiabetic patients with fatty liver due to obesity were successfully treated with a low-calorie diet, physical exercise, and 1.5 g EPL/d for 8 weeks and compared to six patients under the same diet, physical exercise, and a nicotinic acid derivative prodrug.⁹ It was found that computed tomography (CT) determined liver fat accumulation significantly improved with EPL (27 ± 18 HU to 54 ± 8 HU indicating the decrease in intensity of steatosis).

Cairella et al¹⁰ from Italy evaluated the efficacy of EPL in therapy of hepatobiliary dysfunction when administering 1.8 g of EPL/d for 3 months. The study group and control comprised 20 cases each with a body mass index of 35.34 ± 4.89 kg/m². The excretory parameters, total bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase, and γ -GT, were normalized in all patients of the EPL group but remained increased in 15%–35% of the control patients. In the EPL group, the ultrasonographic picture clearly improved in 14 and normalized in six cases, while it only slightly changed in three cases of the control group. Koga et al¹¹ confirmed the continuous, EPL-induced improvement or normalization of the ultrasonic picture in 39 patients with fatty liver due to obesity. Bright liver was reduced, and decrement of backward echocardiogram and the obscurity of the intrahepatic venogram were decreased.

In 2000, a randomized double-blind study by Li et al¹² reported about the positive influence of 1.8 g of EPL/d on total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), and transaminases, supported by significant improvement of the fatty liver (CT scan).

Experience with EPL in patients suffering from maturity-onset diabetes mellitus and fatty liver started with a randomized, placebo-controlled double-blind study.¹³ Thirty patients were instructed to reduce diet to 1,200 kcal/d containing 1 g/kg protein. There were five patients in the placebo and seven patients in the EPL group who were treated with 1.0–1.5 g tolbutamide per day. Half of the patients were additionally given 1.8 g of EPL/d, the second half a corresponding

placebo. During the 6-month treatment phase, liver size hardly changed in the patients of the placebo group, but there was a significant reduction in liver size in the EPL group. The histological examination of the liver biopsy yielded corresponding results: marked improvement was observed in four patients treated with EPL and only in one patient of the placebo group. Although no fatty infiltration was seen in the posttreatment liver biopsy of this patient, he developed the feature of progression to cirrhosis. Also in one patient treated with EPL, whose fatty infiltration was more pronounced at the second biopsy, morphological features of developing discrete fibrosis in portal tract were observed. Altogether, there were seven patients in the EPL group and four under placebo including the patient with developing cirrhosis, whose steatosis improved histologically during the study. Additionally, γ -GT was significantly lowered after 1 month, 3 months, and 6 months of EPL therapy, whereas in the control group, the deviations were not statistically significant. Transaminases and bilirubin were within normal range throughout the study.

Since this double-blind trial, seven further clinical studies confirmed the influence of EPL on diabetes mellitus-associated fatty liver.^{14–20} Yin and Kong¹⁴ treated 185 patients with standard diet, oral antidiabetics (not specified) plus physical exercise, and 125 of these patients were treated additionally with 1.8 g of EPL/d for 3 months. Alanine aminotransferase (ALT), serum TC, and TG, low-density lipoprotein- and high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol had significantly improved or normalized within the EPL group, the lipid variables also between the groups. The improvements were seen in 90.2% of the EPL cases and in 51% of the controls. This difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Fasting blood sugar values improved in both groups, but the difference between the groups was not significant. Twenty-two patients from the study of Poongothai et al¹⁵ received, besides a standard diet, antidiabetics depending on the severity of the glycemic level: 22.7% were on metformin therapy, 22.7% on sulfonylurea, 45.5% on combination of both, and 9% on insulin therapy. EPL 2.1 g/d per os was additionally given for 6 months. Ultrasonographic improvement was seen in 54.5% of patients, 40.9% did not show any change, and one case worsened. Hepatic echotexture improved in 80% of subjects with severe diffusion fine echos in hepatic parenchyma, and in 50% of those with slight changes. Transaminases and γ -GT improved too. Ohbayashi et al¹⁶ treated a female patient with NASH with nateglinide as insulin secretagogue for 7 months, followed by an additional 1.5 g of EPL/d for a total of 2 years. The Homeostasis Model Assessment, (an

index of insulin resistance) normalized, same as hepatorenal echo contrast, transaminases, γ -GT, and ferritin. The beneficial effect continued over the 24 months of study. Liver biopsy, evaluated using Brunt's criteria, improved from stage two to zero after 9 months of EPL administration; steatosis decreased, and ballooning, intra-acinus inflammation, and portal tract inflammation disappeared.

During the last 8 years, three studies investigated the combination of metformin and EPL on patients with diabetes, and the authors observed the same positive effects on aspartate aminotransferase, γ -GT, blood lipids, and ultrasonic appearance.¹⁷⁻¹⁹ According to the latest study, hepatic fibrogenesis slowed down in the EPL group versus control ($P=0.03$), and steatosis decreased under EPL and increased in the control group (difference between groups $P=0.02$).¹⁹

Besides the abovementioned study, Ohbayashi²⁰ and Ohbayashi et al²¹ confirmed with further 18 and eight patients with NASH that long-term administration of EPL continues to improve hepatic function until completion of the study. First, significantly decreased transaminase levels were seen within 4-week treatment and continued over a 12-month therapy.²⁰ Of the seven patients of the second study with a biopsy before and after 6-month treatment, one had a significantly improved histological picture, four others had some improvements of steatosis, ballooning, inflammation of the liver lobe, and/or of the periportal area, one had no histological change, and one had a slight aggravation of the picture.²¹

During the last years, EPL was compared to other compounds, discussed to be effective in NAFLD. The randomized, open controlled studies compared EPL to *Gynostemma pentaphyllum* gypenosides, to an extract from red yeast rice (Xuezhikang; each capsule contains 2.5 mg of lovastatin), or to diammonium glycyrrhizinate.²²⁻²⁵

Compared to the gypenosides of *G. pentaphyllum*, EPL showed better relief of the clinical symptoms, improvement in serum TC and TG, ultrasound picture, and liver function. EPL showed obvious effects in 93.3% of the cases.²² The randomized, open controlled studies from Fan et al²³ and Guo et al²⁴ showed no differences between the extracts of the control group and EPL in the significant recovery of liver function. However, EPL was more effective on serum lipid levels and fatty liver severity than diammonium glycyrrhizinate. Especially, the proportion of serious fatty liver changed significantly in the EPL group from 23 to nine patients versus 15 to 12 patients in the control group.²⁴ Comparison of liver ultrasonography for the number of markedly effective and effective improvements showed significant differences in favor of EPL versus diammonium glycyrrhizinate.²⁵

The abovementioned randomized, open controlled studies²²⁻²⁵ are added by a double-blind one, which compared 3-month therapy of 1.05 g of EPL/d with 7–10 mg/kg ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA) per day.²⁶ Ten patients of each group were diabetics with NAFLD, and the remaining were obese individuals (body mass index >30 kg/m²) with NAFLD. Patients with cardiovascular disease, liver disease other than hepatosteatosis, complications of diabetes including ketoacidosis, pregnant and lactating women, and patients with a history of alcohol consumption were excluded from the study. Intake of all other medications was stopped during the evaluation period. EPL was more effective than UDCA. Forty-five percent of patients on EPL expressed satisfaction with therapy in terms of a significant reduction in symptoms (nausea, malaise, and abdominal distension) at the end of therapy as opposed to 30% of patients on UDCA. No noteworthy ultrasonic changes were seen after 4 weeks, but after 12 weeks, 20% of patients on EPL and 10% of patients on UDCA displayed some degree of ultrasonic improvement. ALT and AP were significantly improved in the EPL arm. In contrast, only ALT fell significantly in subjects on UDCA but not aspartate aminotransferase or AP. There were no major differences in the response of the diabetic and obese subgroups.

The clinical picture of EPL and NAFLD is completed by studies from the beginning of this decade, which investigated a combination therapy of EPL with other drugs versus EPL therapy alone.^{27,28} In these two randomized, open controlled studies, the combination of EPL with UDCA in patients with NASH and the combination of EPL with silybin, glucuronolactone, and vitamin B complex in patients with fatty liver were more effective than EPL alone.

Clinical efficacy of EPL in ALD

Thirty clinical studies about EPL and ALD have been published since 1988, and 17 since 2000. Twelve, partly randomized studies were open controlled, one single-blind, and two double-blind. Indications were either not further specified or included different types of ALD (number of studies [n]=10), alcoholic fatty liver (n=11), acute (n=1) or chronic (n=6) alcoholic hepatitis, chronic active alcoholic hepatitis or liver cirrhosis (n=1), or patients with alcoholic perivenular fibrosis to incomplete cirrhosis (n=1) were investigated. In most studies, patients were advised to stop alcohol intake during the observation period. With the exception of two clinical trials (for more details see later), dosage of EPL was 1.8 g/d per os, and treatment duration varied from 4 weeks to 6 months. In some of the studies (with higher activity of

the inflammatory process in the liver), therapy started with 500–1,000 mg EPL/d iv, followed by 1,800 mg EPL/d per os. Three studies were done with 500–1,000 mg EPL/d iv over 4 weeks without peroral EPL administration.

Hu et al²⁹ published a systematic review of six randomized double-blind studies in the treatment of ALD and FLD.²⁹ According to two independently evaluating persons, the methodological quality of these studies was high enough to be included for evaluation. All studies compared the effects to placebo. Two studies were in the frame of our database research,^{30,31} two were older,^{32,33} and in two studies patients suffered from NAFLD.^{12,13}

Only one study reported on mortality rate, which was 22.6% in the treatment group and 39.2% in the control group.³⁰ The criteria of efficacy of four trials of the systematic review with 146 patients were remission of clinical symptoms, signs, and biochemical variables (overall clinical efficacy).^{12,13,32,33} The response rate was 21 of 24 in the treatment group and three of 12 in the control group. A meta-analysis of the four studies showed an efficacy rate of 83.5% in the treatment group and 41.7% in the control group ($P=0.03$).²⁹ This suggests that in every 100 patients with ALD/FLD treated with EPL, 41 will benefit and respond to the treatment. Additionally, a total of 923 patients in three trials could be included for analysis of histology.^{13,30,31} According to the meta-analysis, EPL did not improve the patients' histology ($P=0.07$), but histological worsening was prevented ($P=0.02$).

Serious adverse events were not reported in the six studies. The randomized, prospective double-blind trials from Panos et al³⁰ and Lieber et al³¹ were both performed according to Good Clinical Practice and differed from the older double-blind studies^{32,33} by the attempt to increase the efficacy of EPL by increasing dosage and duration of treatment. In the study by Panos et al,³⁰ 53 patients received 6 g EPL daily and 51 patients a corresponding placebo over a period of 2 years. A total of 46 patients completed the trial (EPL: $n=27$; placebo: $n=19$). Among the dropouts, 12 patients of the EPL group and 20 of the control group (31% and 51% of those patients who entered the trial and did not default) died. The survival curves, constructed by the Kaplan–Meier method, showed a notable trend toward improved survival by EPL as compared to placebo, although not being significant ($P=0.086$). Patients with Child Pugh B score usually carry a higher death risk than those in classification A. Taking into account classification B only, the difference was more pronounced: two of the 12 EPL-treated patients died (17% of those who entered, 25% of those who did not default) in

comparison with seven of the 16 control patients (44% of those who entered, 64% of those who did not default) (not significant). The mean survival in this subgroup was 83.9 weeks (EPL) and 56.6 weeks (placebo), respectively.

In the study by Lieber et al,³¹ 789 heavy drinkers of 20 Veterans Affairs Medical Centers/USA with a history of daily average alcohol consumption of 16 drinks per day (one drink = 14 g of alcohol) for 19 years and with the evidence of perivenular or septal fibrosis or incomplete cirrhosis were randomly assigned to receive daily either 4.5 g EPL or placebo for up to 4–6 years. Two-year biopsy was completed in 412 patients. EPL did not significantly differ from placebo in its effect on the stage of fibrosis as the main outcome as alcohol intake was unexpectedly reduced in both groups to ~2.5 drinks per day as a result of a new “brief intervention” approach. Accordingly, there was no more progression of the fibrosis and therefore no way to test whether EPL could oppose such a progression except in a subgroup of patients who were still consuming six or more drinks a day and showed beneficial effects against fibrosis. Ascites, an important secondary clinical measure of liver disease, was also less frequently observed during follow-up of EPL-treated patients. Furthermore, improvements in aminotransferases and bilirubin favoring EPL were seen at some time points in the subgroups of drinkers who were positive for hepatitis C virus and in nondrinkers.³⁴

In a randomized single-blind clinical study from Sas et al,³⁵ 86 patients with uncomplicated ALD were adequately controlled by diet and abstinent from alcohol and followed a basic treatment scheme, including diet, physical regimen, and abstinence from alcohol. Fifty-six of these patients were additionally treated with 1.8 g of EPL/d for 6 months, and 30 patients of the control group with 400 mg vitamin E per day.

Basic treatment plus vitamin E led to less reduction of transaminase levels than basic treatment plus EPL. Moreover, the mean value of disease activity evaluated by Metavir scale was after treatment A1 (mild activity) in the EPL group and A3 (severe activity) in the control group. Ultrasound studies revealed significant improvement in the hepatic echostucture in 49 of the 56 patients of the investigational group. Liver biopsy and Fibromax test showed that the additional EPL administration significantly slowed the progress of hepatic fibrosis to F1 (portal fibrosis without septa) versus F3 (numerous septa without cirrhosis) in the control group. Steatosis significantly increased in the vitamin E group and decreased in the EPL group. Additionally, the authors reported about significant reduction of glucose, insulin levels, and insulin resistance index.

According to the results of a meta-analysis of nine randomized, placebo-controlled double-blind studies on the clinical efficacy of EPL in 409 hospitalized patients, who suffered from chronic liver disease (chronic active hepatitis or fatty degeneration of the liver), the overall effect was in favor of EPL ($P < 0.0001$), with the mean difference of the responder rates being 26.6% better for EPL.³⁶

Discussion

NAFLD is the best investigated indication of EPL in liver diseases during the last 12 years. Not much therapeutic options for NAFLD are accepted until today besides correction of obesity with hypocaloric diets and physical exercise and controlling hyperglycemia with diet, insulin, or oral hypoglycemic agents. Therefore, any therapeutic intervention that targets fat accumulation in the liver and ameliorates hepatic histology would be of great benefit.³⁷ Not much has changed therapeutically since this statement was published in 2006, but EPL is one of the drugs under discussion with significant positive effects on NAFLD (Table 1). Because of its membranous, antioxidative, and antifibrotic effects, administration of EPL in NAFL and NASH is pathogenetically justified. An additional important reason for the efficacy of EPL in NAFLD was recently published by Ling et al,³⁸ who showed that decreased hepatic PC-to-phosphatidylethanolamine ratio in cellular membrane is a predictor of NAFLD and survival following partial hepatectomy. EPL is able to re-improve this disturbed ratio. As mentioned, besides low-calorie diets and physical loads, therapy of NAFLD should be directed at treating components of metabolic syndrome, which may be additionally beneficial for the liver. The International Diabetes Federation consensus' worldwide definition of the metabolic syndrome from 2006 is central obesity (defined as waist circumference with ethnicity-specific values) and any two of the following criteria: raised TG, reduced high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, raised blood pressure, or raised fasting plasma glucose (or previously diagnosed type 2 diabetes).³⁹ This definition includes TG and HDL-cholesterol, both criteria, which have been successfully treated by EPL, too.^{40,41}

ALD is also intensively investigated with EPL.⁵ The investigations from Okiyama et al⁴² exemplarily show that the mode of action of EPL in ALD is already quite well understood. However, clinically EPL is not as well investigated as pharmacologically. Though the authors found four double-blind and one single-blinded studies for analysis, two are older ones and two were done with significantly

higher doses than recommended in the marketed form.^{30,31} The patients with acute alcoholic hepatitis had a daily intake of 12 capsules with a total of 6 g of EPL over 2 years.³⁰ It is questionable whether alcohol-abusing patients with basically well-known low compliance take 12 capsules every day for 2 years. Apart from that, it has been shown that the compliance of patients with ALD can be increased by a good intervention approach, which leads to alcohol abstinence or at least clear reduction of the alcohol consumption, with corresponding improvements of the hepatic status.⁴³ Therefore, the first request is always absolute alcohol abstinence and then to consider drug treatment such as EPL, the latter especially to include from the beginning of treatment those cases who have problems to stop drinking. As there was a trend for higher survival of the patients with acute alcoholic hepatitis under EPL, especially of those with Child Pugh B disease severity,³⁰ a further promising double-blind study is recommended with such patients but this time with a lower daily dosage of EPL and a shorter duration of treatment, for example, with 1.8 g of EPL/d over 1-year treatment.

The Veterans Affairs Cooperative Study had additional shortcomings besides too high daily EPL dose and the long duration of treatment to show EPL efficacy.³¹ Planning the study, it was estimated that in the group of long-term heavy drinkers with early stages of fibrosis, the natural progression rate would be 30% over 24 months under conditions of continued drinking. However, the observed natural progression rate based on the placebo group outcome was 20%, with a comparable rate of regression. The slower progression rate was supposed to be related to the reduction in drinking that occurred. Therefore, most patients did not meet the protocol entry definition of heavy drinking (six or more drinks per day) during the follow-up. Even in the subgroup of heavy drinkers, the predicted progression rate of 30% did not occur. A second drawback was that more than double the rate of patients anticipated in the sample size adjustment withdrew or were lost to follow-up before the 24-month biopsy.

On the other hand, most of the analyzed clinical studies on EPL in NAFLD and ALD have their shortcomings: too low number of patients, incomplete methodological description including unclear statistical evaluation, varying dosages of EPL, data published in secondary papers, or others. Therefore, further randomized double-blind clinical studies with higher number of patients and of comparable histology or imaging status are necessary to regard the administration of EPL as a standard treatment. Until today, only diet and physical exercise in NAFLD and alcohol abuse in ALD are worldwide accepted standard procedures, though even the

exact optimum diet and kind and duration of physical exercise are not yet known.

To sum it up, most studies from different countries show some advantage of EPL versus other investigated drugs or if added to other drugs. This is indicative of the usefulness of EPL in the discussed liver diseases. This estimation is substantiated by the knowledge that all liver diseases are associated with cellular membrane damages and by the high number of positive pharmacological studies.⁶

Conclusion

EPL accelerates the improvement or normalization of subjective symptoms and pathological findings, such as pain in the right hypochondrium, dyspeptic symptoms, and hepatomegaly, in NAFLD and ALD. The findings are supported by imaging procedures, such as ultrasonography, CT, and Fibromax; by biochemical markers of hepatic cytolysis, detoxification, excretion, synthesis, and clearance; and by liver histology. No relevant side effects were reported. Additional adequately conducted randomized clinical trials on EPL versus placebo or other active treatment are recommended to investigate the synergistic effects of EPL with other liver drugs.

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