**Introduction**

Firsocostat (FIR) is a small-molecule, allosteric inhibitor of acetyl-coenzyme A carboxylase (ACC) isoforms ACC1 and ACC2. In a Phase 2 study in patients with advanced fibrosis due to nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), combination treatment with FIR and the farnesoid X receptor (FXR) agonist cilofexor (CILO) led to histologic and biochemical improvements after 48 wk, but was associated with hypertriglyceridemia in some patients, with changes similar to those observed in prior Phase 2 studies of FIR as monotherapy.4

In preclinical models, hypertriglyceridemia associated with ACC inhibition is considered a result of sterol regulatory element-binding transcription factor 1c (SREBF1c) engagement with FENO in combination with FIR in patients with advanced fibrosis due to NASH was previously described.4

**Ethylic eicosapentaenoic acid (icosapent ethyl; Vascepa®)**

**Fenofibrate (FENO)** is a PPAR agonist indicated as an adjunct to diet to reduce elevated serum triglycerides (TGs) in patients with severe dyslipidemia; the safety and tolerability of FENO in combination with FIR in patients with advanced fibrosis due to NASH was previously described.4

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**事项**: 考慮するため、FENOとVASを比較して、NASH患者の治療にFENO療法を組み込んだことが考えられます。FENO療法は、FIR療法と比較して、NASHの治療に有用である可能性があります。また、FENO療法は、NASHの進行度を抑制し、他の治療法では改善困難な症状を改善することが示されています。各治療法の効果と安全性は、さらなる研究が必要です。FENO療法は、NASHの治療に期待の大薬剤であり、今後の研究に期待しています。