

# The Synergy of Nafld in Vlsi Design project phase II report

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## ABSTRACT

Non-alcoholic fatty liver affects about 25% of global adult population. On the long term, it is associated with extra-hepatic complications, multi-organ failure and death. Various invasive and non-invasive methods are employed for its diagnosis such as liver biopsies, CT scan, MRI, and numerous scoring systems. However, lack of accuracy and reproducibility represents one of the biggest limitations of evaluating the effectiveness of drug candidates in clinical trials. Organ-on-chip are emerging as a cost effective tool to reproduce in vitro the main NAFLD's pathogenic features for drug screening purposes. Those platforms have reached a high degree of complexity that generate an unprecedented amount of both structured and unstructured data that analysis and interpretation enables those platforms to reach their potential. Furthermore, the use of them do not require any ethical and legal regulation

Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease is defined as a continuum of abnormalities caused by lipid accumulation within the liver defined as hepatic steatosis. However, lack of accuracy and reproducibility represents one of the biggest limitations of evaluating the effectiveness of drug candidates in clinical trials. Organ-on-chip are emerging as a cost effective tool to reproduce in vitro the main NAFLD's pathogenic features for drug screening purposes. Those platforms have reached a high degree of complexity that generate an unprecedented amount of both structured and unstructured data that analysis and interpretation enables those platforms to reach their potential. Furthermore,

use of them do not require any ethic and legal regulation. The gold standard for the diagnosis of NAFLD is the liver invasive methods: ultrasonography, computed tomography scan and magnetic resonance imaging. Adverse conditions such as hypoxia (below normal levels of oxygen), heat exchange between the environment and the infant is like any physical object and its environment. The most frequent cause of death among NAFLD patients are the extra-hepatic malignancies, where colorectal cancer in males and breast cancer in females are the most prevalent types [123]. Specifically, Mantovani et al. [124] showed that in male patients with NAFLD, the prevalence of colorectal adenomas is 20.4% as opposed to 15.8% in those without NAFLD, whilst the prevalence of colorectal cancer is 2.4% for NAFLD vs 1.97% without NAFLD [125]. On the other hand, NAFLD has been concurrently found associated with breast cancer in 45.2%. These platforms have reached a high degree of complexity that generate an unprecedented amount of both structured and unstructured data that analysis and interpretation enables those platforms to reach their potential. Furthermore, the use of them do not require any ethic and legal regulation. The gold standard for the diagnosis. Imaging/spectroscopy — and various scores — NAS score, FIB4, fatty liver index and NAFLD fibrosis score — are considered valid alternatives [15-81]. However, this is a potpourri of the intra and inter-variability of pathologists in liver biopsies evaluation (91) and a non-standardized site location of biopsies [10].

**PROPOSED SYSTEM**

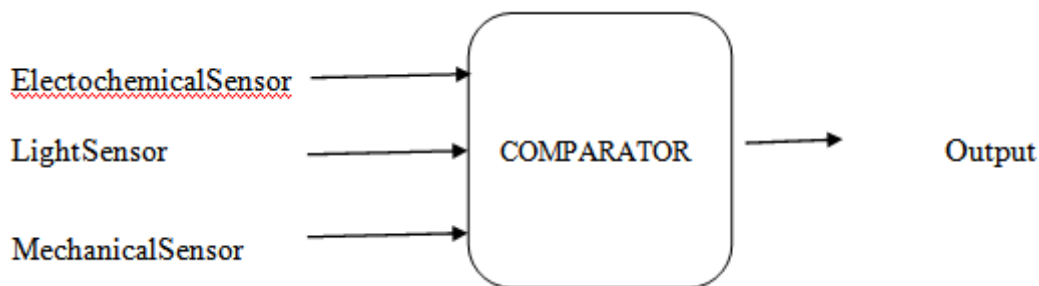


Fig 3.1 Block Diagram

Nowadays, we are just mining massive amount of data to get insights about diseases. The next and closer step is to carry out predictive analysis to detect the early onset of the disease or at least identify its stronger risks factors. The limitation of these two approaches is the need of large dataset to train properly the algorithm, in case of supervised learning, and the low accuracy for the unsu-

pervised. Differently, a reinforced algorithm interacts continuously with environment getting a feedback from it [93, 94]. Every time it performs a task, it gets back an index, generally higher resource.

**I. EXISTING SYSTEM**

In the meta-analysis of Target et al. [120], Of patients with NAFLD are at risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD), which represents the first cause of death. The outcomes range from nonfatal to fatal CVD complications such as stroke, and myocardial infarction [121]. Obesity and other metabolic disorders like insulin resistance, atherogenic dyslipidemia, increased uric acid, reduced vitamin D, and impaired fibrinolysis are common risk factors of NAFLD and CVD [122].

**Problem identification**

- The system is designed for solving the problem for NAFLD by organ-on-chip in VLSI Design.
- The NAFLD increases in inductive coupling ratio by shown in VLSI Design. So that cost function of coding is high and weight, size of the code is complex.

Success and lower for the failure of the task. In that way, the algorithm modify itself to tend

always to the higher index possible. However, this can lead to longer waiting time. concentrations, unveiling, and reducing potential side effect of drugs.

that might be applicable to identify the early pathological phenotypic changes of the cells to reevaluate the efficacy of drugs candidates. On the other hand, many are the algorithm generated to analyze old data or applicable to old technologies. Factors that were considered during the performance evaluation of the incubator were humidity, 55% and temperature, 37°C during the

first 18 days and was maintained at 37.5°C till hatching. Turning of eggs was achieved with the use of tilting trays mechanism using an electric gear motor (0.5 h p). The trays were lifted through an angle of 40° either side of horizontal at every hour and lasted for four minutes. 420 clean, healthy, well developed and matured hatchable eggs were used to test the incubator. The result of the test revealed the following average values- fertile eggs 387, infertile eggs 29 hatched eggs 325 and hatchability of 84.06%.

## II. RESULT AND CONCLUSION

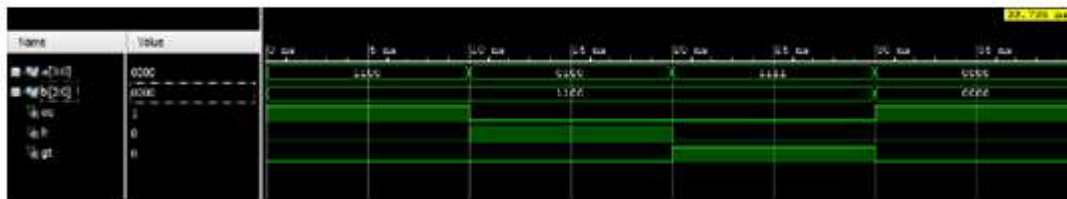


Fig:5.1:4bit comparator output

In the low risk the functional behavior assessment is less than 1.3, nanopore force Spectro's is 1.45 and the aspartate amino transfer plate index will be the less than the 0.5, the age is below 40 years.

In the intermediate risk the functional behavior assessment is less than 1.3 to 2.67, nanopore force Spectro's is

1.45 to 0.676 and the aspartate amino transfer plate index will be less than the 0.5 to 1.5, the age is greater than or equal to 40 years.

In the high risk the functional behavior assessment is greater than 2.67, nanopore force Spectro's is greater than 0.676 and the aspartate amino transfer plate index will be the greater than the 1.5, here will be the Genetic factors.

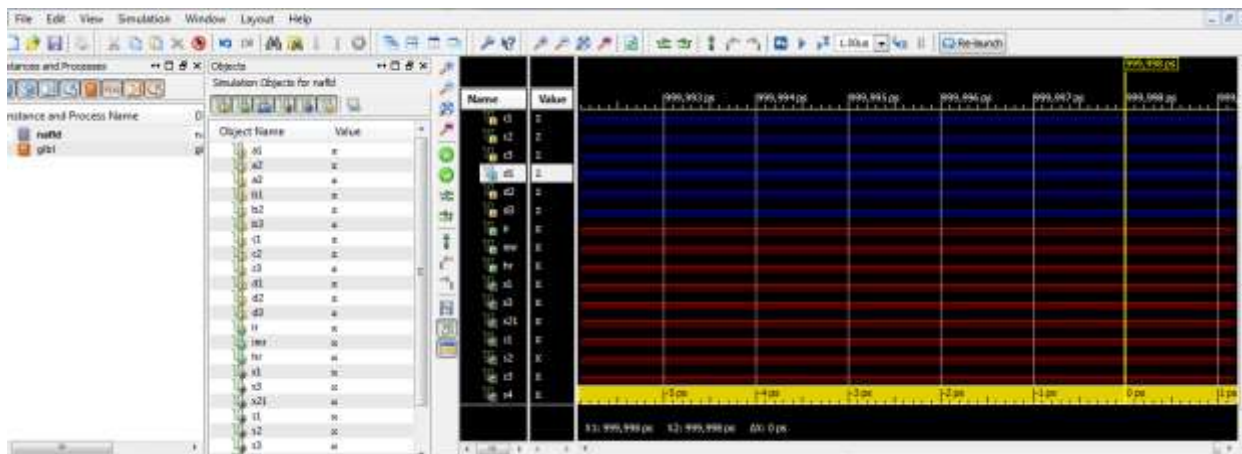


Fig:5.2 NAFLD result

As fig 5.2 the low risk from the range 2 to 3 years it will be reevaluate and manage the cardio-metabolic risks, intermediate risk we will consider

the liver biopsy and also manage the cardio-metabolic risks.

#### **CODING**

```
4bitcomparator
module comparator(a,b,eq,lt,gt);input[3:0]a,b;
output reg eq,lt,gt;always@(a,b)begin
if (a==b)begin
eq = 1;lt = 1;gt = 1;end
else if (a>b)begin
eq = 1;lt = 1;gt = 1;end
elsebegin
eq = 1;lt = 1;gt = 1;end
end
```