



January 2026 Grand Rounds: MASLD in Obesity

Credit for this course may not exceed 1 credit when both the live and enduring material activity format credits are combined.

Live Course Accreditation and Credit for Physicians

The Obesity Society is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

The Obesity Society designates this live activity for a maximum of 1 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™*. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

ACCME Activity ID

On-Demand Course Accreditation and Credit for Physicians

The Obesity Society is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

The Obesity Society designates this enduring material for a maximum of 1 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™*. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

ACCME Activity ID

Important Dates for On-Demand Course (Enduring Material)

Date of Release: February 15, 2026

Date of Termination: December 31, 2028

Learning Objectives

At the conclusion of this activity, participants should be able to:

1. Explain the pathogenesis and systemic nature of metabolic dysfunction–associated steatotic liver disease (MASLD) and its association with obesity, type 2 diabetes, and cardiometabolic risk.
2. Apply evidence-based screening and noninvasive diagnostic strategies to identify liver disease and assess fibrosis risk in patients with overweight, obesity, and/or type 2 diabetes, including appropriate indications for hepatology referral.
3. Evaluate current and emerging management approaches for MASLD, including lifestyle and pharmacologic therapies, to support individualized, guideline-concordant patient care.

Commercial Support

No commercial support was received for this activity.

Faculty and Planning Committee Disclosure Information

The Obesity Society adheres to the ACCME’s Standards for Integrity and Independence in Accredited Continuing Education. Any individuals in a position to control the content of a CE activity, including faculty, planners, reviewers or others are required to disclose all relevant financial relationships with ineligible entities¹ (commercial interests). All relevant conflicts of interest have been mitigated prior to the commencement of the activity.

The Obesity Society asks all individuals involved in the development and presentation of Continuing Medical Education (CME) activities to disclose all relevant relationships with ineligible companies. This information is disclosed to CME activity participants. The Obesity Society has procedures to mitigate all conflicts of interest. In addition, faculty members are asked to disclose when any unapproved use of pharmaceuticals or devices is being discussed. In the list below, the nature of the relationship and company are followed by the industry of that company.

Chairs:

At TOS activities, course/session chairs are responsible for timekeeping, introductions, housekeeping announcements, and presenting audience questions to speakers. TOS has determined that chairs do not have the ability to influence content. Accordingly, TOS does not collect, mitigate, or disclose relevant financial relationships of chairs (unless they have a dual role as a planner or speaker).

Panelists and Speakers:

Panelists are speakers who speak without presenting slides in a portion of a session or course. As speakers, they are required to disclose, and their relevant financial relationships are listed below. All speakers - with or without relevant

¹ An ineligible company as defined by the ACCME is one that is not eligible for ACCME accreditation, in other words those whose primary business is producing, marketing, selling, re-selling, or distributing healthcare products used by or on patients. Examples of such organizations include: 1) Advertising, marketing, or communication firms whose clients are ineligible companies, 2) Bio-medical startups that have begun a governmental regulatory approval process, 3) Compounding pharmacies that manufacture proprietary compound, 4) Device manufacturers or distributors, 5) Diagnostic labs that sell proprietary products, 6) Growers, distributors, manufacturers or sellers of medical foods and dietary supplements, 7) Manufacturers of health-related wearable products, 8) Pharmaceutical companies or distributors, 9) Pharmacy benefit managers, 10) Reagent manufacturers or sellers. Reference: <https://accme.org/faq/what-accmes-definition-ineligible-company>

financial relationships, with or without slides - are advised, and subsequently attest that “The content and/or presentation of the information with which I am involved will promote quality or improvements in health care and will not promote a specific proprietary business interest or a commercial interest (including ACCME-defined ineligible companies). Content for this activity, including any presentation of therapeutic options, will be balanced, evidence-based and commercially unbiased.”

Speaker Disclosures:

Fernando Bril, MD	Advisor and Consultant relationship with NovoNordisk (Pharmaceuticals); Advisor and Consultant relationship with Madrigal (Pharmaceuticals); Advisor and Consultant relationship with Boehringer-Ingelheim (Pharmaceuticals)
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Planner Disclosures:

Monica Agarwal, MD, MEHP, FACE	No relevant financial relationships
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Reviewer Disclosures: No members of the TOS CME Oversight Committee, charged with the resolution of all relevant conflicts of interest, had any relevant financial relationships while serving on the committee.

Bibliography

1. Bril F, Bolla P, Huynh K, et al. Prevalence of MASLD in People With Diabetes Has Decreased in the US, but Rates of Liver Fibrosis Are Still on the Rise. *Journal of the Endocrine Society*. 2025;9(8):bvaf110.
2. Bril F, Godinez Leiva E, Lomonaco R, Shrestha S, Kalavalapalli S, Gray M, Cusi K. Assessing strategies to target screening for advanced liver fibrosis among overweight and obese patients. *Metab Target Organ Damage*. 2022;2:11. doi: 10.20517/mtod.2022.08. Epub 2022 Jul 18.
3. Bril F, Gray M. Noninvasive tests to identify liver fibrosis in metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease are affected by race. *Obesity (Silver Spring)*. 2024 Mar;32(3):612-622. doi: 10.1002/oby.23960. Epub 2023 Dec 27. PMID: 38151987; PMCID: PMC10922543.

Disclaimer

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This document was last updated January 22, 2026