



Plasma Chromogranin A levels: Consider the associated disease entities

To the Editor,

We read the article by Wu PB et al. (1) with great interest. They studied the relationship between chromogranin A (CgA) levels and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). They found that there was an association between increased plasma CgA levels and NAFLD. We appreciate the efforts of the authors; however, one point should be clarified.

CgA is secreted together with several mediators (e.g., histamine, gastrin, secretin). As a result, the elevation of serum CgA levels can be observed in the context of miscellaneous gastrointestinal (e.g., atrophic gastritis, Helicobacter pylori infection, acid suppressive therapy), cardiovascular, pulmonary, rheumatologic, and endocrine diseases (2). Neoplasia may also cause elevated CgA levels. Breast, colon, prostate, and ovarian cancers and neuroendocrine tumors are among these malignant entities (2). Therefore, Wu PB et al. should clearly define the healthy controls and present detailed exclusion criteria because the abovementioned comorbid entities may have interfered with the results of the study.

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Turkish Journal of Gastroenterology editorial staff reached out to Wu et al. but could not receive their response to this letter yet.

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