ABSTRACT

The study aims to assess comprehensively the diagnostic values of AI neural network constructed blood marker LIVERFAST™, transient elastography and clinical measurements (TE, LSM-M/XL probes, Hepascore (HS), Fibroscan (FS), Fib4, APRI and MELD index for cirrhosis (CIRRHOSIS) in patients with NASH or diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). (1)

There is a call for action in the management of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). (1)

However, the performance of NTDs for the diagnostic of NASH, including steatohepatitis (NASH), was less evaluated than in viral hepatitis, particularly among T2DM patients. (2)

LIVERFAST™ (LF) is a new serum-based proprietary panel for assessing fibrosis, steatosis and activity in NAFLD patients with or without T2DM co-morbidity. (3)

LIVERFAST™ system utilizes the AI machine learning technology and clinical algorithms for all stages of liver diseases. (4,5)

The derived score is translated to a stage, based on the LF liver scoring system (4) and predetermined cutoffs, to correspond to the level of histological stage or grade in that liver lesion.

AIMS

The study aimed to assess comparatively the diagnostic values of AI neural network constructed blood marker LIVERFAST™, transient elastography liver stiffness measurements (TE, LSM-M/XL probes, Hepascore (HS), Fibroscan (FS), Fib4, APRI and MELD index for cirrhosis (CIRRHOSIS) in patients with NASH or diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). (1)

Similar LIVERFAST™ performance for CIRRHOSIS is similar to that of VCTE in T2DM and non-diabetics.

CONCLUSION

LIVERFAST™-Fibrosis is a NIF for the diagnosis of advanced chronic liver disease in NAFLD patients either in T2DM or non-T2DM patients.

LIVERFAST™ could be very useful to select patients for clinical trials and as screening test in general population.

REFERENCES


DISCLOSURES

None