SYSTEMIC OXIDATIVE STRESS-UNBALANCE IN PBC PATIENTS: A PRELIMINARY OBSERVATION ON CORRELATION WITH LIVER DISEASE PROGRESSION

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An observational study of 21 PBC patients found systemic oxidative stress imbalance (elevated d-ROMs and reduced BAP) that correlated strongly with liver fibrosis and steatosis severity.

KEY POINTS

- d-ROMs levels were significantly higher and BAP levels significantly lower in PBC patients compared to 10 healthy controls (both p<0.0001).
- d-ROMs showed direct correlation with liver fibrosis severity (R=0.96, p<0.0001) and steatosis severity (R=0.80, p<0.0001); BAP showed inverse correlations (fibrosis R=-0.84, steatosis R=-0.68, both p<0.0001).
- Progressive worsening of oxidative balance markers was observed across fibrosis stages: d-ROMs increased and BAP decreased from F0-F2 to F3 (both p<0.0001) and from F3 to F4 (p=0.002 and p=0.04 respectively).
- The prevalence of oxidative stress imbalance differed significantly between mild fibrosis and advanced fibrosis patients.
- This is the first application of d-ROMs and BAP testing in PBC; all enrolled patients were treatment-naive and started UDCA after enrollment.

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