

HIGH PREVALENCE OF STEATOTIC LIVER DISEASE AND FIBROSIS IN SCREENING COLONOSCOPY PATIENTS: A MISSED OPPORTUNITY FOR EARLY DETECTION?

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Poster

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Opportunistic screening during colonoscopy detected steatotic liver disease in 63.4% and elevated liver stiffness in 26.9% of adults aged 50 and older with no known liver disease history.

KEY POINTS

- Among 543 patients undergoing colorectal cancer screening colonoscopy, 63.4% had steatotic liver disease and 26.9% had elevated liver stiffness by point shear wave elastography, with 4.8% showing values suggestive of compensated advanced chronic liver disease.
- MASLD was the predominant aetiology among those with elevated liver stiffness (69.9%), followed by MetALD (15.8%), cryptogenic (11.6%), ALD (1.4%), and other etiologies (1.4%).
- Preselection using EASL-EASD-EASO clinical criteria would have identified 67.2% of the cohort as at-risk but would have detected only 30.4% of all patients with MASLD or MetALD who had elevated liver stiffness.
- The study authors conclude that integrating ultrasound and elastography into the colonoscopy workflow added minimal burden while enabling early risk stratification without additional patient visits.

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