ROLE OF SERUM MICRO RNA-130B AND LIVER STIFFNESS MEASUREMENT BY ACOUSTIC RADIATION FORCE IMPULSE IN THE PREDICTION OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE

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A case-control study (n=60) found that serum microRNA-130b and liver stiffness measured by acoustic radiation force impulse (ARFI) may serve as non-invasive markers to predict chronic kidney disease in patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.

KEY POINTS

- Among 40 NAFLD patients, those with CKD had significantly higher median microRNA-130b levels (32.10 vs 27.01 copies/µl, P=0.032) and liver stiffness (2.97 vs 2.45 m/sec, P=0.002) compared to those without CKD.
- At a cut-off greater than 28.13 copies/µl, microRNA-130b differentiated NAFLD patients with CKD from those without CKD with 75% sensitivity and 70% specificity (AUC=71.9%, P=0.018).
- At a cut-off greater than 2.81 m/sec, ARFI differentiated NAFLD with CKD from NAFLD without CKD with 80% sensitivity and 80% specificity (AUC=77.8%, P=0.003).
- ARFI readings were positively correlated with serum microRNA-130b values (rs=0.49 to 0.64) and negatively correlated with platelet count (rs=-0.33, P=0.038).

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