gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

CANCER RISK IN FAMILY MEMBERS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH MASLD: A POPULATION-BASED MULTIGENERATIONAL COHORT STUDY

Fahim Ebrahimi

UEG Week Vienna 2024 | Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 13, 2024

A Swedish nationwide cohort study found slightly elevated extrahepatic cancer risks in first-degree relatives and spouses of individuals with biopsy-proven MASLD, though absolute risks remained low.

KEY POINTS

- Over 24.6 years median follow-up, first-degree relatives of MASLD individuals had a 4% increased risk of any extrahepatic cancer (aHR 1.04, 95%CI 1.01-1.08) and 8% increased cancer-related mortality (aHR 1.08, 95%CI 1.01-1.16) compared to relatives of matched comparators.
- The largest increases among first-degree relatives were for esophagus/stomach cancer (aHR 1.26, 95%CI 1.01-1.58) and lung cancer (aHR 1.18, 95%CI 1.03-1.35), with uniform risk elevation across parents, siblings, and offspring.
- Spouses of MASLD individuals showed a 7% increased risk of extrahepatic cancer (aHR 1.07, 95%CI 1.00-1.14) and 21% increased cancer-related mortality (aHR 1.21, 95%CI 1.07-1.38), with the largest difference observed for colorectal cancer (aHR 1.34, 95%CI 1.15-1.56).
- The study authors state that absolute cancer risks for family members were low and do not support implementation of screening programs, and they suggest shared lifestyle factors may contribute to the observed associations.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/82a49be6-9110-11ef-9caa-0242ac140004

AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.