

LP-ONE STUDY: OBSERVATIONAL PROSPECTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEPATIC STEATOSIS AND PANCREATIC EXOCRINE FUNCTION

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Poster

Pancreas

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A prospective study of 37 patients with hepatic steatosis found only 8.1% had exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, showing no significant correlation between hepatic steatosis or fibrosis and pancreatic exocrine function.

KEY POINTS

- Three of 37 patients (8.1%) had faecal elastase values below 200 µg/g indicating exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, all from the non-alcoholic steatosis group, with only one symptomatic.
- The study included 10 patients with alcohol-related steatosis and 27 with non-alcoholic steatosis related to insulin resistance or type II diabetes, assessed by faecal elastase, ultrasound, and hepatic elastometry.
- No correlation was found between the degree of steatosis (mild, moderate, or severe) or hepatic fibrosis stage (Metavir F0-F3) and exocrine pancreatic function.
- The authors conclude these preliminary findings do not support a significant relationship between hepatic steatosis and exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, contrary to some recent studies, and recommend larger studies with pancreatic MRI.

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