

ACCURACY OF MEFIB INDEX FOR RULING IN/OUT AT-RISK MASH AND SIGNIFICANT FIBROSIS. SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND DIAGNOSTIC ACCURACY META-ANALYSIS

Georgios Kalopitas

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Poster

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A meta-analysis of seven studies (3,356 participants) found that the MEFIB index combining MRE and FIB-4 has acceptable accuracy for diagnosing at-risk MASH and significant fibrosis using defined thresholds.

KEY POINTS

- For ruling in at-risk MASH, MEFIB index (MRE ≥ 3.3 kPa plus FIB-4 ≥ 1.6) showed pooled specificity of 0.94 and positive likelihood ratio of 5.3
- For ruling out at-risk MASH, MEFIB index (MRE < 3.3 kPa plus FIB-4 < 1.6) demonstrated pooled sensitivity of 0.77 and negative likelihood ratio of 0.34
- For ruling in significant fibrosis, MEFIB index achieved specificity of 0.93 and positive likelihood ratio of 8.2; for ruling out, sensitivity was 0.88 and negative likelihood ratio 0.16
- Most included studies had unclear or high risk of bias primarily due to patient selection concerns
- The study population had mean age 56.2 years, 54% female, 55.8% with type 2 diabetes, and prevalence of at-risk MASH and significant fibrosis was 31.3% and 60.1% respectively

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