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Summary

# SHOULD WE PERFORM ROUTINE TRANSIENT ELASTOGRAPHY (FIBROSCAN®) TO ASSES LIVER FIBROSIS IN PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE? (ONGOING STUDY)

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**A prospective study of 56 IBD patients using FibroScan found that 19.6% had significant liver fibrosis (≥F2), with age and female sex independently associated with higher liver stiffness.**

KEY POINTS

- In 56 IBD patients (43 Crohn disease, 13 ulcerative colitis), mean liver stiffness was 7 kPa, with 19.6% showing fibrosis values greater than F2 (≥8 kPa cutoff) and 80.3% below F2.
- Liver stiffness showed no differences based on IBD type or BMI, but age and female sex were independently associated with higher liver stiffness.
- The authors conclude that FibroScan is a non-invasive technique potentially useful for evaluation and follow-up of liver fibrosis in IBD patients.
- This material is relevant for gastroenterologists managing IBD patients and considering non-invasive liver assessment strategies.

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