

COMPARISON BETWEEN TRANSIENT ELASTOGRAPHY AND POINT-SHEAR WAVE IN NON-ALCOHOLIC STEATOHEPATITIS PATIENTS: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Poster

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Point-shear wave elastography and transient elastography show comparable liver stiffness measurements in NASH patients, with concordance influenced by the degree of hepatic steatosis.

KEY POINTS

- In 77 NASH patients, overall correlation between pSWE and transient elastography was moderate ($r=0.63$, $p<0.001$), with linear regression coefficient of 0.99 ± 0.033 and Bland-Altman bias of -0.52 .
- Correlation between the two methods was strongest in patients with moderate steatosis (S2, $r=0.90$) and strong in mild steatosis (S1, $r=0.81$), but low in severe steatosis (S3, $r=0.42$).
- A pSWE cut-off of 11.15 kPa achieved 87.50% sensitivity and 97.10% specificity for detecting relevant fibrosis, with AUC=0.98 compared to transient elastography.
- The study suggests good concordance between pSWE and transient elastography in mild to moderate steatosis, but weaker agreement in severe steatosis, relevant for clinicians selecting non-invasive fibrosis assessment methods in NASH.

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