

FIB-6 OVER FIB-4: SCORING HIGHER IN LIVER FIBROSIS EVALUATION IN MASLD: EVIDENCE FROM A PORTUGUESE COHORT

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Poster

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A retrospective Portuguese cohort study of 115 MASLD patients evaluated FIB-6, a machine-learning fibrosis score, against established non-invasive tests using liver stiffness measurement as the reference standard.

KEY POINTS

- In the general sample, FIB-6 showed AUC 0.695 (95% CI: 0.571-0.819) for detecting advanced fibrosis (F3-F4), comparable to FIB-4 (AUC 0.771), APRI (AUC 0.788), and NFS (AUC 0.709).
- In the type 2 diabetes subgroup (n=41), FIB-6 demonstrated AUC 0.765 (95% CI: 0.612-0.918), which the authors interpret as surpassing FIB-4 performance (AUC 0.747) in this population.
- Using a cutoff of 2.2230 in type 2 diabetes patients, FIB-6 achieved 55% sensitivity and 90% specificity for advanced fibrosis.
- In patients over 65 years, FIB-6 showed lower performance (AUC 0.663) compared to other scores, with a high-specificity cutoff (2.7668) yielding 40% sensitivity and 96% specificity.
- This is the first evaluation of FIB-6 in a Portuguese MASLD cohort; the authors note findings require validation in larger populations but suggest FIB-6 may help identify patients requiring specialized care.

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