

THE VALUE OF ULTRASOUND FAT FRACTION AS COMPARED TO CONTROLLED ATTENUATION PARAMETER FOR THE SEVERITY OF LIVER STEATOSIS ASSESSMENT

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UEG Week Berlin 2025

Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 7, 2025

A prospective study of 145 patients with mixed etiologies evaluated ultrasound fat fraction (USFF) as a quantitative ultrasound method for assessing liver steatosis compared to controlled attenuation parameter (CAP).

KEY POINTS

- USFF showed very good correlation with CAP ($r=0.81$, $p<0.001$) and strong diagnostic performance across all steatosis grades with AUROC values of 0.90 to 0.92
- Optimal USFF cut-offs were identified as greater than 5% for mild steatosis (sensitivity 86.7%, specificity 79.3%), greater than 7.5% for moderate steatosis (sensitivity 83.8%, specificity 86.2%), and greater than 10% for severe steatosis (sensitivity 70.1%, specificity 93.3%)
- The study cohort comprised 56.2% men with mean age 50.9 years, of whom 52.6% had at least moderate steatosis
- The authors conclude that USFF appears to be a promising tool for diagnosing liver steatosis with very good performance and readiness for daily practice

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