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Summary

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF ELOBIXIBAT COMPARED WITH VITAMIN E IN ADULTS WITH METABOLIC ASSOCIATED STEATOTIC LIVER DISEASE: A 12-WEEK RANDOMIZED DOUBLE BLIND CONTROLLED TRIAL

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A 12-week randomized controlled trial of elobixibat, a selective ileal bile acid transporter inhibitor, versus vitamin E in 85 adults with MASLD showed statistically significant improvement in liver stiffness at the 15 mg dose.

KEY POINTS

- Liver stiffness (LSM) significantly improved with elobixibat 15 mg from 6.5 to 5.7 kPa (p=0.017), while vitamin E and elobixibat 10 mg showed favorable but non-significant trends.
- Categorized fibrosis staging (F2-F4 vs F0-F1) improved significantly in all three treatment groups: vitamin E (p=0.031), elobixibat 10 mg (p=0.016), and elobixibat 15 mg (p=0.021).
- Hepatic steatosis measured by CAP showed the greatest reduction trend with elobixibat 10 mg (309 to 284 dB/m, p=0.083), but no group reached statistical significance for this endpoint.
- No significant changes were observed in FIB-4, ALT, creatinine, lipid profile, or fasting glucose across treatment groups.
- Adverse events were significantly more frequent with elobixibat (44% at 10 mg, 60% at 15 mg) compared with vitamin E (16.7%, p=0.003), predominantly increased bowel frequency, though treatment was generally well tolerated.
- Larger and longer duration studies are warranted to confirm the role of elobixibat in MASLD management.

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