

EARLY-ONSET CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN OFFSPRING OF MOTHERS WITH BIOPSY-PROVEN METABOLIC DYSFUNCTION-ASSOCIATED STEATOTIC LIVER DISEASE (MASLD) DURING PREGNANCY: A NATIONWIDE COHORT STUDY

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Poster

Hepatobiliary

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A Swedish nationwide cohort study found no increased risk of early-onset cardiovascular disease among offspring exposed in utero to biopsy-proven maternal metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease.

KEY POINTS

- In 239 offspring of mothers with biopsy-proven MASLD matched to 1,131 reference offspring and followed for a median of 18.8 years, the adjusted hazard ratio for incident CVD was 0.94 (95% CI 0.24-3.66).
- CVD incidence rates were identical in both groups at 0.7 per 1000 person-years, with three events in the MASLD-exposed group and 14 in the reference group.
- Offspring of mothers with MASLD experienced CVD events at a younger median age (7.4 years versus 16.3 years), though most events were arrhythmias, infectious and autoimmune heart diseases, or stroke, with no ischemic heart disease observed.
- Histologic severity of maternal MASLD (simple steatosis versus severe MASLD including steatohepatitis, fibrosis, or cirrhosis) did not appear to impact offspring CVD risk, though statistical power was limited.
- The authors note that larger studies are needed to confirm these findings and that potential risk differences may become more apparent later in life when CVD incidence increases with age.

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