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Summary

THE IMPACT OF ALPHA-1-ANTITRIPSIN DEFICIENCY AND PI*Z ALLELE IN LIVER FIBROSIS

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A prospective study of 98 patients found that alpha-1-antitripsin deficiency is associated with higher liver stiffness and transaminase levels, with diabetes, metabolic syndrome, and alcohol consumption significantly increasing fibrosis risk in Pi*Z carriers.

KEY POINTS

- Patients with alpha-1-antitripsin deficiency (n=69) had significantly higher liver stiffness (median 5.0 vs 3.8 kPa, p<0.001) and higher AST, ALT, ALP, and GGT levels compared to controls without liver disease (n=29), though values remained within normal ranges and without significant fibrosis in both groups.
- In patients with at least one Pi*Z allele, diabetes mellitus was associated with 8 times higher likelihood of significant liver fibrosis (LSM□7.1 kPa, p=0.035).
- Patients with Pi*Z mutation who had both metabolic syndrome and alcohol consumption above 25 grams daily showed significantly higher NFS and FIB-4 index values and were 6.55 times more likely to have intermediate to high risk of advanced fibrosis (p=0.008).
- Alpha-1-antitripsin values at diagnosis showed negative weak correlations with NFS (s=-0.327, p=0.007) and FIB-4 index (s=-0.309, p=0.011), with AAT □77 mg/dL predicting exclusion of advanced fibrosis (sensitivity 0.944, specificity 0.646).

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