

ASSOCIATION OF CONTROLLED ATTENUATION PARAMETER AND LIVER STIFFNESS WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

Ju Hyun Kim

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 15, 2023

In 288 patients with diabetes mellitus, liver fibrosis markers (liver stiffness and FIB-4) were associated with cardiovascular disease in univariate but not multivariate analysis, while steatosis markers showed no association.

KEY POINTS

- Among diabetic patients over 40 years, 32.3% had cardiovascular disease, defined as ischemic heart disease or stroke
- Liver stiffness (7.4 ± 3.8 vs 6.5 ± 3.3 kPa, $p=0.049$) and FIB-4 score (1.5 ± 0.9 vs 1.2 ± 0.7 , $p=0.006$) were higher in patients with cardiovascular disease compared to those without
- Steatosis markers including controlled attenuation parameter, fatty liver index, and hepatic steatosis index did not differ between patients with and without cardiovascular disease
- Multivariate logistic regression identified age, hypertension, and body weight as independent risk factors for cardiovascular disease, but not liver stiffness or FIB-4
- This study may interest clinicians managing diabetes patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease who are assessing cardiovascular risk

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/046f6ef0-743c-11ee-84ce-0242ac140004>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.