

ELIFT AND BARD SCORE COMPARED TO TRANSIENT ELASTOGRAPHY FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF HEPATIC FIBROSIS IN OBESE PATIENTS WITH NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE

Lamia Kallel

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 15, 2023

A study of 213 obese patients with NAFLD compared the eLIFT and BARD scores against transient elastography for assessing liver fibrosis, finding both scores useful for ruling out advanced fibrosis with negative predictive values above 90%.

KEY POINTS

- The study included 213 obese patients with NAFLD (mean BMI 40.67 kg/m², 88% female, mean age 49 years) who underwent transient elastography and biochemical testing to calculate eLIFT and BARD scores.
- Transient elastography identified 89.7% of patients at low risk for advanced fibrosis, 6.1% at indeterminate risk, and 4.2% at high risk based on EASL 2021 guidelines.
- The eLIFT score showed sensitivity of 92.6%, specificity of 27.3%, and NPV of 95.9%, while the BARD score demonstrated sensitivity of 8.5%, specificity of 90%, and NPV of 94.4% for advanced fibrosis.
- AUROC values were 0.515 for eLIFT and 0.743 for BARD score; both scores had high negative predictive values exceeding 90% for ruling out advanced fibrosis.
- The authors conclude both scores are adequate for use in clinical practice or as part of referral and follow-up programs in obese NAFLD populations.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/9771b7c6-743c-11ee-b314-0242ac140004>



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.