

UTILITY OF THE MEASUREMENT OF THE DISPERSION SLOPE IN MULTIPARAMETRIC US FOR THE EVALUATION OF LIVER INFLAMMATION

María Dolores Martín-Arranz

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Poster

Hepatobiliary

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A prospective study of 112 patients with MAFLD found that the 2D shear wave dispersion parameter correlated with liver inflammation and differentiated steatohepatitis from non-steatohepatitis.

KEY POINTS

- SWD values were significantly higher in patients with definite steatohepatitis compared to those without steatohepatitis or indeterminate status (13.750 vs 13 (m/s)/KHz, $p=0.015$)
- SWD showed positive linear correlation with NAS score ($\rho=0.216$, $p=0.028$)
- For lobular inflammation, SWD cutoffs of 14.5 (m/s)/KHz achieved 89.5% specificity and 93.1% PPV, while 10.5 (m/s)/KHz achieved 90.5% sensitivity and 80.9% NPV
- The study population had mean age 53 years, 55% women, mean BMI 30.9 kg/m², with fibrosis distribution of F0 46%, F1/F2 32%, F3/F4 22%
- This work may interest hepatologists seeking non-invasive methods to assess necroinflammation in MAFLD without liver biopsy

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