

THE EARLY IMPACT OF BARIATRIC SURGERY ON LIVER FIBROSIS AND STEATOSIS IN MASLD PATIENTS

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Poster

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A prospective Italian study of 112 patients with severe obesity and MASLD found that bariatric surgery significantly reduced liver steatosis at 6 months and liver fibrosis at 12 months post-operatively.

KEY POINTS

- Bariatric surgery produced significant reductions in BMI (35.9% decrease), liver steatosis measured by CAP (32.8% decrease), and liver fibrosis measured by LSM (21.6% decrease) from baseline, all statistically significant ($p \leq 0.02$)
- Liver steatosis improvement (CAP reduction) was evident as early as 6 months post-surgery, while significant liver fibrosis reduction (LSM) required 12 months
- The study enrolled 112 patients with severe obesity (mean BMI 43.6 kg/m²) and MASLD, with 96 completing follow-up assessments using non-invasive Fibroscan measurements
- The authors conclude that bariatric surgery should be considered a valid therapeutic option for improving liver damage in adults with MASLD and severe obesity

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