

PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOL-RELATED CIRRHOSIS WHO RECOMPENSATE ON FOLLOW-UP PRESENT A DISTINCTIVE METABOLIC PROFILE WITH DIFFERENTIAL CONCENTRATIONS OF LIPID AND AMINO-ACID METABOLITES

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Poster

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A prospective cohort study of 63 patients with alcohol-related cirrhosis identified distinct metabolomic profiles associated with recompensation, with higher concentrations of polyunsaturated fatty acids and acylcarnitine compounds in patients who achieved recompensation compared to those who remained decompensated.

KEY POINTS

- Patients were classified into four groups based on clinical evolution: compensated throughout, achieved recompensation, remained decompensated, or died within three months, with baseline MELD scores of 8, 17, 16, and 27 respectively.
- Among patients who achieved recompensation versus those who remained decompensated, 32 metabolites differed significantly at baseline, including 20 lipids at higher concentrations in the recompensation group.
- Polyunsaturated fatty acids including docosahexaenoic and docosapentaenoic acid were two times greater in recompensated patients, while phenyl-lactate was three times lower.
- Alcohol abstinence during follow-up was achieved by 61% of patients who recompensated, 47% of those who remained decompensated, and 20% of those who died.
- The findings suggest that metabolic pathways involving polyunsaturated fatty acids, acylcarnitines, and amino acids may play a role in resolution of decompensation in alcohol-related cirrhosis.

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