FIBROSIS AND INFLAMMATION MARKERS IN PEDIATRIC METABOLIC-ASSOCIATED STEATOTIC LIVER DISEASE

Oksana Petishko

UEG Week Vienna 2024 | Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 13, 2024

A study of 94 children aged 9 to 17 years examined serum fibrosis and inflammation markers across groups with varying obesity, MASLD, and liver fibrosis status to identify non-invasive biomarkers for risk stratification.

KEY POINTS

- Serum protein-bound hydroxyproline was elevated in 100% of obese children with MASLD and fibrosis, 86.9% with MASLD without fibrosis, and 53.8% of obese children without MASLD, compared to normal-weight controls ($p<0.05$).
- The HPp/b/HPf ratio was increased 1.4-fold in children with MASLD (with or without fibrosis) and 1.3-fold in obese children without MASLD, and correlated with CAP ($r=0.307$) and liver stiffness ($r=0.323$), both $p<0.05$.
- Children with MASLD and fibrosis had serum glycosaminoglycan levels 1.3 times higher and an IL-6/IL-10 ratio 5.4 times higher than controls ($p<0.05$), indicating a pro-inflammatory shift.
- The authors conclude an imbalance between collagen synthesis and degradation combined with pro-inflammatory cytokine production might promote fatty liver fibrosis development in obese children with MASLD.
- This material is most relevant to clinicians and researchers interested in non-invasive biomarkers for pediatric MASLD fibrosis risk stratification.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/73bcb666-9112-11ef-8e83-0242ac140004

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.