gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

SERUM FIBROSIS MARKERS IN OBESE CHILDREN WITH NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE

Oksana Petishko

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 15, 2023

A study of 94 children aged 9-17 years found that serum markers including VEGF, TGF-β1, protein-bound hydroxyproline, and glycosaminoglycans were significantly elevated in obese children with NAFLD and liver fibrosis compared to controls.

KEY POINTS

- Children with NAFLD and fibrosis (n=27) showed 2.2-fold higher CK-18, 2.4-fold higher VEGF, and 2.7-fold higher TGF-β1 compared to normal-weight controls without NAFLD (all $p<0.05$).
- CK-18 levels positively correlated with both fibrosis degree by METAVIR scoring ($r=0.468$, $p=0.008$) and with liver steatosis degree ($r=0.357$, $p=0.048$).
- VEGF levels positively correlated with degree of liver fibrosis ($r=0.372$, $p=0.036$).
- Protein-bound hydroxyproline and glycosaminoglycans were significantly elevated across all obese groups, with the highest glycosaminoglycan elevation (1.3-fold, $p<0.001$) in children with fibrosis.
- The authors suggest these serum markers may be useful for non-invasive early diagnosis of liver fibrosis in children with NAFLD.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/e67ae3e2-743c-11ee-8f21-0242ac140004

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.