gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

EXTRACELLULAR VESICLES REFLECT THROMBO-INFLAMMATORY, ENDOTHELIAL, AND PRO-FIBROTIC ALTERATIONS ACROSS THE CLINICAL SPECTRUM OF CIRRHOSIS, BUT ARE NOT ASSOCIATED WITH CLINICAL OUTCOMES

Paolo Simioni

UEG Week Barcelona 2026 | Presentation

Mechanisms & Personalised Medicine | Radiology & Imaging | Hepatobiliary

October 19, 2026

Extracellular vesicle profiling in cirrhosis reflects progressive thrombo-inflammatory and endothelial activation across disease stages but does not independently predict clinical outcomes.

KEY POINTS

- In 228 cirrhosis patients (75 compensated, 44 stable decompensated, 109 acutely decompensated) followed for a median of 418 days, total, platelet-derived, endothelial-, immune-derived, and fibrosis-associated extracellular vesicles progressively increased across Child–Pugh stages.
- Among 75 compensated patients, 7 developed first hepatic decompensation; several extracellular vesicle subpopulations were associated with decompensation in univariate competing-risk analyses, but these associations disappeared after adjustment for MELD score.
- Among decompensated patients, 36 developed further decompensation, acute-on-chronic liver failure, or liver-related death; higher CRP levels were associated with these events, but no extracellular vesicle subpopulation predicted the composite outcome.
- Extracellular vesicles were not independently associated with clinical outcomes and appear to have limited value for prognostic stratification in cirrhosis.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/fa10bc5e-d129-11f1-8a1d-daaa6dbee0a2

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.