

LIVER FIBROSIS DRIVES COLORECTAL CANCER DEVELOPMENT: A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS IN 1145 METABOLIC SUBJECTS

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Poster

Colorectal

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A retrospective study of 1145 metabolic patients found that elevated non-invasive liver fibrosis scores at baseline were associated with increased risk of colorectal cancer development over 8 years.

KEY POINTS

- Among 1145 metabolic subjects followed for 8 years, 28 patients (2.4%) developed colorectal cancer, with no association found between cancer development and obesity measures.
- All six non-invasive liver fibrosis scores (AAR, FIB-4, mFIB-4, Forns, APRI, AARPRI) were significantly elevated at baseline in patients who later developed colorectal cancer compared to those who did not.
- Higher FIB-4 score was associated with a 6-fold increased risk of developing colorectal cancer (95% CI 2.2-16.5), with FIB-4 showing the best predictive performance (AUC 0.74, sensitivity 84%, specificity 57%).
- Patients who developed colorectal cancer had significantly higher fasting glucose (119.5 vs 100.8 mg/dL, $p=0.0011$) and lower vitamin D levels (16.3 vs 22.8 pg/mL, $p=0.0099$) at baseline.
- The authors suggest that non-invasive liver fibrosis scores may serve as novel prognostic factors for colorectal cancer risk stratification in metabolic patients.

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