

EFFECTS OF GLP1 ANALOGUES ON: WEIGHT LOSS, GLYCEMIC PARAMETERS; HEPATIC PARAMETERS, AND HEPATIC FIBROSIS IN "REAL LIFE SITUATION"; RESULTS IN 132 TYPE 2 DIABETIC PATIENTS

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Poster

Hepatobiliary

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A prospective real-life study of 132 type 2 diabetic patients with NAFLD treated with dulaglutide or semaglutide for an average of 14 months showed significant reductions in weight, liver enzymes, and liver fibrosis markers.

KEY POINTS

- Weight decreased by an average of 7.3 kg and BMI by 2.6 kg/m², both statistically significant, while glycemic parameters showed non-significant decreases.
- ALT activity decreased by 12 U/L and AST by 7 U/L, both statistically significant improvements in liver enzymes.
- Among the 63% of patients reassessed after one year, elastometry score decreased by 2.4 kPa and Fibrotest decreased by 0.03, both statistically significant, while FIB-4 reduction was not significant.
- Weight loss correlated significantly with elastometry score reduction, and the authors suggest GLP1 analogues could be part of therapeutic management of NAFLD in type 2 diabetic patients.
- This material is most relevant to clinicians managing type 2 diabetic patients with NAFLD or NASH who are considering GLP1 analogue therapy.

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