

TISSUE ATTENUATION IMAGING AND TISSUE SCATTER DISTRIBUTION IMAGING ARE RELIABLE FOR NAFLD DIAGNOSIS

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Poster

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A cross-sectional study of 50 patients with NAFLD found statistically significant positive correlations between quantitative ultrasonography parameters (tissue attenuation imaging and tissue scatter distribution imaging) and biochemical markers including cholesterol, HOMA IR, and GGT levels.

KEY POINTS

- The study included 50 patients diagnosed with NAFLD at the University Clinical Centre of Serbia, with 51% male and 49% female, average age 48 years.
- Mean tissue attenuation imaging values were 0.65 ± 0.16 and mean tissue scatter distribution imaging values were 94.01 ± 12.8 .
- Statistically significant positive correlations were observed between the quantitative ultrasonography scores and cholesterol levels ($R=0.732$, $P<0.05$), HOMA IR ($R=0.866$, $P<0.05$), and GGT levels ($R=0.669$, $P<0.05$).
- The authors conclude their results support the use of quantitative ultrasonography as a tool for assessment and diagnosis of NAFLD.

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