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Scientific Abstract

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Prevalence of Hepatic Fibrosis Using Shearwave Elastography Among Filipino Patients Sonographically Assessed With Fatty Liver Disease

Jonathan Agustin Rosario Castro

Cardinal Santos Medical Center, Philippines

OBJECTIVES:This study reveals the overall prevalence of fibrosis on patients with fatty liver disease. Determine its significance and reveals the association between the two factors.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:Liver Shearwave examination results from February 1, 2017 until January 31, 2018 were reviewed for evidence of hepatic steatosis. Mean Shearwave values were recorded and classified according to degree of severity. Demographics were also recorded. Overall prevalence was computed and tested for significance using Fisher's exact test CI=95%. Tests for association were implemented using Chi-square contingency test CI=95%.

RESULTS:Of the 208 patients having hepatic steatosis, 142(68.3%) had evidence of fibrosis. 126(88.7%) had mild fibrosis, 12(9.2%) had moderate fibrosis and 3(2.1%) had severe fibrosis. 23(16.2%) were 20-39 years, 67(47.2%) were 40-59 years, 47 (33.10%) were 60-79 and 5(3.5%) were ≥80 years. 77(54.2%) were male and 65(45.8%) were female. The test for significance of the prevalence of hepatic fibrosis showed a p-value; <0.0001, which was significant. Tests for association revealed a p-value <0.98072 for age range and <0.932294 for gender; both having no statistical significance while the association of steatosis and fibrosis revealed a p-value <0.0001, which was significant.

CONCLUSION:The prevalence of hepatic fibrosis on patients with fatty liver disease is statistically significant and significant association between both factors been proven. Gender and age range shows no predisposition for fibrosis.