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Comparative study between fibroscan and liver biopsy results in chronic HBV patients from south India

Sravan Thumati and A Aravind
Kilpauk Medical College, India

Aim: The study aimed to compare and validate the results of fibroscan versus liver biopsy among chronic HBV patients who are not candidates for treatment according to AASLD Guidelines.

Methods: 54 chronic HBV patients who are having a standard indication for liver biopsy were included. Patients were subjected to liver biopsy and fibroscan study.

Results: The mean age of our patients was 42 years. Study population showed male predominance as the number of males was 40 cases (74.07) while the number of females was 14 (25.29). The mean ALT was 35.01U/L and the mean AST level was 30.89U/L. HBV DNA levels were quite variable with a minimum of <1000 IU/ML and a maximum of 1,01,62,000 IU/ML with a mean of 2,613,52.

Conclusion: Liver stiffness assessment was found to be correlated with liver fibrosis however the results of liver biopsy were not similar to fibroscan results. Most of the case had a fibroscan result less than liver biopsy results by Metavir score. Only cases with Metavir score of F0 coincided with fibroscan results. Liver stiffness measurement could be used as a predictor for liver fibrosis in chronic HBV patients but still liver biopsy may be required to confirm treatment decisions.

Biography

Sravan Thumati is pursuing his Post-graduate from the Department of Medical Gastroenterology Kilpauk medical college Chennai India.

Sravanthumati97@gmail.com

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