

## BACKGROUND

FibroScan® has become a mechanism to establish the presence of fibrosis or cirrhosis in patients with chronic liver diseases.

It is important to identify the assessment of prognosis and for evidence of the progression of disease in disorders such as hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, fatty liver disease (NAFLD/NASH), hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, and co-infection of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and HCV.

FibroScan® measures the stiffness (fibrosis) based on the velocity of transmission of a shear wave through the liver, created by a vibratory source.

Currently, this technique has been used most consistently in patients with chronic HCV.

Though the liver biopsy has been the “gold” standard to stage liver fibrosis, it remains an invasive test and samples only a very small piece of the liver.

## METHODS

### Descriptive Retrospective Study

Patients were referred for a Fibroscan® if diagnosed with chronic liver disease

Identification of liver disease was recorded

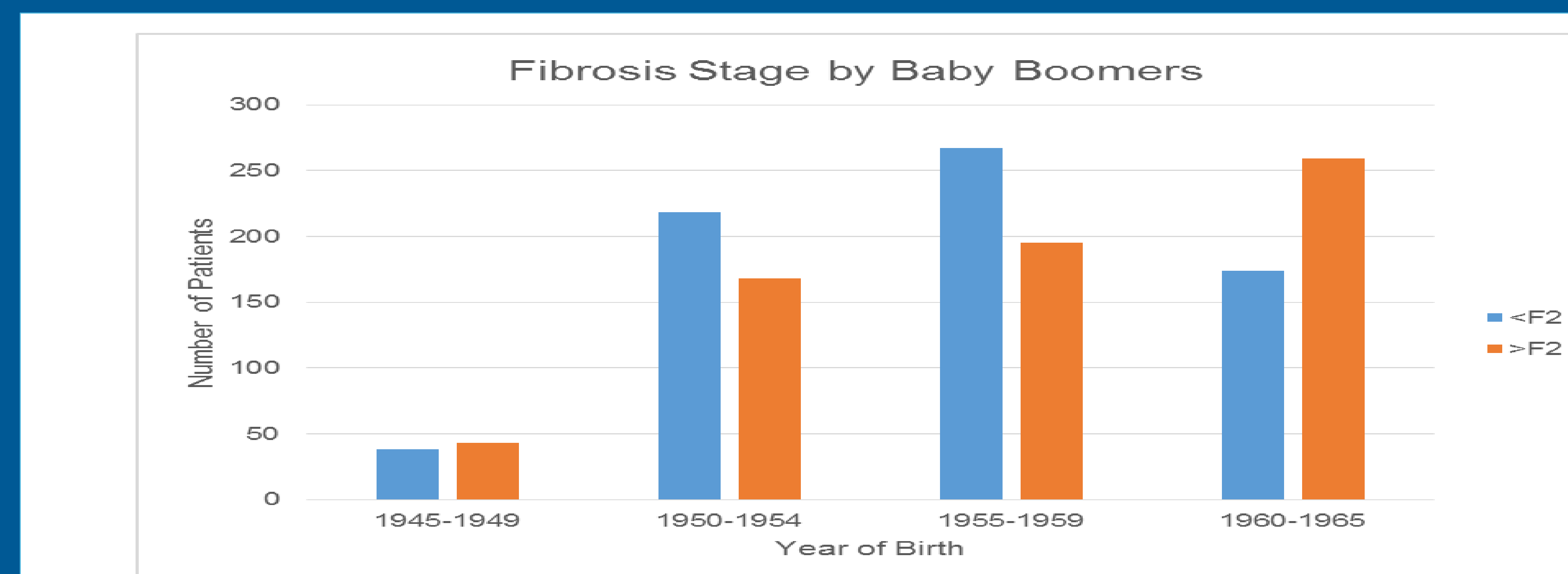
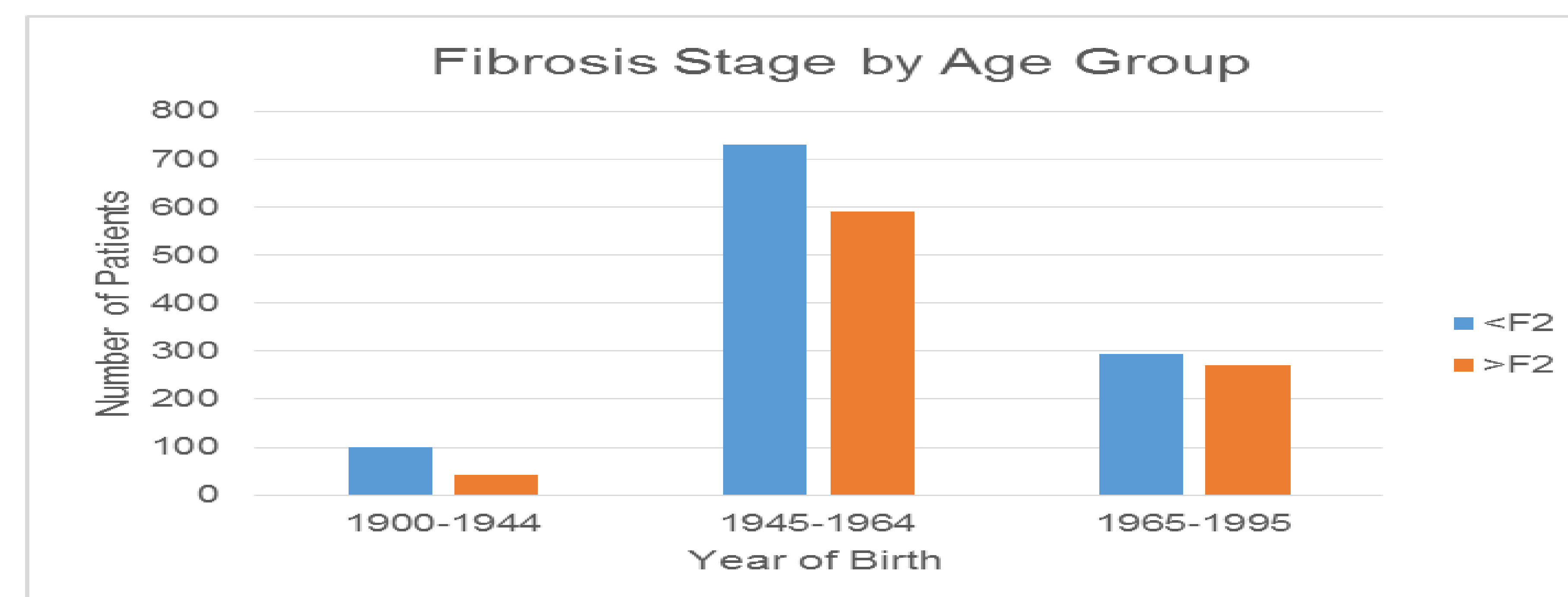
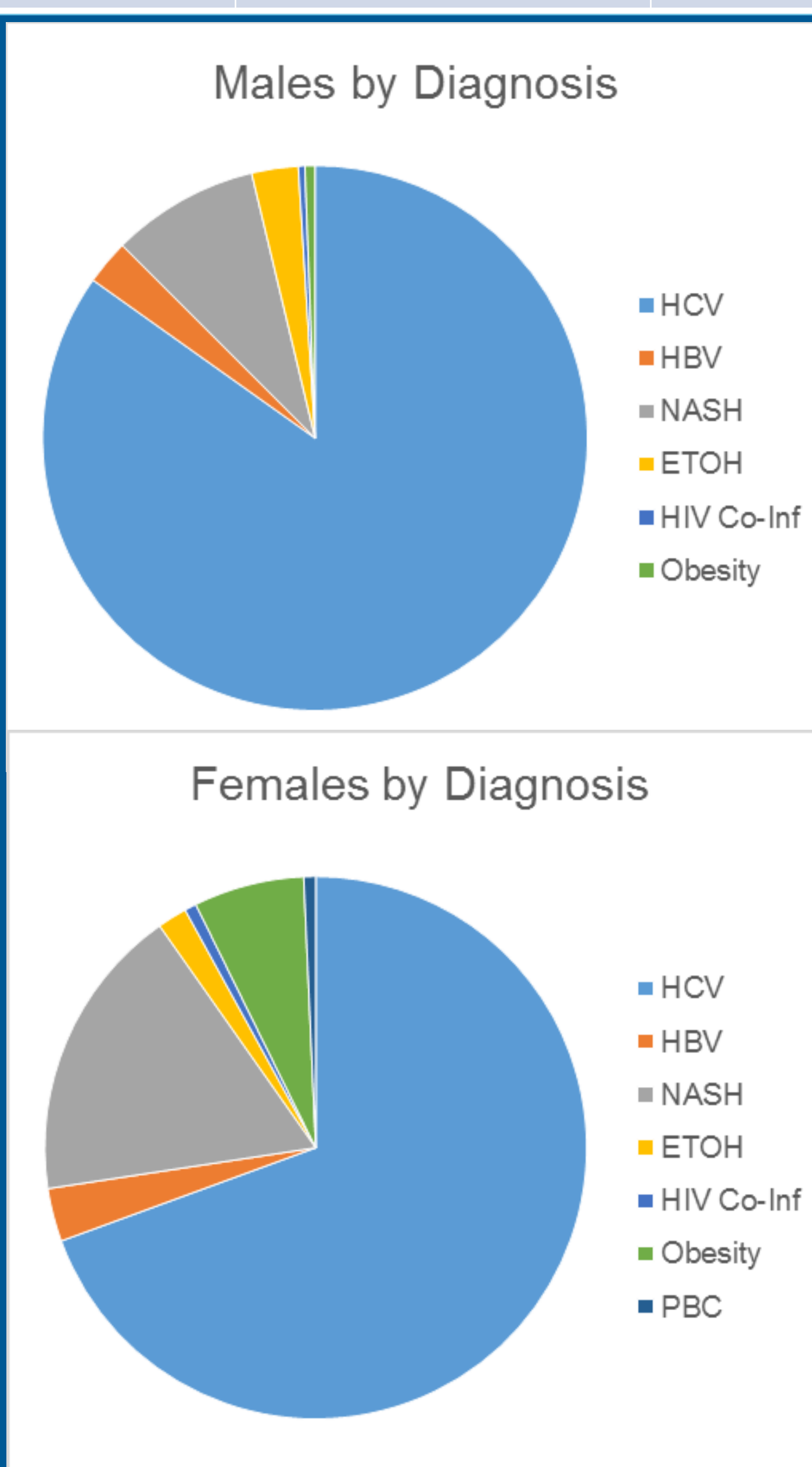
Scan was performed and result sent to the referring physician/organization.

Patient received the results at the time of the testing

## RESULTS

Table 1. Demographics of Population

Sex	Male-1097 (55%)	Female- 889 (45%)
Baby Boomers	Yes-735 (67%)	No-579 (65%)



## SUMMARY

The use of fibroscan in the community setting allows for the staging of fibrosis in patients with chronic liver disease.

The clinician has instantaneous results to assist in making decisions during the patient’s visit.

With the CDC recommendations of screening all Baby Boomers for HCV and the anticipated increase in the diagnosis of HCV in this age group, the fibroscan is both an economical method of staging of fibrosis and non-invasive.

As additional studies are conducted, the establishment of this technique will continue to evaluate hepatic fibrosis in patients with chronic liver disease.

## CONCLUSIONS

The availability of non-invasive and affordable diagnostic methods for fibrosis allowed an increase liver disease staging.

The data underscores the importance of staging patients with chronic liver irrespective to age group.

Given a choice, the patients prefer FibroScan® over liver biopsy.

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