

Evaluation on fibrosis regression using FIB-5 score in HCV and HBV positive patients after treatment and virus suppression respectively.

Introduction: Background: Chronic liver disease (CLD) is a major cause of morbidity and mortality Worldwide. Assessment of liver fibrosis (LF) via the utilization of noninvasive tests (NITs) has been emerging nowadays. These NITs, FIB-4 and FIB-5, have adequate predictive positive value (PPV) for the diagnosis of nil or minimal fibrosis up to advanced fibrosis.

Aim of study: To detect fibrosis regression after HCV treatment and HBV suppression using the FIB-5 score and evaluate the accuracy of the FIB-5 score as a validated NIT of fibrosis compared to FIB-4.

Subjects and Methods: This is a prospective study on 100 patients with chronic hepatitis, 50 HCV patients who received direct-acting anti-viral drugs (DAAs) about 5 years ago and achieved sustained Virological response (SVR), and 50 HBV patients with undetected viremia who are still on treatment according to the national program for treatment of HCV and Egyptian guidelines for HBV treatment, respectively.

Results: The sensitivity and specificity tests for FIB-5 level post-treatment in the diagnosis of fibrosis regression in HCV patients were 88.2% and 63.6%, respectively, at a cutoff value of -14.695. The sensitivity and specificity tests for FIB-5 level post-treatment in the diagnosis of fibrosis regression in HBV patients were 57.1% and 94.4%, respectively, at a cutoff value of -8.68.

Conclusion: FIB-5 is both a specific and sensitive test to assess fibrosis regression in chronic hepatitis patients after and during treatment.

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