

**P-67 USEFULNESS OF 3 DIFFERENT POINTS OF THE LIVER TO EVALUATE FIBROSIS BY TRANSITIONAL ELASTOGRAPHY**

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**Introduction and Objectives:** The degree of liver fibrosis is diagnosed, among other studies, with transition elastography; it is known that liver injury is heterogeneous, so underdiagnosing the degree of fibrosis when performing the survey at a single point may be possibly described in a standard way. This study aimed to evaluate the sensitivity of transition elastography at three different points to determine its performance.

**Materials and Methods:** Patients with liver disease were included; transition elastography was performed at three different points, point A at the site indicated by the manufacturers; point B, an intercostal space downwards, and point C, an intercostal space upwards; descriptive and inferential statistics were performed.

**Results:** One hundred nine patients were evaluated, 64 men (59%) and 45 women (41%) average age of 52.6. Paired t-tests were run between the three different combinations (K1 vs. K2, K1 vs. K3, and K2 vs. K3). For all these tests, the value of  $p > 0.05$ , no statistically significant differences were found between the measurements. Correlation tests were performed between the same combinations, finding a value of  $p < 0.05$  for the three, which means that the observations are correlated. ROC curves were constructed. It can be seen that in all 6 cases, the ROC curve is close to the ideal values. Figures 1 and 2.

**Conclusions:** For the diagnosis of fibrosis, there is no difference between the three points in the same organ, even though the liver injury is heterogeneous.

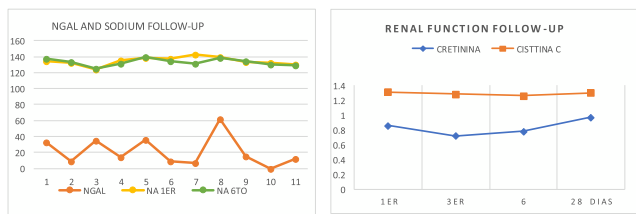


Figure 1

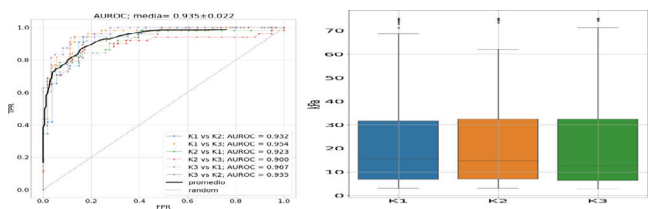


Figure 2

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aohep.2023.100965>

**P- 69 CHRONIC HEPATITIS B: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS, EVOLUTION AND PREVALENT PHASES, IN REFERENCE CENTERS IN PARAGUAY**

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**Introduction and Objectives:** Viral hepatitis is a public health problem worldwide. Approximately 325 million people worldwide were living with chronic hepatitis at the end of 2015: the most prevalent, HBV. There is not much information on the characteristics of patients with chronic hepatitis B in Paraguay. This study aimed to know the characteristics of the population with chronic Hepatitis B who consulted and/or had a follow-up in two hepatology reference centers in the period between 2000 - 2019.

**Materials and Methods:** Observational, descriptive, retrospective. Excel for data collection. Variables are expressed as frequency, mean and percentages.

**Results:** 12,972 medical records were evaluated, of which 171 (1.3%) had a diagnosis of Chronic Hepatitis B. 127 files were included, and 44 (26%) of the stories did not have enough information for the present analysis. Eighty-two (65%) of the patients were Paraguayan, 44 (35%) of Asian origin, and 1 (0.8%) were African. A liver biopsy was performed on 17% of the patients: 7 were in the cirrhotic stage and 4 had no inflammatory activity. Of the 127 patients studied: 3 (3%) were in Phase 1, 38 (32%) in Phase 2 (82% Western); 61 (51%) in Phase 3 and 16 (14%) in Phase 4 (44% from the far East communities). Thirty (24%) were in the cirrhotic stage; in 20 of these, some manifestation of Portal Hypertension was found, the most frequent being esophageal varices. Three of the 127 (2.4%) were diagnosed with HCC (two of them in the cirrhotic stage: corresponding to 6.7% of this population).

**Conclusions:** This series contributes to estimating the characteristics of patients with chronic Hepatitis B in Paraguay. Most are indigenous cases, but there is an important number from Far Eastern communities. A considerable percentage of patients are in a phase that requires treatment.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aohep.2023.100966>

**P-70 HEPATITIS B IMMUNITY AMONG CHRONIC RENAL DISEASE UNDER HEMODIALYSIS**

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**Introduction and Objectives:** Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) has been a cause of acute and chronic hepatitis with progression to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Individuals with chronic kidney disease (CKD) are especially susceptible to HBV infection. Some studies have