

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

Ernaldo Morales Mairena,
 Fátima Higuera-de-la Tijera, Daniel Santana Vargas,
 Erika Bojorges Valdez, Andrés Burak Leipuner,
 J García Espinosa, Felix García Juárez,
 José Luis Pérez-Hernández

Mexican General Hospital “Dr. Eduardo Liceaga,”
 Mexico City, Mexico

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.

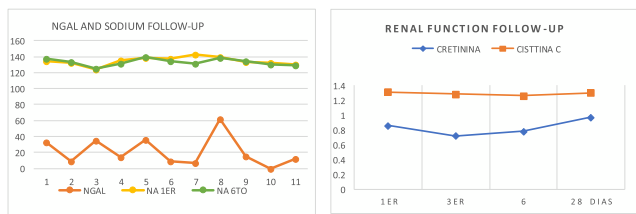


Figure 1

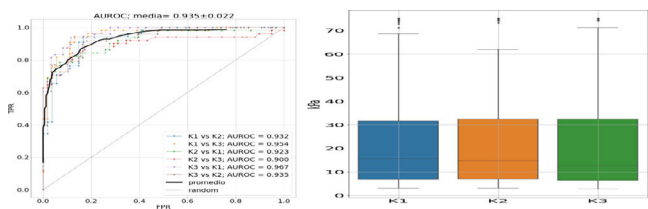


Figure 2

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

Mirian Colarte, Marcos Giralá, Lorena Martínez,
 Sebastian Díaz, Jesús Ortiz

Department of Gastroenterology and Digestive
 Endoscopy, Clinics Hospital, National University of
 Asunción, San Lorenzo, Paraguay

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.

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

Alanna Calheiros Santos¹, Juliana Gil Melgaço²,
 Lucas Lima da Silva¹, Vanessa Duarte da Costa¹,
 Juliana Custódio Miguel¹,
 Elisangela Ferreira da Silva¹, Julia Trece Marques¹,
 Giselle Prado do Nascimento¹,
 Vanessa Salete de Paula³, Livia Melo Villar¹

¹ Viral Hepatitis Laboratory, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil

² Institute of Technology in Immunobiologicals, Bio-Manguinhos, Oswaldo Foundation Cruz, FIOCRUZ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

³ Laboratory of Molecular Virology, Oswaldo Cruz Institute, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

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