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FibroScan–aspartate aminotransferase score in an Asian cohort of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and its utility in predicting histological resolution with bariatric surgery

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Abstract

Background and Aim

The FibroScan–aspartate aminotransferase (FAST) score was developed for identifying patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, who also have an elevated non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) activity score (NAS) ≥ 4 and significant fibrosis (F ≥ 2). We aimed to validate it in our NAFLD cohort and assess if it correlates with the histological changes after bariatric surgery.

Methods

Patients with NAFLD, including those undergoing bariatric surgery, were included. The FAST score was calculated using liver stiffness measure, controlled attenuation parameter, and aspartate aminotransferase. Calibration and discrimination of the model were assessed by