Transient elastography for assessment of liver fibrosis and steatosis: an evidence-based analysis

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Record Status
This is a bibliographic record of a published health technology assessment from a member of INAHTA. No evaluation of the quality of this assessment has been made for the HTA database.

Citation

Authors' conclusions
There was evidence to support the diagnostic accuracy of transient elastography compared to liver biopsy for assessing liver fibrosis in the disease areas of interest. - There was evidence that the diagnostic accuracy of FibroTest and acoustic force radiation impulse were not significantly different from transient elastography for assessing liver fibrosis in the disease areas of interest. - There was evidence to support the diagnostic accuracy of controlled attenuation parameter compared to liver biopsy for assessing steatosis in the disease areas of interest. - No evidence was found that assessed the clinical utility of transient elastography (with or without controlled attenuation parameter) versus biopsy, as measured by a change in clinical diagnosis, treatment, or patient outcomes. Beneficial impact could be presumed, given that the accuracy of TE is comparable to that of a biopsy and would have an impact as a noninvasive alternative to diagnose. The clinical utility of CAP is less certain given that treatment for this condition generally consists of providing advice about healthy behaviours.

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