

中文題目：紫藤凝集素 Mac-2 結合蛋白的血清表現預測非酒精性脂肪肝病人肝臟疾病嚴重度

英文題目：Serum *Wisteria floribunda* Agglutinin-Positive Mac-2-Binding Protein Expression Predicts Disease Severity in Patients of Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

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Background : Noninvasive marker of liver fibrosis is important to predict the patients with **Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD)** who may develop the complication of liver cirrhosis. The *Wisteria floribunda* agglutinin-positive Mac-2-binding protein (WFA⁺-M2BP) was a recently developed glycol-biomarker for liver fibrosis.

Aim : We assessed its efficacy in evaluating liver fibrosis stage and disease progression in NAFLD patients in Taiwan.

Methods : A total of 84 patients with NAFLD who underwent liver biopsy and serological tests for WFA⁺-M2BP were enrolled. The association between WFA⁺-M2BP and clinical outcome was evaluated according to the liver fibrosis stage. We also aimed to find the factors that affected the WFA⁺-M2BP level in NAFLD.

Results : According to the Metavir scoring system, there were 26 patients (31.0%) of F0, 28 (33.3%) of F1, 18 (21.4%) of F2, 8 (9.5%) of F3, and four patients (4.8%) of F4, respectively. The mean levels of WFA⁺-M2BP was 0.98 ± 0.58 (range= 0.22-2.43) in F0, 0.92 ± 0.43 (0.08-1.74) in F1, 1.35 ± 1.45 (0.21-6.34) in F2, 1.48 ± 1.20 (0.39-4.20) in F3, and 3.08 ± 1.44 in F4 (1.70-5.04), respectively. The optimal cutoff values of WFA⁺-M2BP for fibrosis stages $\geq F1$, $\geq F2$, $\geq F3$, and F4 were 0.74, 1.63, 1.05, and 1.68, respectively. The accuracy for significant fibrosis ($\geq F2$), advanced fibrosis ($\geq F3$), and cirrhosis were 71.4%, 66.7%, and 86.9%, respectively. The linear regression analysis between liver fibrosis stage and WFA⁺-M2BP revealed significant trend from F0 to F4 (B, 0.52; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.222-0.825; p=0.001).

Conclusions : WFA⁺-M2BP is a simple and reliable noninvasive marker for liver fibrosis assessment in NAFLD patients.