

中文題目：以肝纖維化儀器(Fibroscan)檢測慢性 C 型肝炎以全口服抗病毒藥物治療後，肝臟纖維化的改變

英文題目：Noninvasive disease severity assessment among chronic hepatitis C patients receiving direct antiviral therapy

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## **Background**

Chronic hepatitis C (CHC) is the leading cause of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) globally. Nowadays, direct anti-viral agent (DAA) was powerful treatment for virus elimination. Therefore, estimation of liver fibrosis severity is important for patient prognosis, treatment efficacy, HCC surveillance and determining the best treatment strategies in HCV patients. Liver biopsy, as the gold standard method for the assessment of liver fibrosis, is an invasive method associated with patient discomfort and sometimes with serious complications. Several ultrasound-based methods have been developed and validated for assessing the degree of fibrosis and cirrhosis by measuring liver stiffness in the past decade. The aims of this project are to observe short-term change of fibrotic change of by Fibroscan for CHC patients who received anti-viral treatment (Direct anti-viral agent, DAA), to evaluate to the influence of the medication.

## **Methods**

Total 194 patients with HCV post DAA treatment were involved in this study. All of these patients had baseline laboratory examination, Fibroscan examination. They also received following laboratory examination and Fibroscan examination after treatment. All of them were post DAA treatment with SVR(+)

## **Results**

There were 76% decrease and 24% increase in Fibroscan examination for liver fibrosis after 6 months of treatment. There were 52/131 (40%) down stage, 6/131 (5%) up stage, 73/131 (55%) no change in Fibroscan.

## **Conclusions**

After DAA treatment, some patients would improve their fibrotic change. However, still some patient would progress fibrotic change. More patient numbers and long-term following were needed for further study.