Conclusion We have identified a subset of PBAD subjects with high triglycerides and fasting FGF19 levels comparable to healthy individuals. The post prandial rise in FGF19 suggests no defect in the response of FGF19 synthesis in this subset. It may instead be caused by impaired BA absorption due to reduced ASBT expression which is also manifested as high serum triglycerides. PBAD may be a heterogeneous condition with more than one underlying key abnormality.

Disclosure of Interest None Declared.

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Conclusion The incidence of SBC in the UK has increased over the last two decades with little improvement in mortality rates. It is most common in males in their 6th decade and in the proximal small intestine, which is in keeping with current literature. However, the higher incidence in white patients is in contrast to the geographical variation seen in both United States SBC and UK colorectal cancer data. A more comprehensive understanding of the natural history, environmental and genetic predisposition is needed to allow for potential patient stratification, more efficient diagnosis and treatment and thus improving its poor prognosis.

REFERENCE


Disclosure of Interest None Declared.

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