Methods Retrospective study by data gathering from hepatitis clinic, Hatyai hospital during 2014–2017. Statistical analysis: Chi-square test

Inclusion criteria 1. Anti-HCV positive with detectable viral load 2. Measure CAP pre treatment

Exclusion criteria 1. Loss follows up 2. No result of HCV RNA viral load post treatment

Results Seventy-four HCV infected patients participate in the study. 25.42% of the participants were hepatic steatosis (n=15). SVR in hepatic steatosis group were 80% VS SVR in without hepatic steatosis group were 71.19% (P=0.75).

Conclusions No relationship between hepatic steatosis by using CAP and result of HCV treatment

IDDF2019-ABS-0123 PRE-ENDOSCOPY SCREENING FOR HEPATITIS VIRUSES IN UNDER-DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: HOW USEFUL IS IT?

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Background Data regarding the transmission of viral infectious agents via gastrointestinal endoscopes is not available from low-income countries. We aimed to determine the prevalence of HBV and HCV infections in patients underwent upper GI endoscopy (UGIE) in a public sector hospital.

Methods In a cross-sectional study, all consecutive patients undergoing UGIE were screened for hepatitis B and C infection (immuno-chromatographic assays). Prevalence of HBV and HCV infection in patients underwent UGIE were calculated before and after exclusion of already diagnosed cases of chronic liver disease (CLD).

Results A total of 2,686 patients were screened and 2,499 were enrolled in the study. The mean age of patients was 42.6 (±16.3) years (M: F=1.9:1). Out of 2,499 patients, 221(8.8%) were tested positive for HBsAg. Among them, 123 (55.6%) were previously diagnosed HBV-related CLD cases and 98 (44.3%) were newly diagnosed cases. Past history of blood transfusion, surgery and jaundice were present in 4.5%, 14.4% and 24.4% patients, respectively. Risk factors were unidentified in 57% of patients. Out of 2,499, 36 (1.4%) patients were tested positive for anti-HCV antibody. Among them, 19 (52.7%) were previously diagnosed HCV-related CLD cases and 17 (47.2%) were newly diagnosed cases. Past history of blood transfusion,

surgery and jaundice were present in 44.4%, 52.7% and 16.6% patients, respectively. Risk factors were unidentified in 27.7% of patients. In this study, nearly half of the patients were newly diagnosed cases of HBV and HCV infections. Identifiable risk factors were absent in 57% and 27.7% of HBV and HCV infected patients, respectively. Hence, just a negative history was not sufficient to rule out these infections prior to a GIE.

Conclusions Many of the endoscopy units of public sector hospitals of under-developed and developing countries is overburdened, understaffed, and under-equipped. Proper disinfection/sterilization of endoscopes and accessories is sometimes questionable because of inadequate infrastructures. Therefore, it may be beneficial to include a determination of hepatitis serology of patients prior to endoscopy. However, the cost of pre-screening tests is the major problem for routine screening. Hence, the screening may be recommended for high-risk patients only.

IDDF2019-ABS-0131 ALGORITHMS USING NONINVASIVE TESTS CAN ACCURATELY IDENTIFY PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED FIBROSIS DUE TO NASH: DATA FROM THE STELLAR CLINICAL TRIALS

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Background There is a major unmet need for accurate, readily available, noninvasive tests (NITs) to identify patients with advanced fibrosis due to NASH. Our goal was to evaluate

Abstract IDDF2019-ABS-0131 Table 1 Diagnostic performance of nits to discriminate advanced fibrosis f3-f4

Test*	Cohort	Sample Size	Sensitivity	Specificity	Indeterminate	Misclassified**
FIB-4 (1.23, 2.1)	Train+Test	2496	85%	85%	32%	15%
	Validation	627	83%	89%	32%	15%
ELF (9.35, 10.24)	Train+Test	2536	85%	85%	29%	15%
	Validation	637	85%	85%	29%	15%
FS (9.6kPa, 14.53kPa)	Train+Test	1408	85%	86%	28%	15%
	Validation	357	82%	88%	25%	17%
FIB-4 (1.23, 2.1) then ELF (9.35, 10.24)	Train+Test	2542	79%	81%	13%	20%
	Validation	638	78%	82%	13%	21%
FIB-4 (1.23, 2.1) then FS (9.6kPa, 14.53kPa)	Train+Test	2509	82%	85%	20%	17%
	Validation	632	78%	87%	20%	19%

*Lower value represents optimal threshold to exclude advanced fibrosis, higher value to diagnose advanced fibrosis, with in-between values classified as indeterminate

**Proportion of misclassified patients relative to total sample size including indeterminate zone

sequential NIT algorithms to minimize the requirement for biopsy and improve accuracy overuse of single tests.

Methods The STELLAR studies (NCT03053050, NCT03053063) enrolled NASH patients with bridging fibrosis (F3) or compensated cirrhosis (F4). Baseline liver biopsies were read using the NASH CRN fibrosis classification and noninvasive fibrosis markers: FIB-4 index, ELF test, and FibroScan® (FS). The performance of these tests to discriminate advanced fibrosis was evaluated using AUROCs with 5-fold cross-validation repeated 100x. Thresholds were obtained by maximizing specificity given $\geq 85\%$ sensitivity. The cohort was divided (80%/20%) into evaluation/validation sets. The evaluation set was further stratified 250x into training and test sets (66%/33%). Optimal thresholds were derived as the average across training sets, and applied sequentially (FIB-4 followed by ELF and/or FS) to the validation set. Data are from an interim analysis on 26 July 2018.

Results All patients with available liver histology (N=3202, 71% F3-F4) and NIT results were included. While single tests were able to discriminate advanced fibrosis (AUROCs of 0.78, 0.80, and 0.80 for FIB-4, ELF, and FS in validation cohort), up to 32% of patients had an indeterminate result. Using thresholds derived from STELLAR data, FIB-4 followed by FS or ELF in those with indeterminate FIB-4 values (1.23 to 2.1) reduced indeterminate results to as low as 13% (table 1). Published NIT thresholds yielded similar results (data not shown). Adding a third test (FIB-4 then ELF then FS) reduced the rate of indeterminate results to 8%. Misclassification occurred at rates similar to biopsy (15–21%). The majority of misclassifications (63–81%) were false negatives; among false positive cases (19–27% of misclassifications) up to 70% had F2 fibrosis.

Conclusions FIB-4 followed by ELF and/or FS nearly eliminated the need for liver biopsy and accurately identified patients with advanced fibrosis due to NASH with misclassification rates similar to liver biopsy.

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ROUTINELY AVAILABLE NONINVASIVE TESTS DISCRIMINATE ADVANCED FIBROSIS DUE TO NASH IN THE PHASE 3 STELLAR TRIALS OF THE ASK1 INHIBITOR SELONSERTIB

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Background Liver biopsy is currently the reference standard for fibrosis staging, but is an invasive procedure with limitations. There are a major unmet need for accurate, readily available noninvasive tests (NITs) to identify patients with advanced fibrosis due to NASH. Our aim is to describe the performance of NITs using the baseline data from the Phase 3 STELLAR studies of the ASK1 inhibitor selonsertib (SEL).

Methods The STELLAR studies (NCT03053050 and NCT03053063) enrolled patients with bridging fibrosis (F3) or compensated cirrhosis (F4) due to NASH (NAFLD Activity Score [NAS] ≥ 3). Baseline liver biopsies were centrally read according to the NASH CRN fibrosis classification and noninvasive markers of fibrosis, including the NAFLD fibrosis score (NFS), Fibrosis-4 (FIB-4) index, Enhanced Liver Fibrosis (ELF) test, and liver stiffness (LS) by transient elastography (TE; FibroScan®) were measured. The performance of these tests to

Abstract IDDF2019-ABS-0133 Table 1 Diagnostic performance of nits to discriminate advanced fibrosis F3-F4

Test	Prevalence of F3-F4	AUROC (95% CI)	Cut-off	Sensitivity	Specificity	PPV	NPV
NFS n=2309	78%	0.75 (0.75, 0.75)	≥ -1.455 ≥ 0.676	90% 39%	37% 89%	83% 93%	52% 30%
FIB-4 n=3125	71%	0.78 (0.78, 0.78)	≥ 1.3 ≥ 2.67	82% 36%	57% 93%	83% 93%	56% 37%
ELF n=3183	71%	0.80 (0.80, 0.80)	≥ 9.8 ≥ 11.3	74% 20%	73% 98%	87% 95%	53% 33%
LS by TE n=1760	84%	0.80 (0.79, 0.8)	≥ 9.9 kPa ≥ 11.4 kPa	83% 75%	61% 71%	92% 93%	41% 36%