FibroMax for excessive **Alcohol**

Screening asymptomatic liver fibrosis and cirrhosis

> « In high-risk drinkers, we have suggested that fibrosis screening be recommended starting at the age of 40 »
>
> Naveau S et al. Hepatology 2009

Diagnose and motivate for alcohol withdrawal

FibroMax[1] in subjects with excessive alcohol intake should help the clinician to:

- better manage patients with severe injuries such as advanced fibrosis and severe ASH, at risk of cirrhosis and liver cancer, [2,3,4]
- motivate subjects with steatosis only, without fibrosis, to undergo alcohol withdrawal, [5,6]
- detect at-risk subjects with underestimated declared alcohol intake. [7]

FibroMax (FibroTest+SteatoTest+AshTest)

FibroMax is used in the diagnosis and the follow-up of liver fibrosis, steatosis and inflammation with a blood sample and is done at local laboratory:

- FibroTest: estimates the liver fibrosis and provides prognosis of complications [2,3]
- SteatoTest: estimates the liver steatosis [6]
- AshTest: estimates the severity of alcoholic steatohepatitis [7,8]

Heavy drinkers: diagnosis and prognosis

FibroTest diagnostic and prognostic values are similar to liver biopsy. [2,3,10,12]

FibroTest classifies patients into risk groups for long-term complications: [8,9]

- F3 and F4 (cirrhosis) : screen patient for complications,
- F1and F2 : motivate patient to undergo alcohol withdrawal treatment.

AshTest is a quantitative estimate of alcoholic hepatitis in heavy drinkers. It reduces the need for liver biopsy, and therefore enables earlier treatment of alcoholic hepatitis. [4,8]

Better than GGT and AST/ALT ratio

The combination of FibroTest, SteatoTest and percentage of CDT has the accuracy for identifying patients with excessive undeclared alcohol consumption (≥30 g/day) betterthan GGT and AST/ALT ratio. [3]

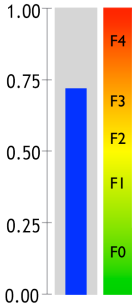
Unlike FIB-4 or APRI, FibroTest does not include AST nor ALT transaminases, avoiding the risk of confounding features of fibrosis and activity. [11]

FibroTest

Estimates hepatic fibrosis.

Score (METAVIR) :

- F0 : no fibrosis
- F1 : portal fibrosis
- F2 : portal fibrosis with rare septa
- F3 : portal fibrosis with many septa
- F4 : severe fibrosis

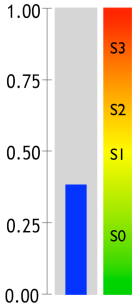


SteatoTest

Estimates hepatic steatosis, common cause of GGT and ALT elevation.

Interpretation of the score:

- S0 : no steatosis (<1%)
- S1 : minimal steatosis (1-5%)
- S2 : significant steatosis (6-32%)
- S3 : severe steatosis (>32%)

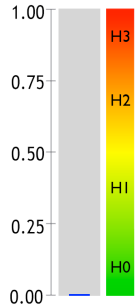


AshTest

Estimates the alcoholic steatohepatitis (ASH) in patients that consumes excessive quantities of alcohol.

Interpretation of the score:

- H0 : no alcoholic steatohepatitis
- H1 : moderate alcoholic steatohepatitis
- H2 : significant alcoholic steatohepatitis
- H3 : severe alcoholic steatohepatitis



FibroMax is a liver panel including 3 non-invasive tests: FibroTest, SteatoTest and AshTest

References :

1. Chrostek L World J Gastroenterol. 2014
2. Poynard T et al. Gastroenterol Hepatol 2011
3. Halfon P et al. Gastroenterol Clin Biol 2008
4. Thabut D et al. J Hepatol 2006
5. Poynard T et al. BMC Gastroenterol 2010
6. Poynard T et al. Comp Hepatol 2005
7. Imbert-Bismut F et al. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2009
8. Rudler M et al. PlosOne 2015
9. Naveau S et al. Hepatology 2009
10. Nguyen-Khac E et al. Aliment Pharmacol Ther 2008
11. Lombardi R World J Gastroenterol 2015
12. Naveau S et al. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2014

Assays (done at a local lab.): *Alpha-2 macroglobulin,Haptoglobin,Apolipoprotein A1, Total Bilirubin,GGT,ALT,AST, Cholesterol,Triglycerides, Fasting Glucose, age, gender, weight, height*

Find all the scientific publications of BioPredictive non-invasive tests on the website:

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