Why monitor the liver of metabolic patients?

FibroMax evaluates the risk of fibrosis, cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma in populations over 40 years of age with metabolic-related factors (i.e. overweight, hypertension, elevated triglycerides or cholesterol, impaired fasting glucose or diabetes).

Diagnose and reassure

The use of the FibroMax liver panel should help the clinician:
- To reassure patients with steatosis only, without fibrosis
- To better manage patients with severe injuries such as advanced fibrosis and NASH, and particularly those at risk of cirrhosis and liver cancer

FibroMax (FibroTest+SteatoTest+NashTest)

FibroMax is a liver panel used in the diagnosis and the follow-up of liver fibrosis, steatosis and inflammations with a blood sample and is done at a local laboratory:
- FibroTest: estimates the liver fibrosis and the prognosis
- SteatoTest: estimates the liver steatosis
- NashTest: estimates the steatohepatitis
- ActiTest: estimates the necroinflammatory activity

FibroMax is validated on the prospective European cohort FLIP of patients with histologically diagnosed NAFLD.

Better than standard liver enzymes or ultrasound

ALT and GGT lack sensitivity and specificity for the diagnosis of liver injury.

SteatoTest has two advantages over liver ultrasound:
- It is more accurate for the detection of significant steatosis
- FibroTest and NashTest complement its diagnosis of liver fibrosis and inflammation, respectively

References:
1. Ratziu V et al. BMC Gastroenterol 2006
2. Poynard T et al. Comp Hepatol 2005
8. Perazzo H et al. APT 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