

中文題目：使用剪向波超音波彈性影像來探討與晚期肝纖維化有關的因素。

英文題目：Factors correlated with the advanced liver fibrosis: using the shear wave elastography for liver

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Background: Liver elastography is a non-invasive technique for evaluating the stage of liver fibrosis. This study aimed to identify the factors correlated with the fibrosis of the liver among patients with chronic hepatitis.

Method: The patients received liver elastography between 2017 and 2018 were enrolled in this study. In this study, all of the patients have chronic hepatitis.

Results: A total of 238 patients were enrolled in this study. Of these, 124 (52.1 %) were male and 114 (47.9%) were female. The average of these patients was 53.8 y/o. The mean shear wave velocity (SWV) was 1.5 ± 0.28 m/s among the enrolled patients. Of these, 144 cases were related to chronic hepatitis B. The liver fibrosis stage according SWV was defined as follows: F0 <1.34 m/s, F1 1.35-1.65 m/s, F2 1.66-1.76 m/s, F3 1.77-1.98 m/s, F4 >1.99 m/s. After regression analysis, the advanced liver disease (F3 or F4) was significant with age, spleen size, and fatty liver.

Conclusion: The advanced liver disease (F3 or F4) in patients with chronic hepatitis was significantly correlated with age, spleen size, and fatty liver.