



Baveno 8 update risk stratification in cirrhosis

Prof. Laurent CASTERA, MD, PhD

*Service d'Hépatologie, Hôpital Beaujon, Clichy
Université Paris Cité, France*



Disclosures

Speaker bureau :

AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Echosens, Gilead, MSD, Novo Nordisk, Madrigal, Siemens Heathineers

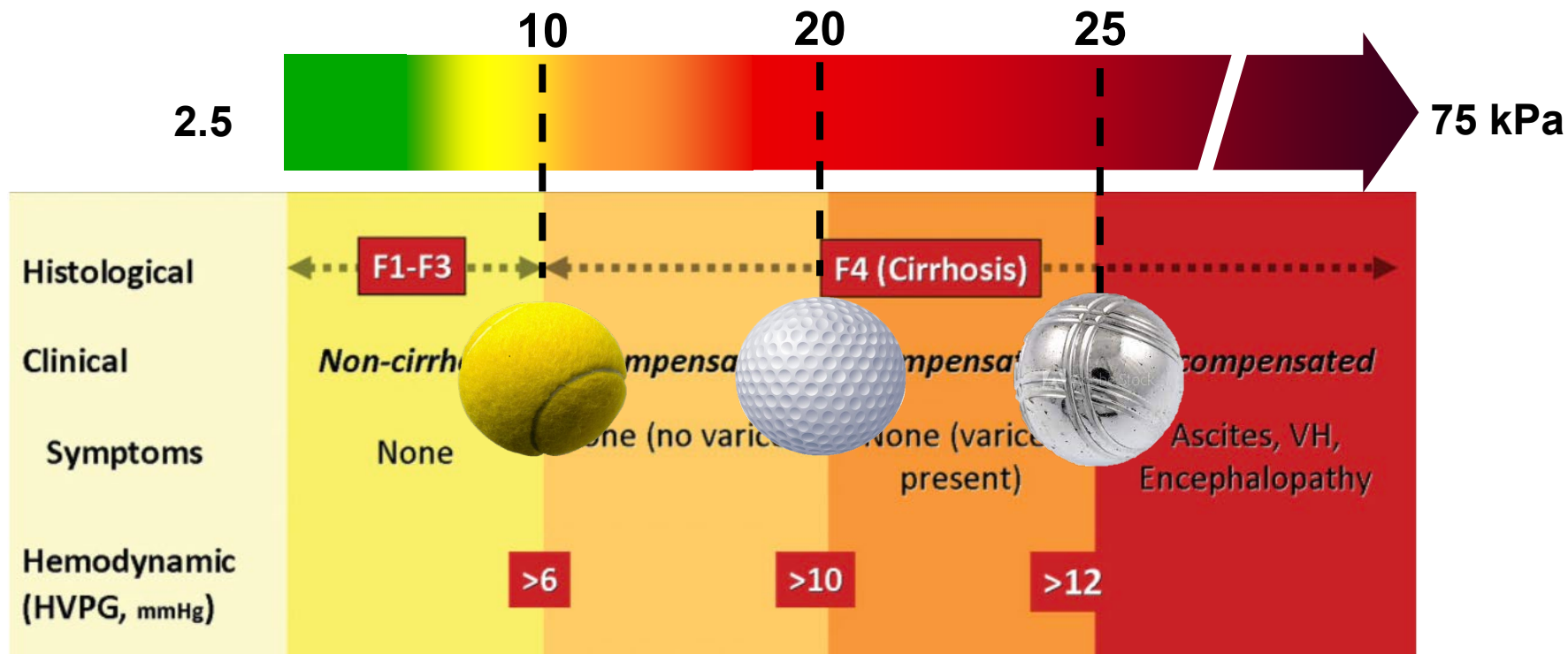
Consultant :

Boehringer Ingelheim, Boston Pharmaceutical, Echosens, Gilead, GSK, Madrigal, MSD, Novo Nordisk, Sagimet, Sonic Incytes, Siemens Heathineers

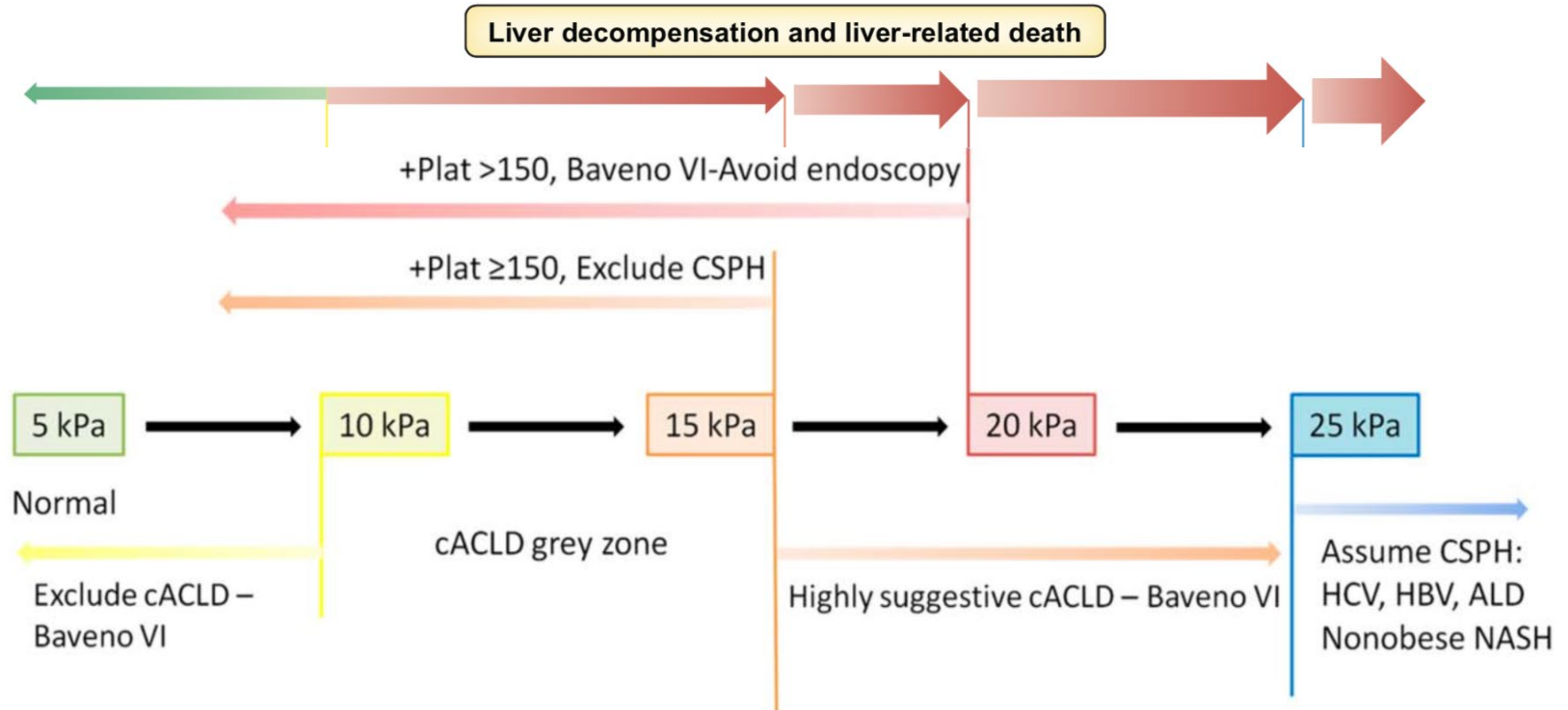
Outline

1. Risk stratification in MASLD patients with cACLD
2. Interpretation of NIT changes in MASLD

Risk stratification for CSPH in patients with cACLD



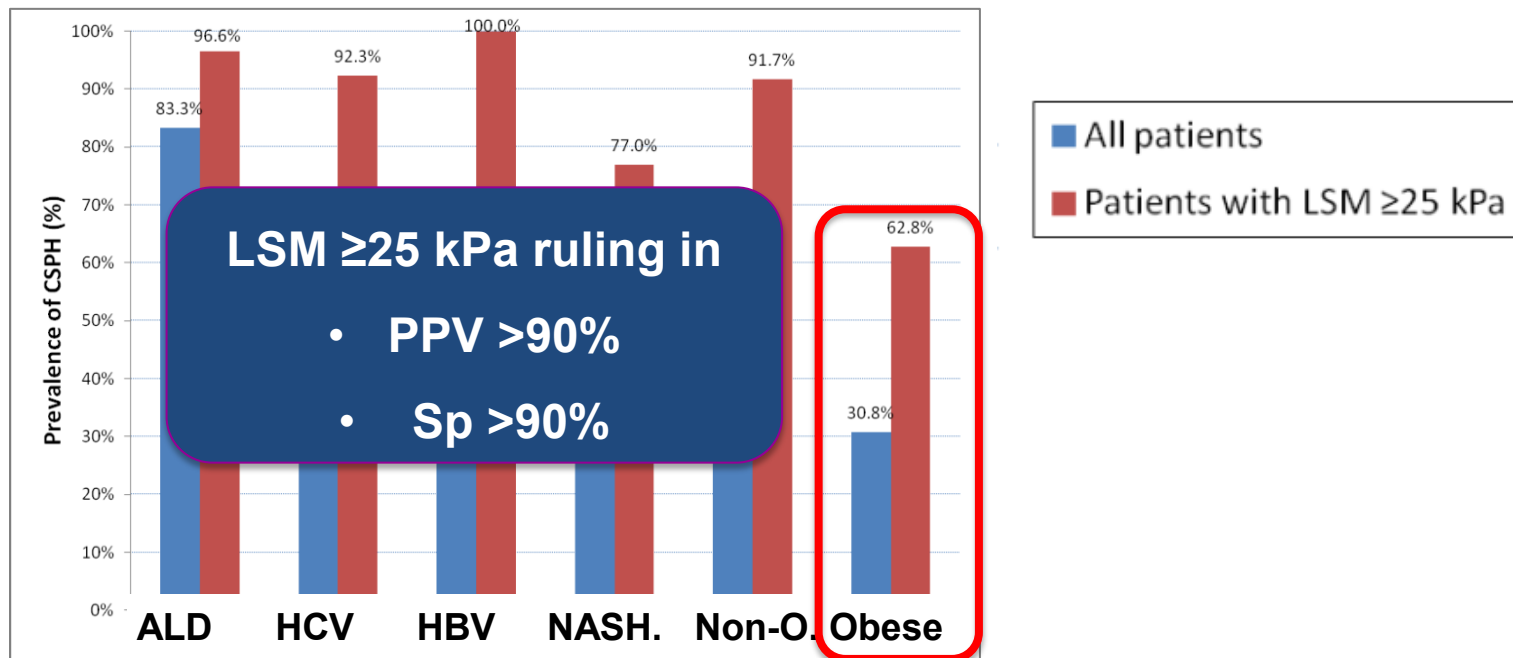
Baveno VII : « The Rule of Five »



Baveno 8 : CSPH update

cACLD	cACLD +CSPH
• LSM ≥ 10 kPa suggestive • LSM ≥ 15 kPa highly suggestive • Histology F3/F4 + No current or h/o decompensation	• LSM ≥ 25 kPa • ANTICIPATE $\geq 75\%$ • ANTICIPATE-NASH $\geq 75\%$ • SSM ≥ 55 kPa • NICER $\geq 75\%$ • Varices on Endoscopy • HVP ≥ 10 mmHg • Portosystemic Collaterals

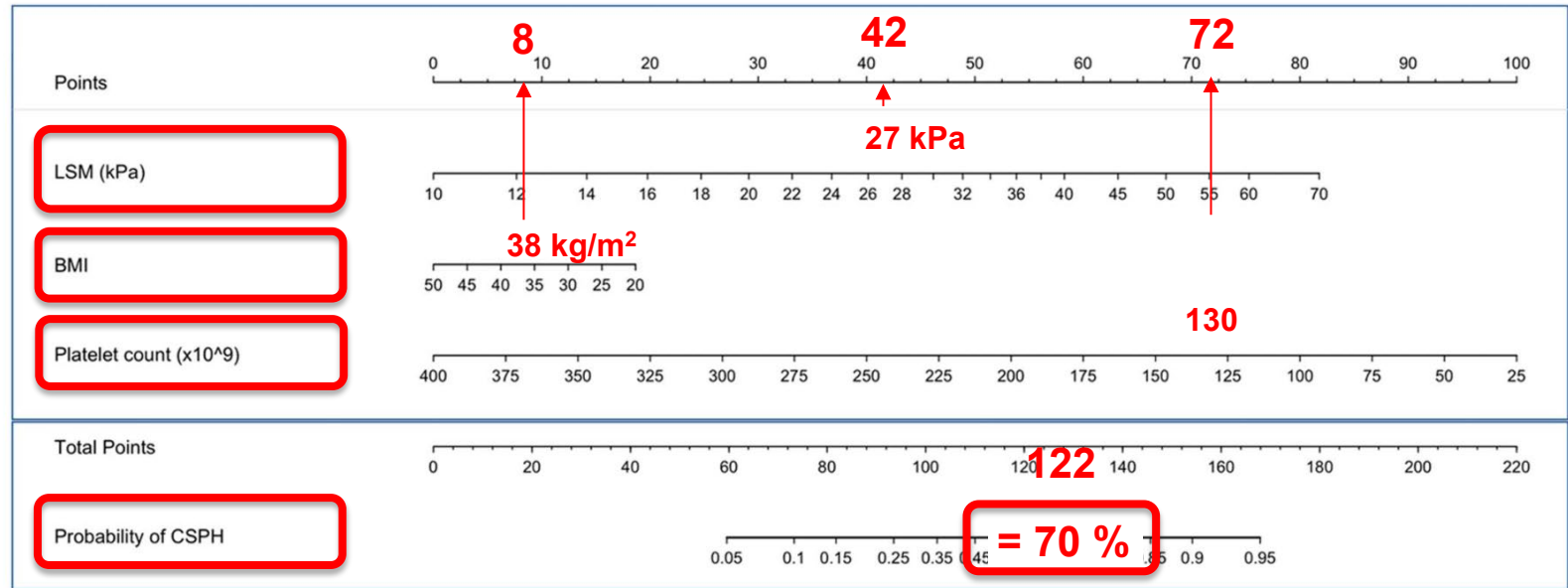
LSM > 25 kPa is sufficient to rule-in CSPH



836 patients with cACLD (LSM > 10 kPa) and HVP; never decompensated

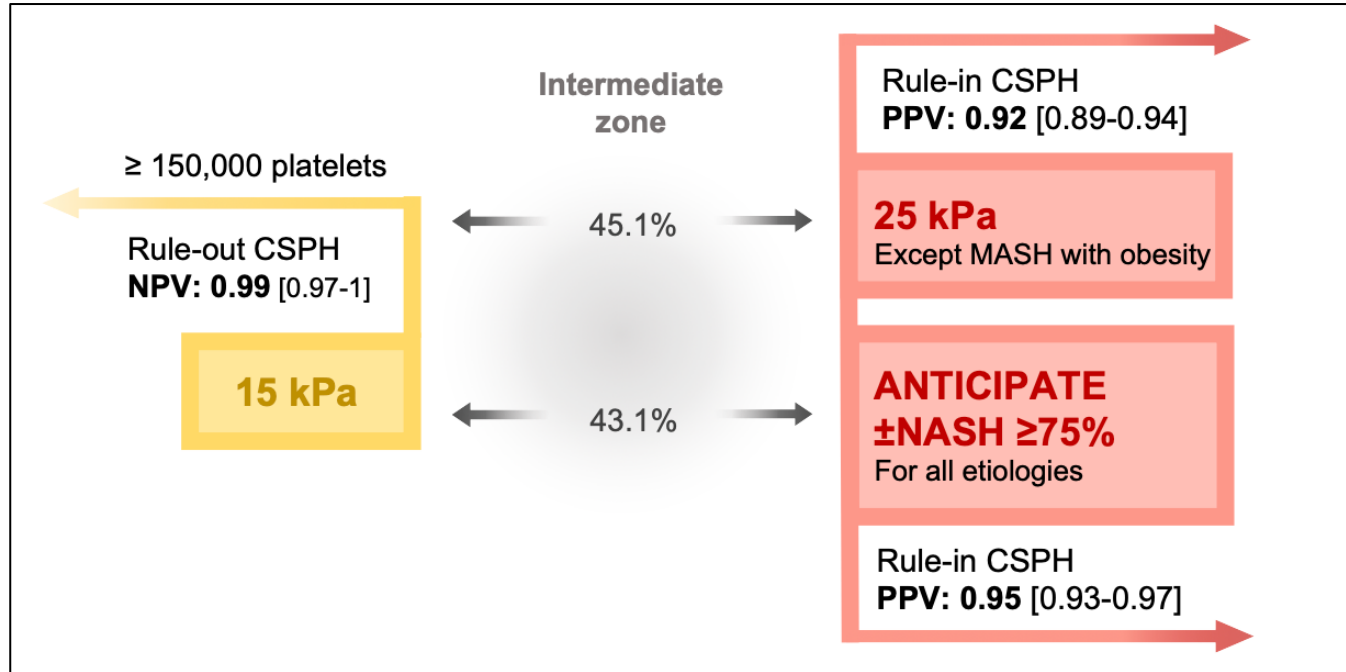
The ANTICIPATE NASH model

Individual risk assessment of CSPH



836 patients with cACLD (LSM >10 kPa) and HVP; never decompensated

ANTICIPATE NASH $\geq 75\%$

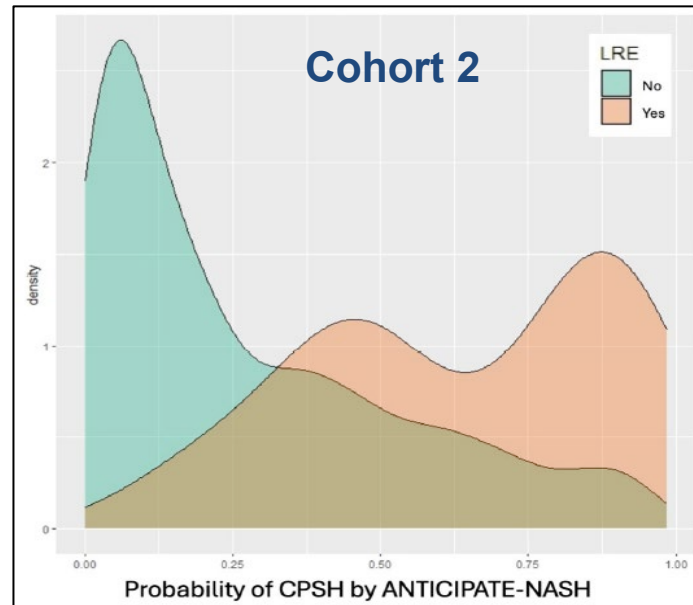
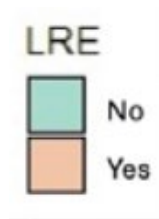
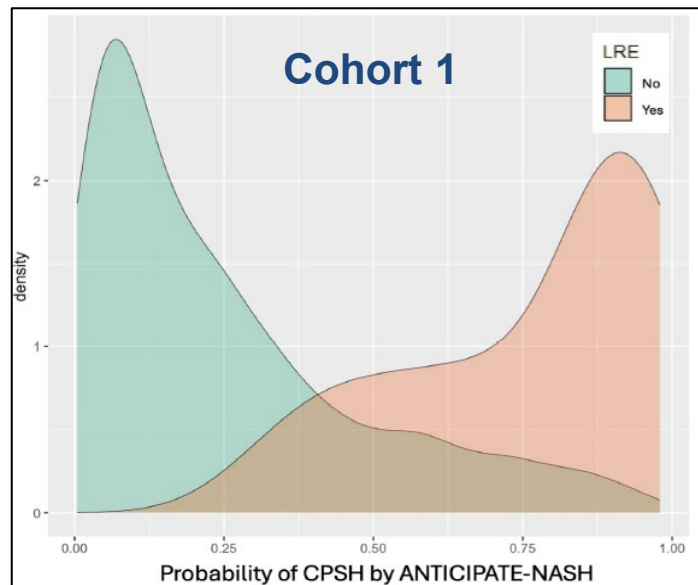


IPD Meta-analysis, n=5 studies: 1,433 cACLD patients various etiologies

Refining Risk Stratification for LRE in MASLD

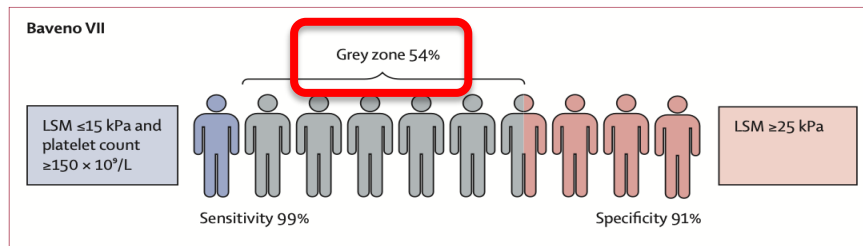
Moving Beyond Histology with the Anticipate NASH model

Anticipate NASH model had better discrimination for LRE than histology (C-statistics 0.93 vs. 0.67)

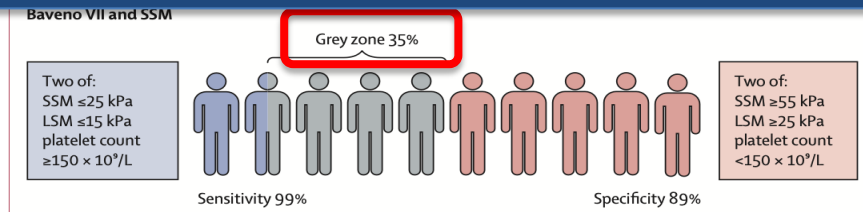


Cohort 1: 699 F3-F4 MASLD Multicenter; cohort 2: 1396 F3-F4 MASLD from 4 clinical trials

Added value of spleen stiffness for CSPH in MASLD

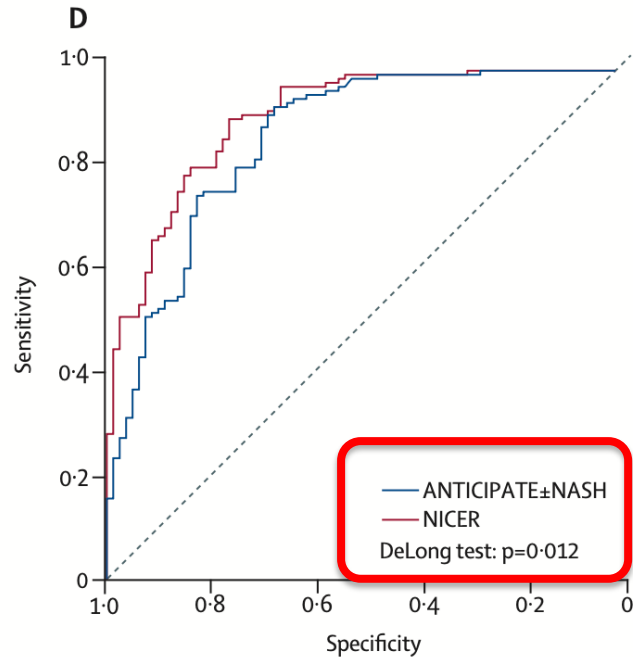


Addition of spleen stiffness reduced the diagnostic grey zone for CSPH compared with the anticipate NASH model



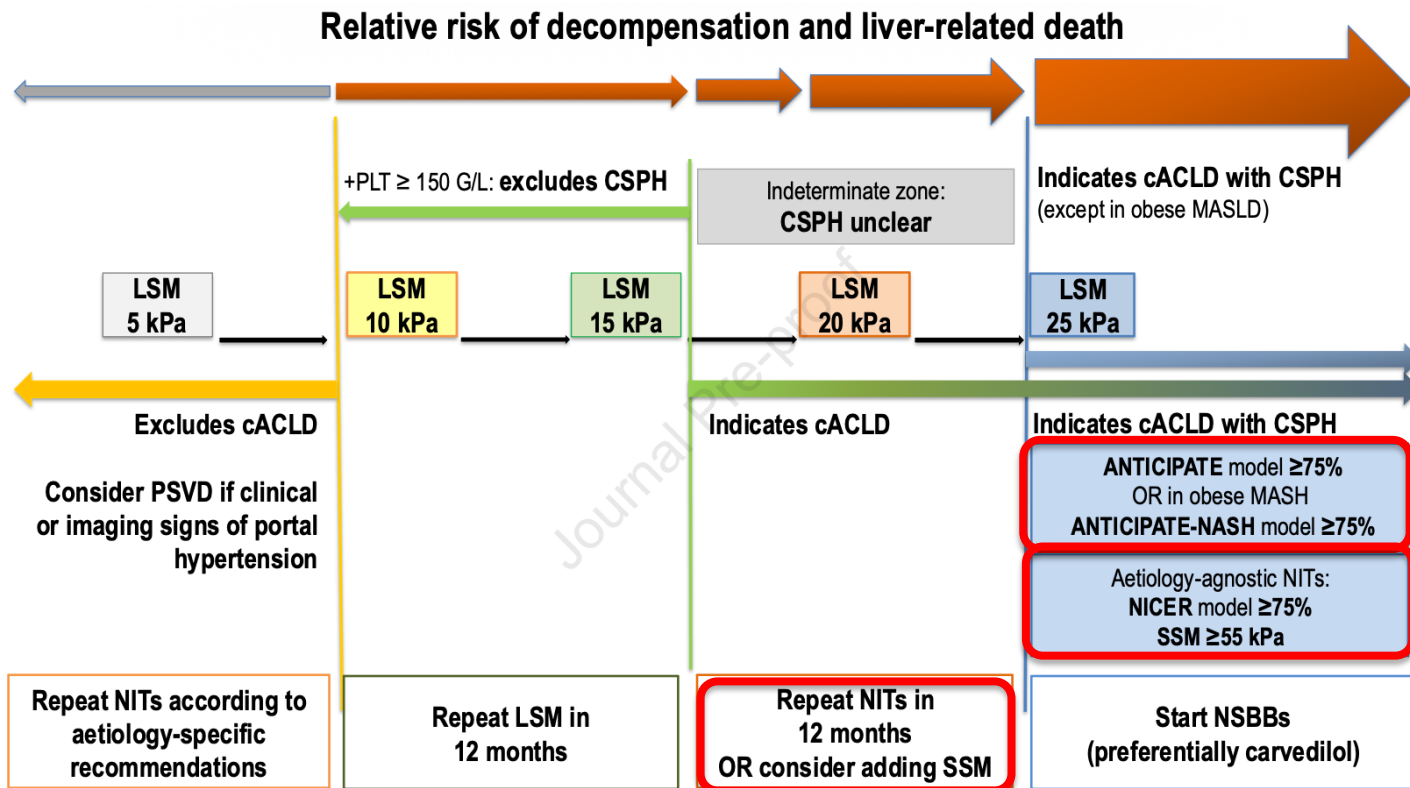
407 cACLD patients; mainly MASLD-MetALD; SSM at 100 Hz)

NICER = ANTICIPATE NASH + SSM



407 cACLD patients; mainly MASLD-MetALD; SSM at 100 Hz)

Baveno 8 : summary



Outline

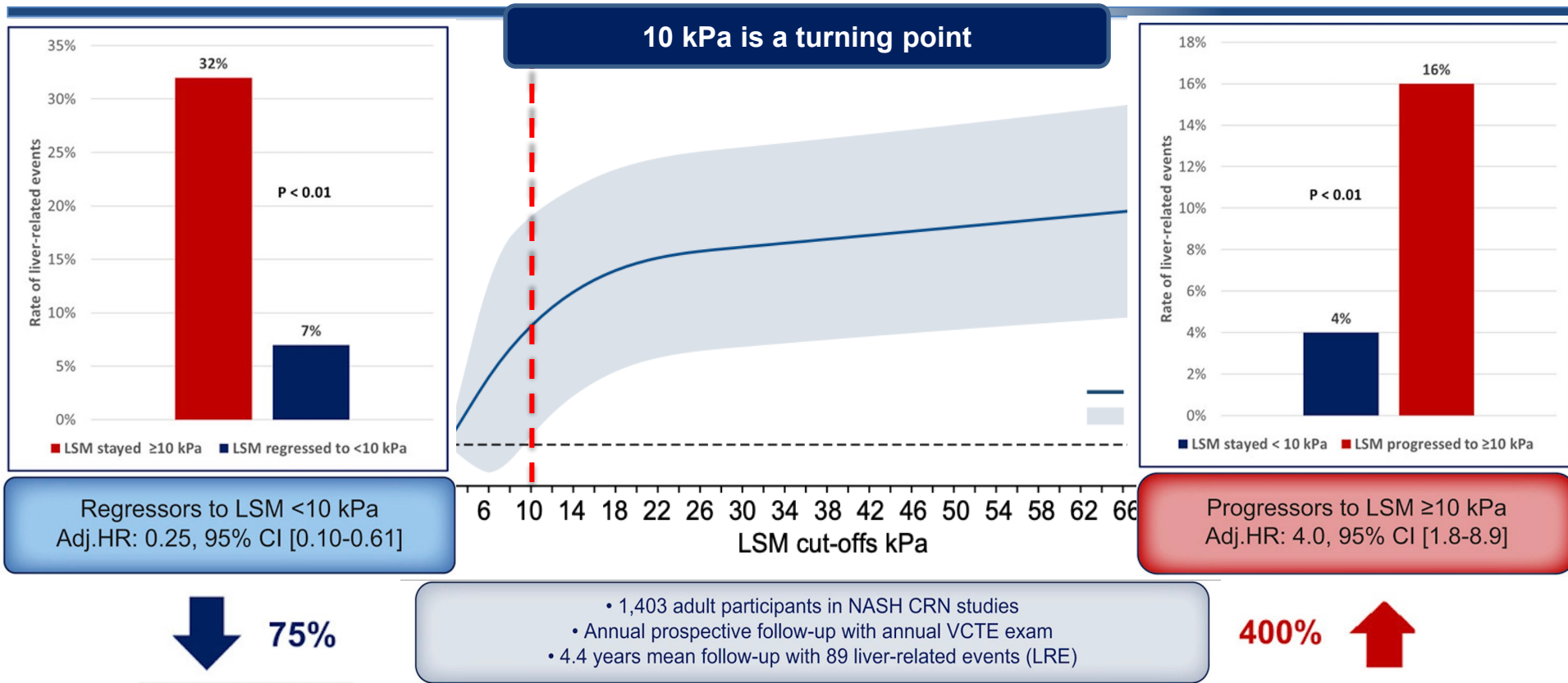
2. Interpretation of NIT changes in MASLD

Recommendations

2.8 NITs and their longitudinal changes should preferentially be calibrated to estimate **the risk of liver-related events** and its modification over time rather than to assess fibrosis stage or fibrosis stage change.

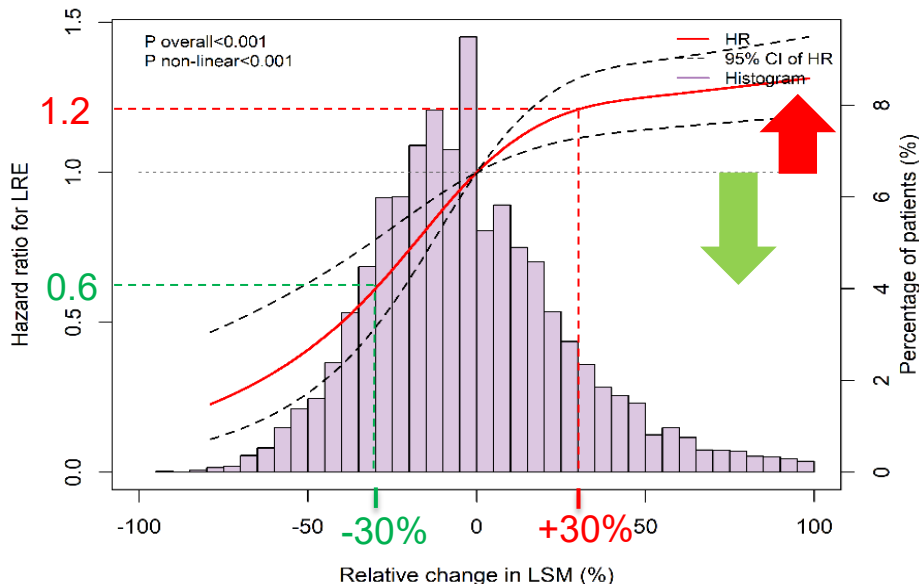
(LoE 4; new; Agreement: 91%)

Risk of LRE begins to rise at LSM (VCTE) >10 kPa



LSM changes (>30%) predict LRE particularly when >15 kPa

Risk of LRE according to changes in LSM

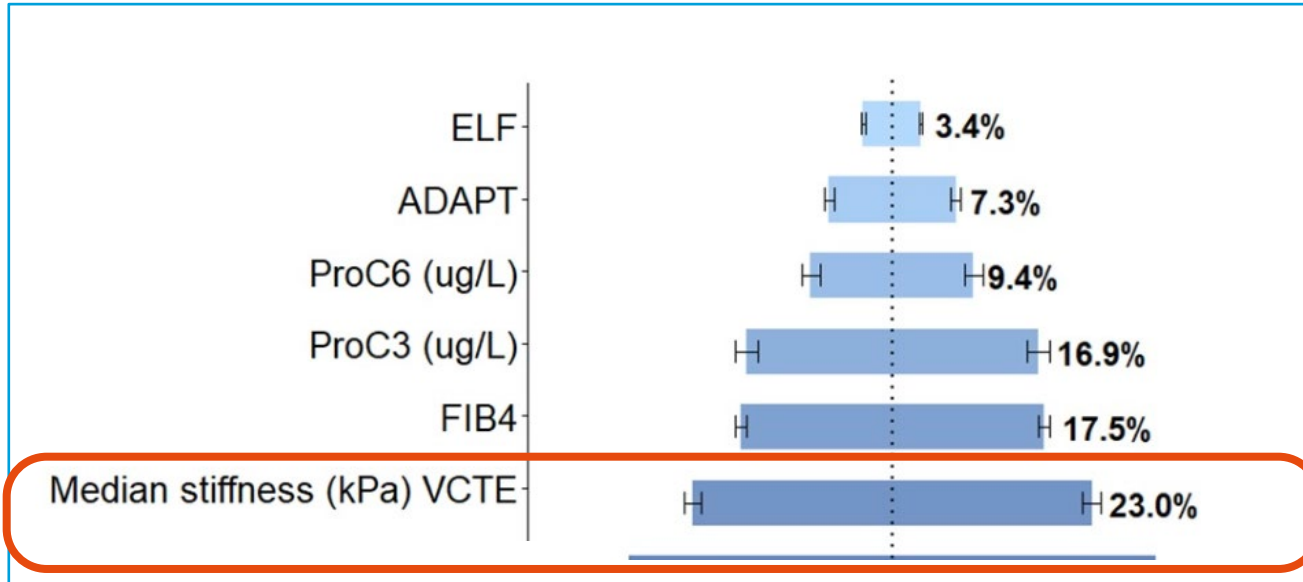


Risk 1 st LSM	% of change	% of patients	LRE per 1,000 py
Low (<10 kPa)	>30% ↓	10%	1.4
	Stable	75%	0.7
	>30% ↑	15%	2.4

N= 10,920 NAFLD patients with 2 VCTE (median interval 15 mo); median f-up 34 mo; LRE (1.1%)

Need to confirm VCTE results : variability (2 weeks)

Within-subject coefficient of variation



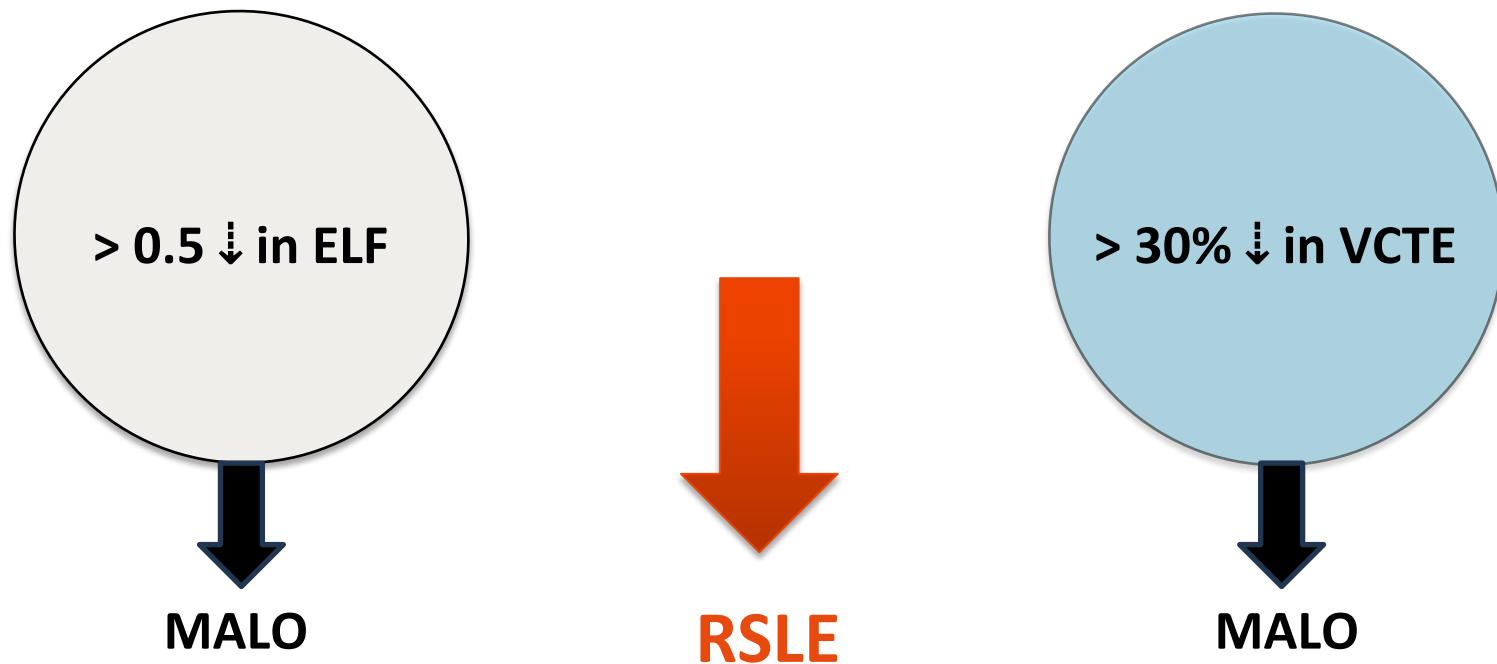
N=255 patients (198 centers) with biopsy-proven at-risk MASLD from a phase-2 trial with repeated VCTE within median interval 15 days

Recommendations

2.9 In patients with MASLD-related cACLD, a confirmed $\geq 30\%$ relative change in LSM is associated with a clinically meaningful change in the risk of liver-related events, particularly when it results in crossing the 15 kPa risk threshold.

(LoE: 2; new; Agreement: 96%)

Combining two unrelated NITs



Recommendations

2. 7. In patients with MASLD-related cACLD without CSPH, combining a confirmed $\geq 30\%$ relative reduction in LSM with improvement in an independent non-invasive test (e.g., ≥ 0.5 -unit absolute reduction in ELF) improves the assessment of ≥ 1 stage fibrosis regression compared with LSM alone.

(LoE: 3; new; Agreement: 88%)