

Detecting chronic liver disease using transient elastography

Submission date 25/10/2015	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 15/12/2015	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 08/12/2015	Condition category Digestive System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Cirrhosis is a serious complication of liver disease, which involves widespread scarring of the liver. The damage to the liver caused by cirrhosis means that eventually the liver is unable to fulfil its normal functions, ultimately leading to liver failure. Often starting off with an accumulation of fat in the liver (fatty liver), cirrhosis develops gradually, however the damage to the liver is irreversible and gets worse over time. When cirrhosis is so advanced that the liver is unable to function, a liver transplant is the only treatment option. It has also been found that around 70% of people suffering from cirrhosis go on to develop hepatocellular carcinoma (the most common form of liver cancer). For this reason, it is very important to diagnose cirrhosis in its early stages, so that the patient has the best possible chance of survival. In order to examine the liver, a technique called ultrasound is used. This is a safe and painless procedure that uses the way sound waves bounce off different types of tissue inside the body to produce a picture on a screen. Transient elastography (FibroScan) is a scanning technique used to measure the stiffness of the liver. A probe placed on the skin produces a wave of vibration called a 'shear wave'. The time that it takes for this wave to travel to a particular depth in the liver is measured and used to calculate the liver stiffness. If the liver is scarred (fibrosis), then it takes longer for the shear wave to travel through the tissue. The aim of this study is to find out whether using transient elastography plus abdominal ultrasonography (TEAUS) is a more accurate way of detecting liver cirrhosis and fatty liver than using abdominal ultrasonography (AUS) alone.

Who can participate?

Healthy adults over 40 who have taken part in a multiple screening program in Changhua, Taiwan.

What does the study involve?

Participants are randomly allocated to one of two groups. Those in the first group have their livers examined using TEAUS by an experienced operator. Those in the second group have their livers examined using AUS alone by an experienced technician. The number of participants who show signs of liver problems using each technique are then recorded and compared. If any liver disease is found, then participants in both groups are referred for a follow-up appointment so

that they can receive treatment. Between 5 and 10 years after this examination, participants in both groups are looked up on the national registry in order to find out how many have developed liver cancer or other serious liver disease, and how many in each group are still living.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participants may benefit from earlier treatment if the TEAUS detects any liver disease. There are no risks of taking part in the study.

Where is the study run from?

South-West-North Districts Health Center (Taiwan)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

January 2013 to February 2017

Who is funding the study?

Changhua County Public Health Bureau (Taiwan)

Who is the main contact?

Dr Tsung-Hui Hu

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Tsung-Hui Hu

ORCID ID

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9172-1967>

Contact details

No.123 DAPI Road

Niaosng District

Kaohsiung City

Taiwan

833

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

102-4647A3

Study information

Scientific Title

Community-based cluster randomized controlled trial using transient elastography in detecting chronic liver disease

Study objectives

Transient elastography plus abdominal ultrasonography (TEAUS) is more accurate at detecting liver cirrhosis and fatty liver than ultrasonography (AUS) alone.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethics Committee of Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, 23/01/2014, ref: 102-4647A3

Study design

Cluster randomized Controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Screening

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Liver disease

Interventions

The liver cancer screening conducted by participating health centres are randomly allocated to one of two groups:

Group 1: Abdomen screened using Transient elastography plus abdominal ultrasonography (TEAUS). This intervention involves the liver examinations by Transient elastography and abdominal ultrasonography simultaneously on the health centre. Both examinations are operated by different well-trained Gastroenterologists blindly and the finding reports are also separated to record. For those participants were diagnosed liver fibrosis or cirrhosis, they will refer to clinic for follow-up and care. The definitions of clinical referral are either the significant liver softness larger than 12 kPa by Transient elastography or liver cirrhosis image by abdominal ultrasonography.

Group 2: Abdomen screened using conventional abdominal ultrasonography (AUS) alone. This group involves the liver examination by abdominal ultrasonography only. For those who are diagnosed with liver cirrhosis which is defined as liver cirrhosis image, they will refer to clinic follow-up and care.

Referral and clinical care for both groups are same and pay by national health insurance.

The adding detection rates of liver fibrosis and softness is defined as secondary outcome for evaluation without follow-up because those results can collect from abdominal examination. The incidence and mortality rates of liver cancer or related liver diseases are evaluated as primary outcome of our study after 5-10 years follow-up.

Intervention Type

Device

Primary outcome(s)

1. Incidence of HCC or related liver disease is determined using the Taiwanese Cancer Registry and National Mortality Registry at 5 and 10 years post scanning examination
2. Mortality rates are measured using the Taiwanese National Mortality Registry at 5 and 10 years post scan

Key secondary outcome(s))

Detection rates of liver fibrosis and softness using transient elastography plus abdominal ultrasonography compared with ultrasonography only following completion of the scanning examination.

Completion date

05/02/2017

Eligibility**Key inclusion criteria**

1. Aged 40 and over
2. No severe chronic diseases
3. Have been invited and attended a multiple screening program in Changhua, Taiwan

Participant type(s)

Healthy volunteer

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Those who have hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) or other severe chronic diseases

Date of first enrolment

01/07/2013

Date of final enrolment

05/02/2017

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

Taiwan

Study participating centre

South-West-North Districts Health Center
No.166, Xuguang Road
Changhua City
Taiwan
500

Sponsor information

Organisation

Changhua County Public Health Bureau

ROR

<https://ror.org/04t4g7j44>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Changhua County Public Health Bureau

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration