Hepatic Shear Wave Elastography (SWE) in Hepatitis C Patients – Comparative Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SWE Manufacturer:</th>
<th>Siemens ARFI</th>
<th>Toshiba Aplio SWE</th>
<th>CVPH: General Electric (GE) SWE</th>
<th>Philips ElastPQ SWE (Epiq)</th>
<th>Philips ElastPQ SWE (iu22)</th>
<th>Fibroscan (Transient Elastography)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver Fibrosis Classification</td>
<td>Metavir Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal – Mild</td>
<td>F0 – F1</td>
<td>&lt; 1.35 m/sec</td>
<td>&lt; 1.53 m/sec (&lt;6.6 kPa)</td>
<td>&lt; 5.4 kPa</td>
<td>&lt; 6.43 kPa</td>
<td>&lt; 6.6 kPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>1.35 – 1.55 m/sec</td>
<td>1.53 – 1.73 m/sec (6.6 – 9.4 kPa)</td>
<td>5.4 – 9.9 kPa</td>
<td>6.43 – 9.54 kPa</td>
<td>6.6 – 9.3 kPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td>F3</td>
<td>1.55 – 1.80 m/sec</td>
<td>1.73 – 2.25 m/sec (9.4 – 11.2 kPa)</td>
<td>9.9 – 12.9 kPa</td>
<td>9.54 – 11.34 kPa</td>
<td>9.3 – 10.4 kPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirrhosis</td>
<td>F4</td>
<td>&gt; 1.80 m/sec</td>
<td>&gt; 2.25 m/sec (&gt; 11.2 kPa)</td>
<td>&gt; 12.9 kPa</td>
<td>&gt; 11.34 kPa</td>
<td>&gt; 10.4 kPa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See following page for complete references:

- Song P (2016). PMID: 27689197
- Fraquelli (2016). PMID: 27363587

1) SWE values are based on a minimum 10 measurements with the median value being recorded and a refined acquisition technique (IQR, 30%). Standard deviation of +/-1 kPa (0.3 m/s) at lower fibrosis levels (F0-2) and +/-2 kPa (0.7 m/s) at higher fibrosis levels (F3-4) apply.

2) Liver stiffness increases, independently from liver fibrosis, in cases of acute hepatitis, transaminase flares, congestive heart disease, extra-hepatic cholestasis and feeding.

Source: Fiona Stanley Hospital


