

detecting moderate to advanced fibrosis and cirrhosis. The results of TE are expressed in kilopascals (kPa), with higher values corresponding to more advanced stages of fibrosis. TE has been extensively validated and is widely used in the assessment of liver fibrosis in patients with NAFLD and NASH. However, its accuracy can be affected by factors such as obesity, the presence of ascites, and technical limitations in patients with high body mass index (BMI) [4].

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Elastography in Liver Fibrosis Assessment

Elastography refers to a group of imaging techniques that measure liver stiffness, which correlates with the degree of fibrosis. As fibrotic tissue is stiffer than normal liver parenchyma, elastography can quantitatively assess the extent of fibrosis by evaluating the mechanical properties of the liver. The two primary elastographic techniques used in the assessment of liver fibrosis are transient elastography (TE) and magnetic resonance elastography (MRE).

Transient Elastography (TE)

Transient elastography (TE), commonly known by its brand name FibroScan, is a widely used and established technique for assessing liver stiffness. TE uses a low-frequency elastic wave to measure the velocity at which the wave propagates through the liver. The speed of the wave is directly related to liver stiffness; faster wave propagation indicates stiffer liver tissue, which is indicative of more advanced fibrosis [3]. TE is a non-invasive, rapid, and easy-to-perform procedure, making it highly suitable for routine clinical use. It is particularly effective in

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Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) is a form of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) characterized by hepatic inflammation and liver damage. This article explores the role of elastography in the radiological monitoring of liver fibrosis in NASH, highlighting the risks of developing cirrhosis, portal hypertension, variceal bleeding, and hepatocellular carcinoma. Early identification of liver fibrosis allows for appropriate management strategies aimed at halting or reversing disease progression. Therefore, accurate and reliable methods to assess liver fibrosis are critical for optimizing treatment and improving patient outcomes.

