# Article information:

Non-invasive diagnosis and biomarkers in alcohol-related liver disease - Journal of Hepatology
[https://www.journal-of-hepatology.eu/article/S0168-8278(18)32576-5/fulltext](https://www.journal-of-hepatology.eu/article/S0168-8278%2818%2932576-5/fulltext)

# Article summary:

1. Alcohol-related liver disease (ALD) is a major cause of severe liver disease worldwide, but most patients are diagnosed at the decompensation stage.

2. Non-invasive tests have been developed to estimate the severity of liver fibrosis and steatosis in ALD, including transient elastography, Enhanced Liver Fibrosis test, FibroTest, magnetic resonance spectroscopy and imaging techniques, and controlled attenuation parameter.

3. New serum biomarkers are under investigation to non-invasively diagnose more severe forms of ALD and predict prognosis of patients.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

作为一篇关于酒精相关肝病的非侵入性诊断和生物标志物的文章，该文提供了一些有用的信息和建议。然而，在其内容中存在一些潜在的偏见和不足之处。

首先，该文章似乎过于强调了非侵入性测试的优点，而忽略了它们可能存在的局限性。例如，虽然磁共振成像技术被认为是检测脂肪肝最准确、最可重复的方法之一，但由于其高昂的成本和低可用性，它并不适用于所有患者。此外，尽管控制衰减参数被认为是检测脂肪肝的新工具，并且与瞬时弹性成像结合使用可以提高其诊断准确度，但它仍需要进一步验证其有效性和可靠性。

其次，在讨论生物标志物时，该文章没有提供足够的证据来支持某些标志物对更严重形式的ALD进行非侵入性诊断或预测患者预后。例如，在讨论新型血清生物标志物时，并没有提供足够的数据来证明它们比已有标志物更有效或更可靠。

此外，该文章没有探讨一些可能的风险和限制，例如在使用瞬时弹性成像时，肝硬化患者的AST水平可能会影响其诊断准确度。此外，该文章也没有平等地呈现双方观点，而是过于强调了非侵入性测试的优点。

综上所述，虽然该文章提供了一些有用的信息和建议，但它也存在一些潜在的偏见和不足之处。因此，在阅读该文章时，读者应保持批判性思维，并考虑到其中可能存在的局限性和风险。

# Topics for further research:

* Limitations of non-invasive testing for liver disease
* Cost and availability of magnetic resonance imaging for detecting fatty liver
* Validation of controlled attenuation parameter and transient elastography for diagnosing liver disease
* Insufficient evidence for new serum biomarkers in predicting ALD prognosis
* Risks and limitations of using transient elastography in patients with liver cirrhosis
* Balanced presentation of pros and cons of non-invasive testing for liver disease

# Report location:

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