

Cirrhosis: Assessment and Management of Cirrhosis

Review Questions

1	What are the risk factors that indicate the populations at specific risk for cirrhosis?
2	Are there any validated risk tools that indicate the populations at specific risk for cirrhosis?
3	In people with suspected (or under investigation for) cirrhosis: a) What is the most accurate blood fibrosis test to identify whether cirrhosis is present? b) What is the most accurate non-invasive imaging test to identify whether cirrhosis is present? c) Is the most accurate blood fibrosis test more accurate compared to an individual blood test to identify whether cirrhosis is present? d) Is a combination of 2 non-invasive tests (a blood fibrosis test and an imaging test) more accurate compared to a blood fibrosis test alone or an imaging test alone to identify whether cirrhosis is present?
4	Which risk assessment tool is the most accurate and cost-effective for predicting the risk of morbidity and mortality in people with compensated cirrhosis?
5	When (at what severity score on the risk assessment tool) should people with cirrhosis be referred to specialist care?
6	When and how frequently should surveillance testing be offered for the early detection of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in people with cirrhosis?
7	How frequently should surveillance testing using endoscopy be offered for the detection of oesophageal varices and isolated gastric varices in people with cirrhosis?
8	What is the clinical- and cost-effectiveness of non-selective beta-blockers for the primary prevention of bleeding in people with oesophageal varices due to cirrhosis?
9	What is the clinical- and cost-effectiveness of endoscopic band ligation for the primary prevention of bleeding in people with oesophageal varices due to cirrhosis?
10	What is the clinical- and cost- effectiveness of non-selective beta-blockers compared with endoscopic band ligation for the primary prevention of bleeding in people with oesophageal varices due to cirrhosis?
11	What is the most clinically- and cost-effective prophylactic antibiotic for the primary prevention of bacterial infections in people with cirrhosis and upper gastrointestinal bleeding?
12	What is the clinical- and cost-effectiveness of transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS) compared with large-volume paracentesis (LVP) with albumin in the management of diuretic-resistant ascites due to cirrhosis?
13	What is the clinical- and cost-effectiveness of antibiotics compared with placebo for the primary prevention of spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP) in people with cirrhosis and ascites?
14	Which is the most clinically- and cost-effective volume replacer for patients with hepatorenal syndrome due to cirrhosis who are also receiving vasoactive drugs?
15	What is the most clinically- and cost-effective intervention for the first-line treatment of acute hepatic encephalopathy?