Enhanced Liver Fibrosis (ELF™) Test

Understanding a person’s risk of progression to end-stage liver disease can lead to better patient management and significantly improved outcomes.

NAFLD is the most common cause of chronic liver disease in developed countries, largely due to the increased prevalence of comorbidities such as obesity and type 2 diabetes. A percentage of patients with NASH and liver fibrosis will eventually progress to cirrhosis and/or hepatocellular carcinoma. In fact, NASH is expected to become the leading cause of liver transplantation in the United States in the next few years. Therefore, there is an urgent need for a non-invasive prognostic test for identifying patients with NASH who are at increased risk of developing end-stage liver disease so they can be treated aggressively to prevent disease progression.

The Enhanced Liver Fibrosis (ELF™) blood test is a simple, accurate, non-invasive test that provides a numeric score for use in patients known to have advanced liver fibrosis. It is indicated as a prognostic marker in conjunction with other laboratory findings and clinical assessments in patients with advanced fibrosis (F3 or F4) due to NASH in order to assess the likelihood of progression to cirrhosis and liver-related clinical events. The ELF™ test measures three direct markers of liver fibrosis: hyaluronic acid (HA), Type III procollagen peptide (PIIINP), and tissue inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase 1 (TIMP-1). The results of these three biomarkers are integrated through an automated algorithm to provide a score that assesses the likelihood of progression to cirrhosis and liver-related clinical events.

More accurate results.
Fewer invasive procedures.
Better outcomes.

25%

Estimated global prevalence of NAFLD

Estimated global prevalence of NAFLD

The prevalence of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in the United States is reported to be between 10% and 30%, and the pooled overall global prevalence of NAFLD is estimated to be greater than 25%. NAFLD may range from a non-serious condition called fatty liver to a potentially serious condition called non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH).
For early treatment and prevention of progression to late-stage liver disease, we can help.

### NASH: Progression of a potentially life-threatening disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELF Score</th>
<th>Risk of Progression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;9.80</td>
<td>Lower Risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.80 - 11.29</td>
<td>Mid Risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;11.29</td>
<td>Higher Risk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Test Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Name</th>
<th>Test No.</th>
<th>Specimen</th>
<th>Container</th>
<th>Storage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced Liver Fibrosis (ELF™) Test</td>
<td>550659</td>
<td>2.5 mL Serum</td>
<td>Gel-barrier tube or red-top tube</td>
<td>Frozen (preferred) or refrigerated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### References