Detecting cirrhosis
Tests and monitoring

Offer tests to people with...
Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
Advanced fibrosis

Monitoring

Medium to large oesophageal varices
Offer endoscopic band ligation

Cirrhosis diagnosed
Offer upper GI endoscopy
Oesophageal varices not detected
Repeat GI endoscopy
Every 3 years

Compensated cirrhosis
Calculate MELD\(^1\) score
- Every 6 months
- High risk of complications. Refer to specialist hepatology centre

HCC\(^2\) monitoring
Offer ultrasound
- Every 6 months

Hepatitis B virus infection
Hepatitis C virus infection

Do not routinely retest people with high alcohol consumption, but no other risk factors

Discuss accuracy, limitations and risks of diagnostic tests

Offer acoustic radiation force impulse imaging
Consider liver biopsy if transient elastography is not suitable

Refer to hepatology specialist

Do not offer HCC\(^2\) monitoring to people receiving end of life care

Cirrhosis not diagnosed

Advanced fibrosis
High alcohol consumption
Alcohol-related liver disease

See Hepatitis B (chronic)
NICE CG165

Offer transient elastography

Women
- 35 units per week

Men
- 50 units per week

Hepatitis B virus infection
Hepatitis C virus infection

Refer to specialist hepatology centre
Every 6 months
Offer ultrasound
Every 6 months

MELD\(^1\) score 12+
Optional

Endoscopic band ligation

Males 50 units per week
Women 35 units per week

Every 3 years
Women 35 units per week
Men 50 units per week

High alcohol consumption

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\(^1\) Model for End-Stage Liver Disease
\(^2\) Hepatocellular carcinoma