

Test Ref.

Patient Name

Physician Name

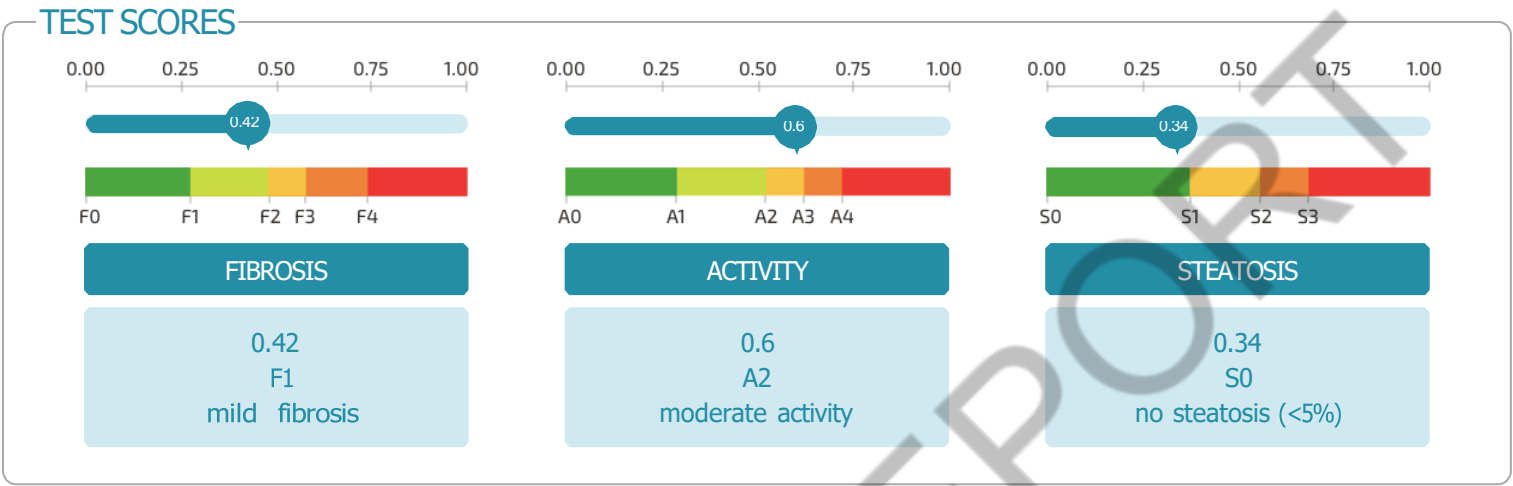
Patient ID

Gender

Date of Birth

Test Date

Blood Sample Date



INTERPRETATION

S0-A2-F1

Your result for the SAF score is S0-A2-F1. This score indicates that you have no steatosis (<5%), moderate activity and mild fibrosis. Consult your physician for further evaluation.

BIOMARKER VALUES

Age: 40 years

Height: 1.64 m

Weight: 98.0 kg

BMI: * 36.44

	Result	Unit		Result	Unit
Alpha2 Macroglobulin	4.20	g/L	ALT	114	IU/L
Haptoglobin	2.20	g/L	AST	182	IU/L
Apolipoprotein A1	* 3.02	g/L	Fasting Glucose	143	mg/dL
Total Bilirubin	2.80	mg/dL	Total Cholesterol	256	mg/dL
GGT	125	IU/L	Triglycerides	236	mg/dL

* NOTE: The highlighted value is at the extremes of the acceptable range of biomarker values.

The performance characteristics of this test were determined by US Inc. This test is not FDA approved/cleared. The results are not for use as the sole means for clinical diagnosis or patient management. The results are intended to be used in conjunction with other clinical and diagnostic findings, consistent with professional standards of practice, including information obtained by alternative methods, and clinical evaluation, as appropriate. –

WHAT

is a noninvasive panel of tests combining patients' age, gender and body mass index with 10 biological blood markers correlated with liver conditions, to generate 3 different scores for estimating 3 lesions: fibrosis, activity and steatosis.

For each lesion, evaluates a quantitative score (0.00 to 1.00) and its estimated grade or stage, similar to the liver biopsy classification. ' graphs display the calculated score and the estimated grade or stage with a color code (from green that signifies normal or early condition to red, a severe condition).

algorithm was built according to the latest NAFLD histopathologic scoring system for categorizing liver lesions, the SAF score*, that has two main advantages: to cover the entire spectrum of lesions (from S0A0F0 to S3A4F4) and to provide an activity score not biased by steatosis.

*Bedossa P. and al. Hepatology 2012;56:1751-9

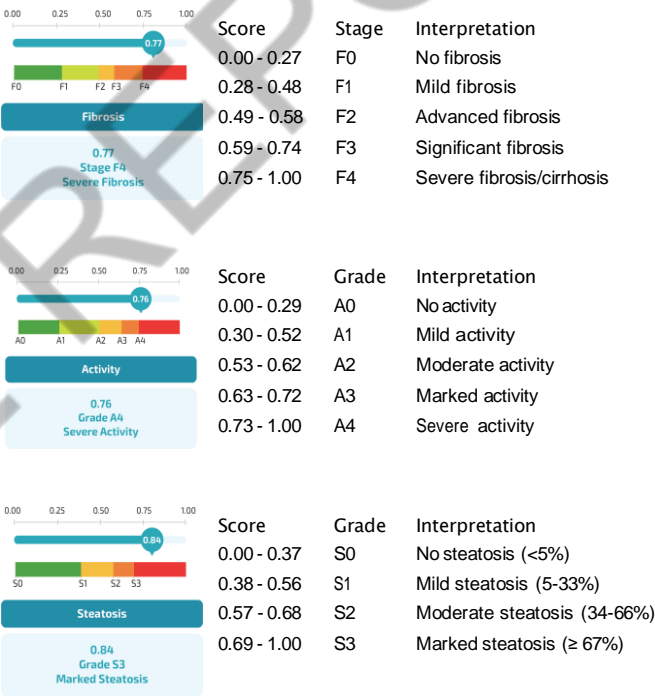
HOW TO READ RESULTS

Fibrosis is the progressive scarring of the liver leading to cirrhosis caused by the excessive accumulation of extracellular matrix, including collagen. Fibrosis could be reversible, more easily at early stages than late, and is mainly due to reaction from steatohepatitis (related to fatty liver or alcohol) or from chronic viral hepatitis B and C.

Activity is a reversible condition due to immune reaction against liver, that refers to inflammation in the liver lobules and to hepatocytes (liver cells) suffering (called ballooning), a hallmark of steatohepatitis related to non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. Necro-inflammatory activity could also occur during chronic viral hepatitis B and C.

Steatosis or fatty liver is the accumulation of excessive fat inside hepatocytes (liver cells). Steatosis is a reversible condition mainly due to metabolic syndrome risk factors (overweight, diabetes, excessive cholesterol, high blood pressure, etc.) and/or to excessive alcohol intake.

NOTE: The graphs here are using sample data and are not based on the current patient's results



CONTACT US

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