

EASL

Milan, Italy
5–8 June

CONGRESS

2024

Unveiling Socioeconomic Disparities on Liver Disease

A Comparative Study of ALD, MASLD, and MetALD Patients

Helle Lindholm Schnefeld, Johanne K. Hansen, Katrine Tholstrup Bech, Anita Arslanow, Isabel Graupera, Katrine P. Lindvig, Maria Kjaergaard, Katrine H. Thorhauge, Camilla D. Hansen, Stine Johansen, Mads Israelsen, Peter Andersen, Nikolaj Torp, Sönke Detlefsen, Nuria Fabrellas, Pere Gines, Aleksander Krag, Maja Thiele



Co-funded by the Horizon 2020
programme of the European Union



novo nordisk
foundation




Background

Methods

Results

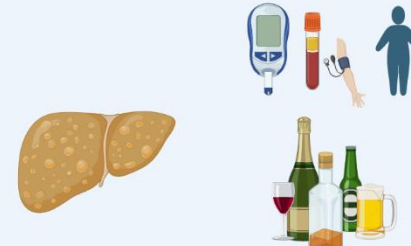
Limitations

Conclusion




No SLD

- Most employed (full time or part-time)
- Lowest risk of elevated liver stiffness




MetALD

- Earn the most
- Higher educated



MASLD

- Fewest are highly educated
- Second to most low-educated



ALD

- Earn less
- Lowest educated
- Less employed
- Live alone
- Highest risk of elevated liver stiffness

Conclusion

Low risk of liver fibrosis:

- Medium to high income
- Medium to long education
- Being employed

Elevated risk of liver fibrosis:

- Having ALD
- Being male
- Living alone

