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Predictors of hepatic encephalopathy

CRITICAL FLICKER FREQUENCY TEST PREDICTS OVERT HEPATIC

ENCEPHALOPATHY AND SURVIVAL IN PATIENTS WITH LIVER CIRRHOSIS

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ABSTRACT

Background: A critical flicker frequency (CFF) \(\leq 39Hz \) identifies cirrhotic patients with minimal

hepatic encephalopathy (mHE) and predicts the risk of both overt hepatic encephalopathy (oHE)

and mortality in patients with previous episodes of decompensation and/or oHE.

Aims: Herein, we evaluated the effectiveness of CFF in predicting the first episode of oHE and

survival in cirrhotics who had never experienced an episode of oHE.

Methods: Our cohort study of 134 patients and 150 healthy subjects were examined. A CFF>39Hz

was considered normal and pathological when ≤39Hz. The median follow up was 36 months.

Results: At baseline, all controls had CFF>39Hz. Ninety-three patients had a CFF>39Hz and 41

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