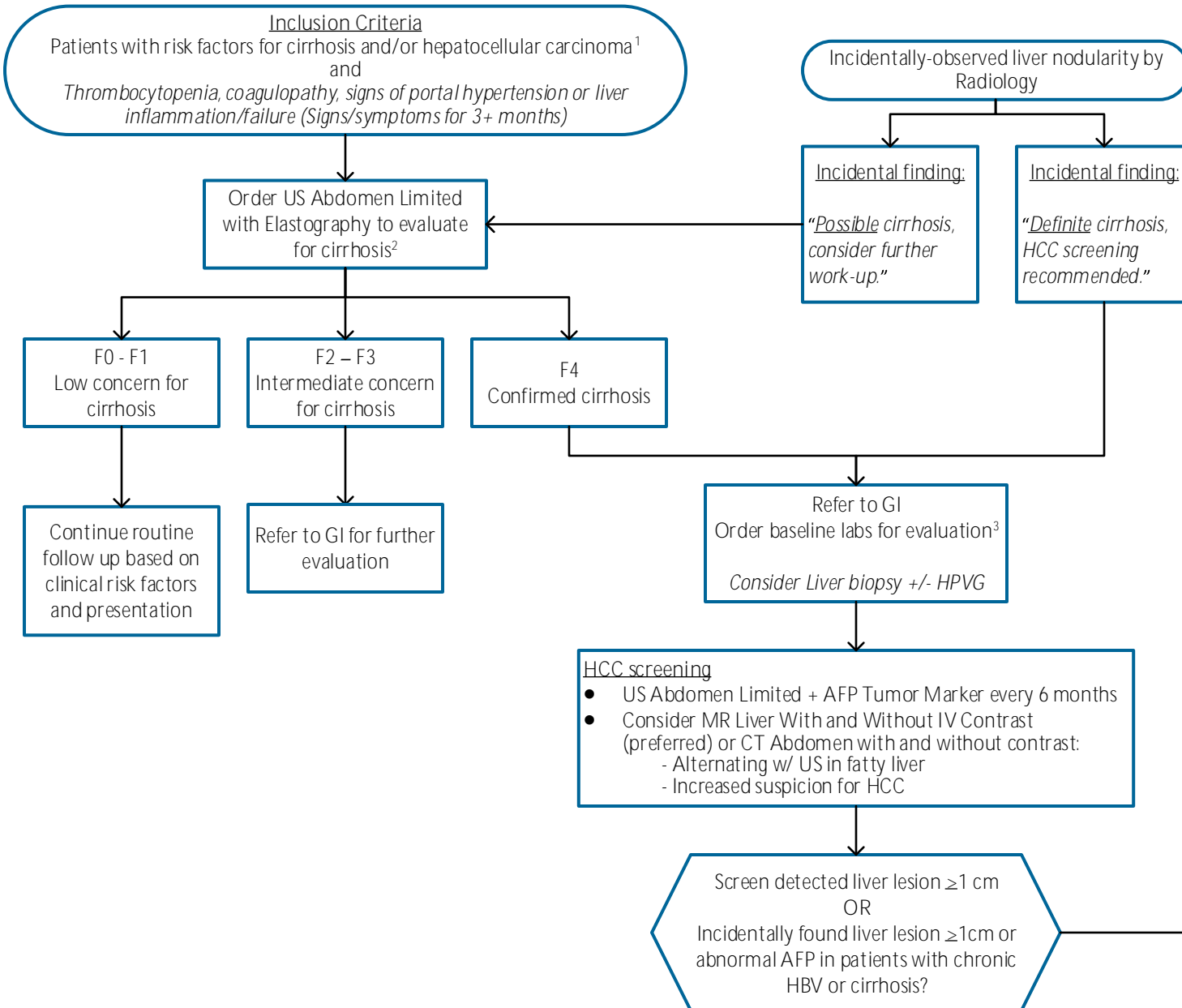


UW Medicine | VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER

Ambulatory Care Pathway: Early Cirrhosis Detection



1. Risk factors for cirrhosis and/or hepatocellular carcinoma

HBV, HCV, Coinfection with Hepatitis D, NAFLD, ETOH, hemochromatosis, advanced PBC, AAT-1 deficiency, Wilson's Disease

- For patients with confirmed cirrhosis related to HBV/HCV, ensure ongoing follow up with ID or GI
- For patients with confirmed cirrhosis related to ETOH/NAFLD, Recommend Lifestyle modifications

2. Liver Elastography Results

Metavir fibrosis stage:

- F0-F1: Low concern for cirrhosis
- F2-F3: Intermediate concern for cirrhosis, refer to GI
- F4: Positive cirrhosis, refer to GI

3. Baseline labs for evaluation

- CMP w/ GFR
- CBC
- Protime-INR
- AFP Tumor Marker
- Chronic Hepatitis Panel
- Ferritin
- Anti-smooth muscle antibodies

Epic Tools

- ✓ GEN Cirrhosis CPG VMG Smartset

This pathway is informational and for general guidance only. It is not intended to be used as or replace actual clinical judgment.



Last Updated: Jun 2022
Next Expected Review: Jun 2025
For questions about this pathway, email:
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