



# Progression to Cirrhosis – considerations in operationalizing the endpoint

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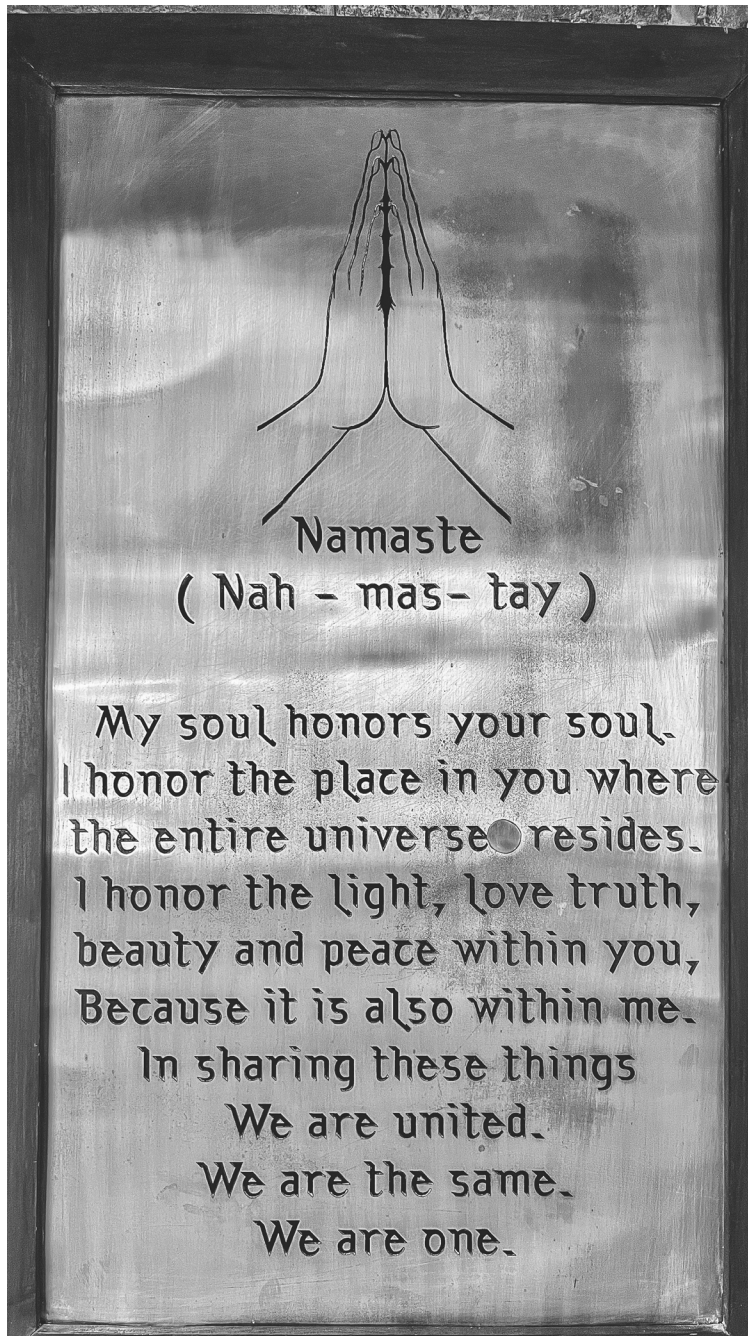
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Stravitz-Sanyal Institute for  
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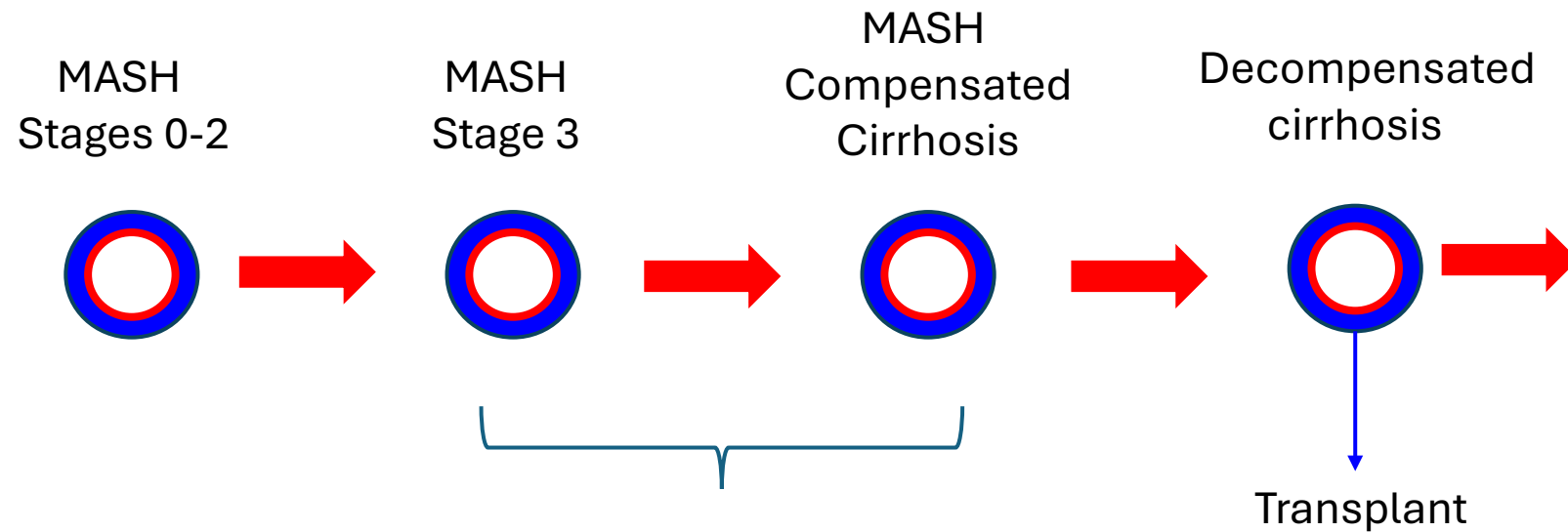
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- Ownership interests: Durect, Tiziana, Genfit, Exhalenz, Northsea, Rivus, Inversago
- Consultant: Gilead, Intercept, Novartis, Novo Nordisk, Inventiva, Merck, Pfizer, Boehringer Ingelhiem, Bristol Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly, Genentech, Amgen, Alnylam, Regeneron, Thera Technologies, Madrigal, Salix, Malinckrodt, Gatehouse, Rivus, Siemens, Lipocine, 89 Bio, Astra Zeneca, Akeru, Foresite, Mitopower, Histoindex, Path AI, Takeda
- Grant support to school: Gilead, Intercept, Novartis, Novo Nordisk, Inventiva, Eli Lilly, Genentech, Boehringer Ingelhiem, Bristol Myers Squibb

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# The MASH journey



**HOW TO CAPTURE THIS PROGRESSION**



# What is cirrhosis?

*cirrhosis is defined as a diffuse process characterized by fibrosis and the conversion of normal liver architecture into structurally abnormal nodules.*

- **Features of cirrhosis:**

- Parenchymal nodules separated by fibrous septa
- Differences in liver cell size and appearance
- Fibrous septa with abnormal lobular architecture
- Altered architecture and vascular relationships without septum formation (thrombosis, recanalization of veins)

“The precise point at which pre-cirrhotic changes become established cirrhosis cannot always be determined”.

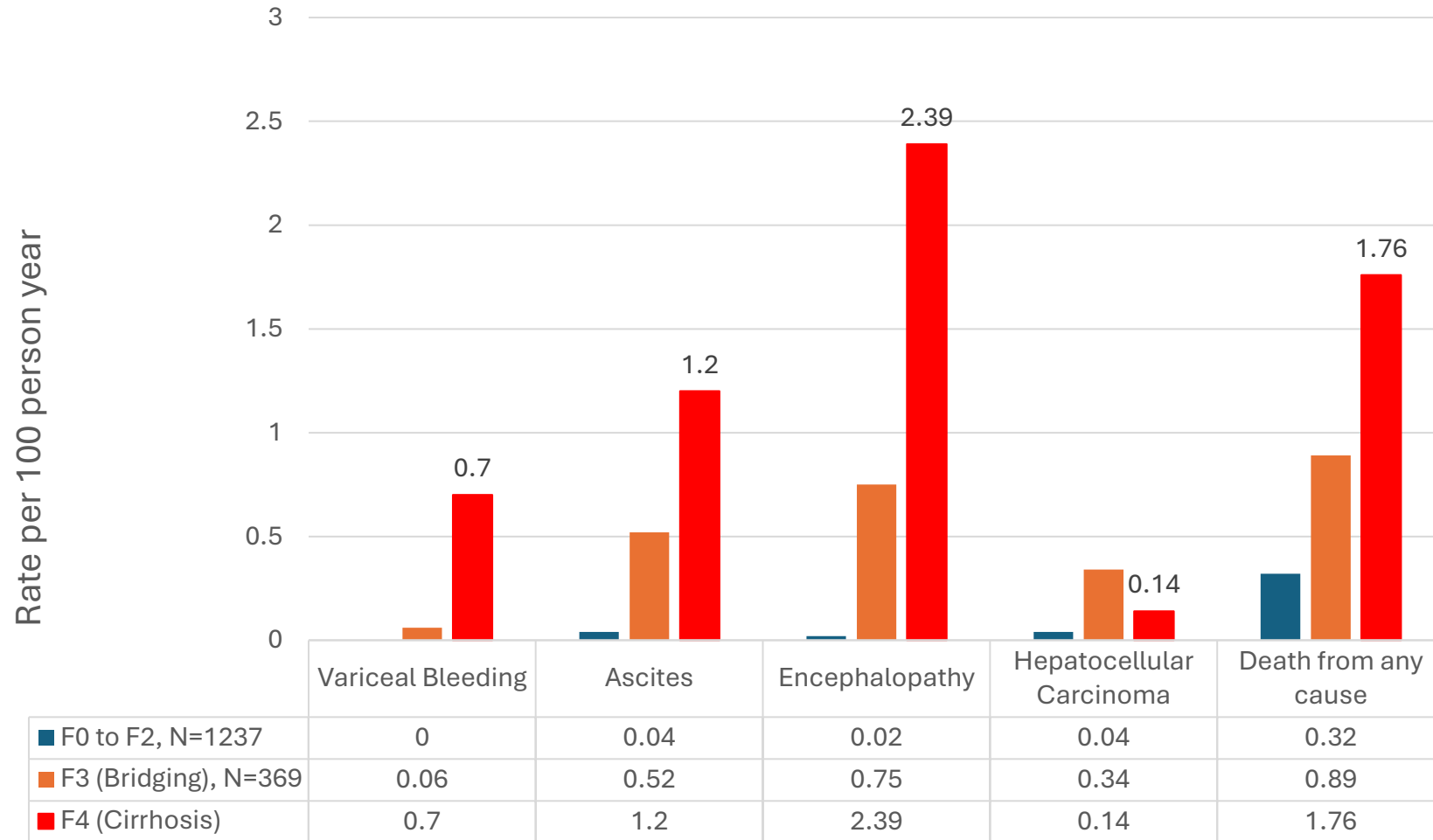
Anthony et al, Bull WHO, 1977; 55:521-540

- Sufficient confidence that core elements are found:
  - Liver structure- nodules
  - Fibrosis- severity and distribution
  - Function- synthetic
  - Vascular changes- collaterals, portal hypertension

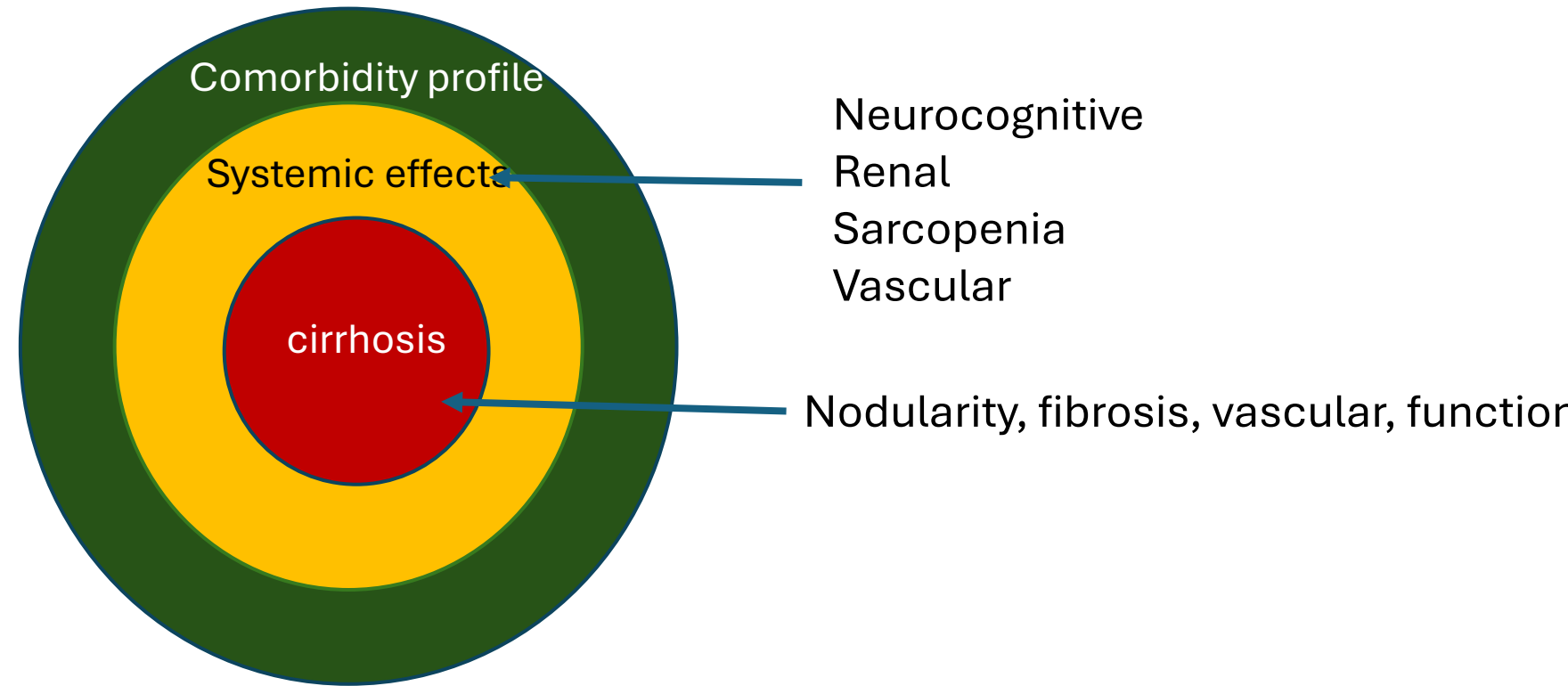
# Liver Forum approach for sub-stratification of compensated cirrhosis

	Stratum A	Stratum B	Stratum C
<b>High Evidence Tier</b>			
<b>Portal pressure related measurements</b>			
HVPG (mm Hg) <sup>&amp;1-3</sup>	~ 5	6-10	> 10
Varices <sup>1,4</sup>	Absent	Absent	Present*
Ascites <sup>1-3</sup>	Absent	Absent	Seen on Imaging only or recompensated
Hepatic encephalopathy <sup>1-3</sup>	Absent	Absent	Absent-Minimal and recompensated
Platelets count (10 <sup>9</sup> /L)** <sup>1-3,5</sup>	≥ 150,000	<150,000	<150,000
<b>Histology Related Measures</b>			
?Ishak Fibrosis stage	5	5-6	6
NAS score	≥3 or 4	≥3 or 4	None (cryptogenic)
<b>Function related measurements</b>			
Child-Pugh Score <sup>2,3,6</sup>	CTP-5	CTP-5	CTP-6
MELD <sup>2,3,6,7</sup>	<10	10-12	>12*
Albumin (gm/dl) <sup>2,3,6,7</sup>	> 3.5	2.8-3.5	≤2.8
Bilirubin (mg/dl) <sup>2,3,6,7</sup>	< 1.3 mg/dL	1.3-2 mg/dL	>2 mg/dL
INR <sup>2,3,6,7</sup>	<1.2	>1.2	>1.2
<b>Good Evidence Tier</b>			
<b>Portal Pressure or/And Fibrosis (stiffens) related measurements</b>			
VCTE <sup>~8,9</sup>	14-20	21-25	> 25
MRE <sup>10-14</sup>	4.3-6.5 kPa	5-6.5 kPa	>6.5 kPa
Liver cT1 <sup>15</sup>	825 – 875	>875	>875
ELF <sup>16,17</sup>	<9.8	9.8-11.29	≥11.3
FIB-4 <sup>17</sup>	1.3-2.67 <sup>#</sup>	>2.67-3.25 <sup>#</sup>	>3.25
<b>Function related measurements</b>			
Liver Frailty Index <sup>18,19</sup>	<3.2	3.2-4.3	≥4.4

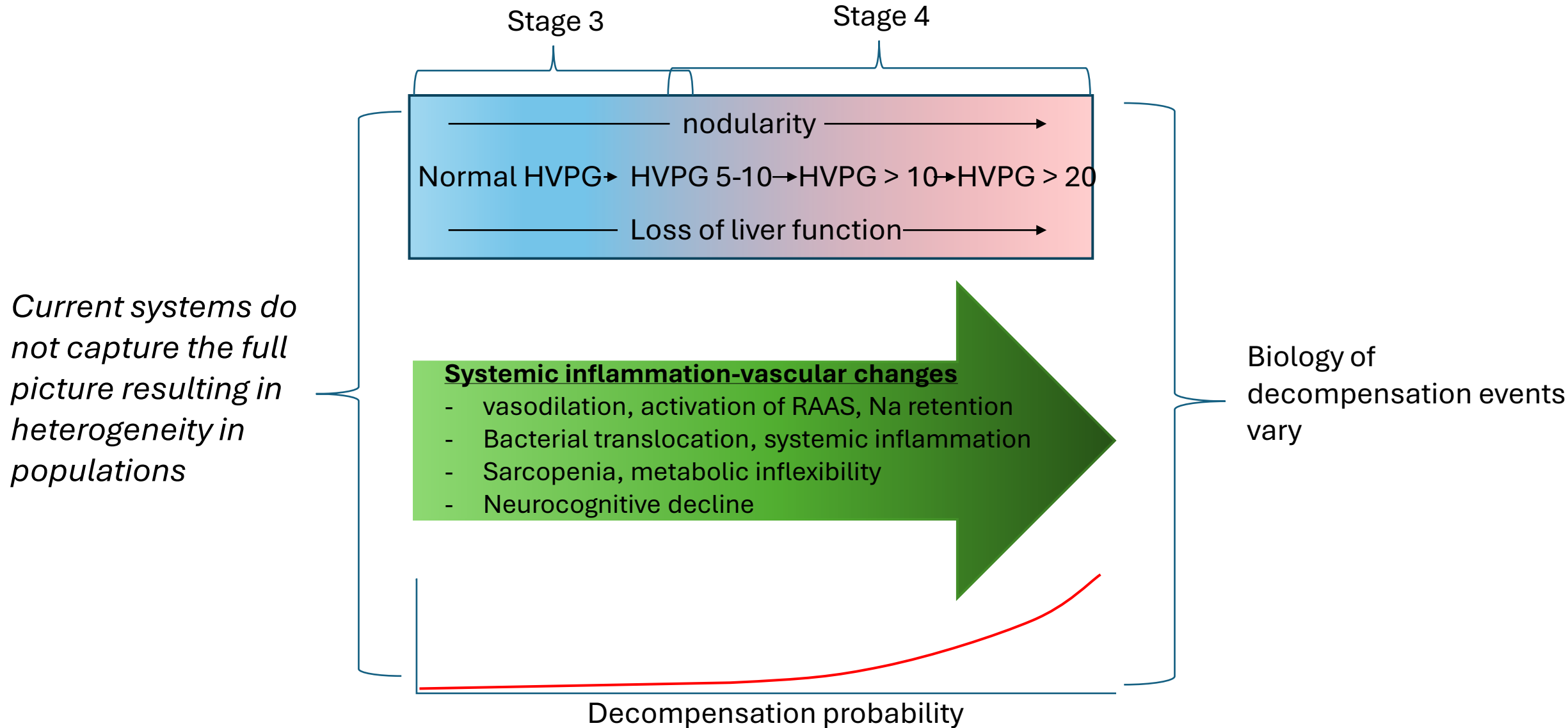
# Liver Related Events in Adults with MASH



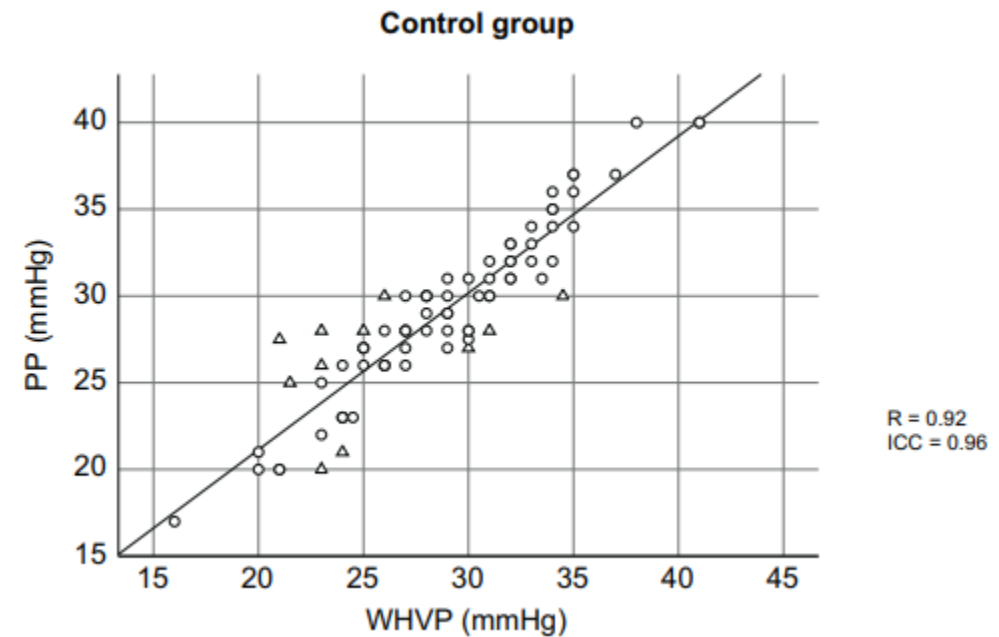
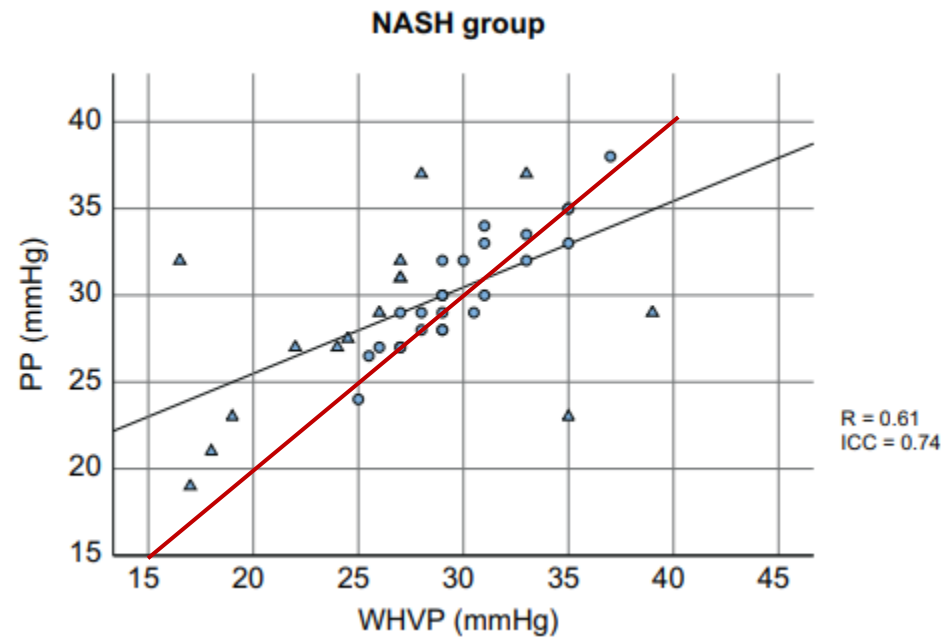
# Mechanisms by which cirrhosis affects how a patient “feels, functions and survives”



# Tipping point hypothesis

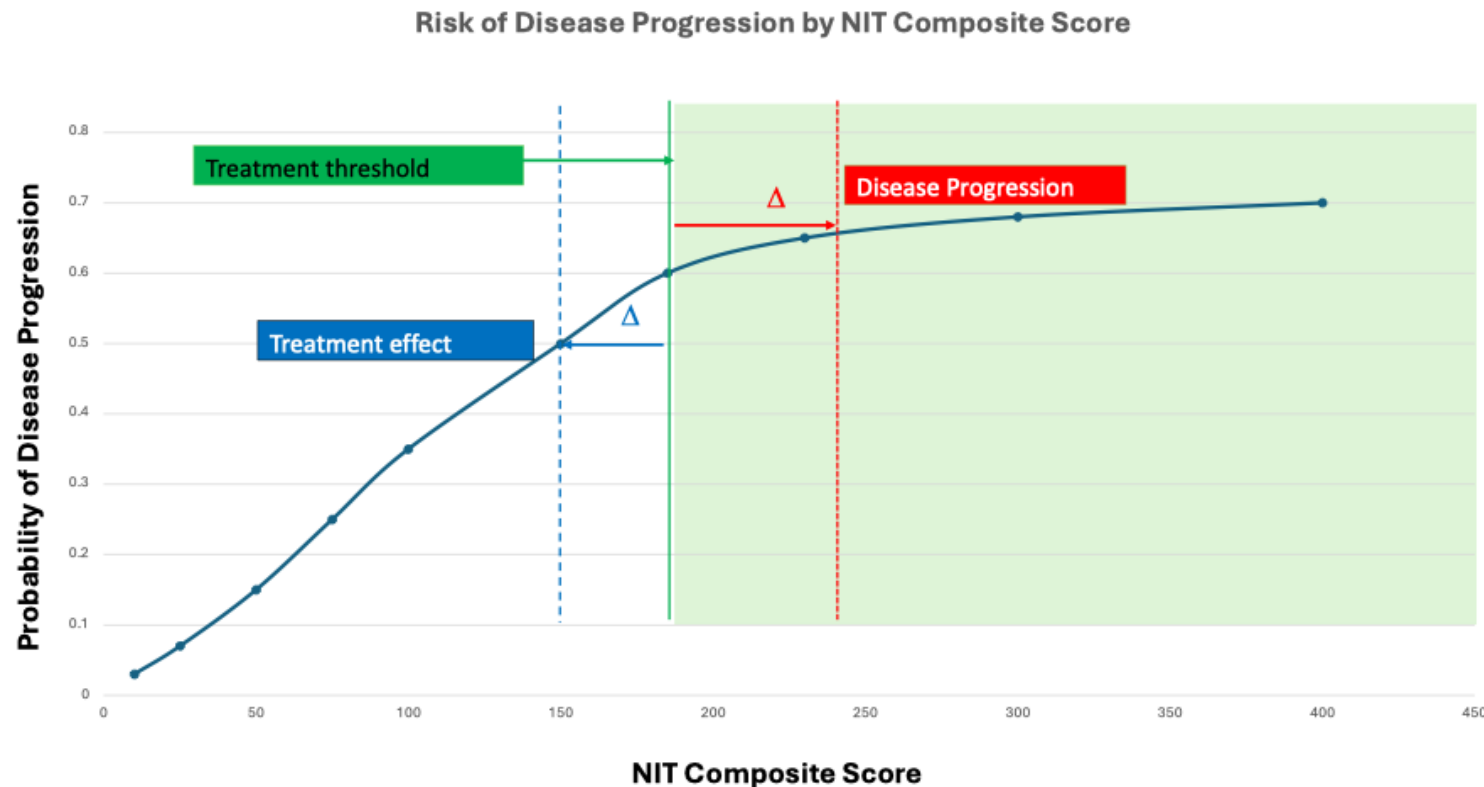


# MASH has a pre-sinusoidal component to portal hypertension



# Hypothetical model of NIT trajectory related to disease progression

NIT changes in absence of treatment (red  $\Delta$ ) predicts increased probability of disease progression, while treatment induced changes in NIT (blue  $\Delta$ ) associated with a reduction in disease progression



How to define cirrhosis to validate the endpoint?

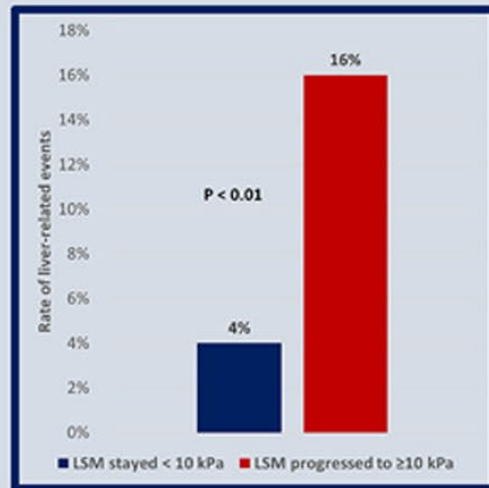
- Histology
- Is a non-invasive profile or **linkage to outcomes** acceptable?
- Sensitivity vs Specificity?

# LSM does however provide prognostic information

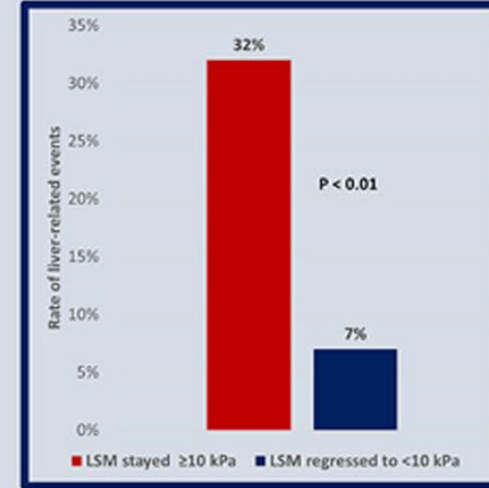
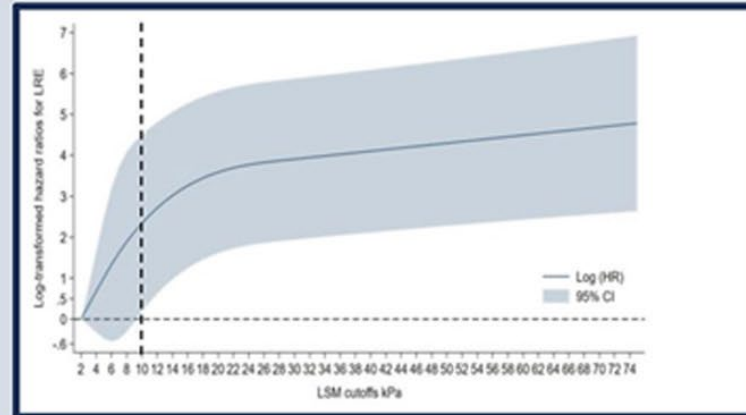
Most patients will have a LSM between 10-20 Kpa at beginning of trial

## Progression & regression of LSM are associated with risk of liver-related events in NAFLD

- 1,403 adult participants in NASH CRN studies
- Annual prospective follow-up with annual VCTE exam
- 4.4 years mean follow-up with 89 liver-related events (LRE)



Risk of LRE begins to rise at LSM 10 kPa



Progressors to LSM ≥10 kPa  
Adj.HR: 3.8, 95% CI [2.3-6.5]

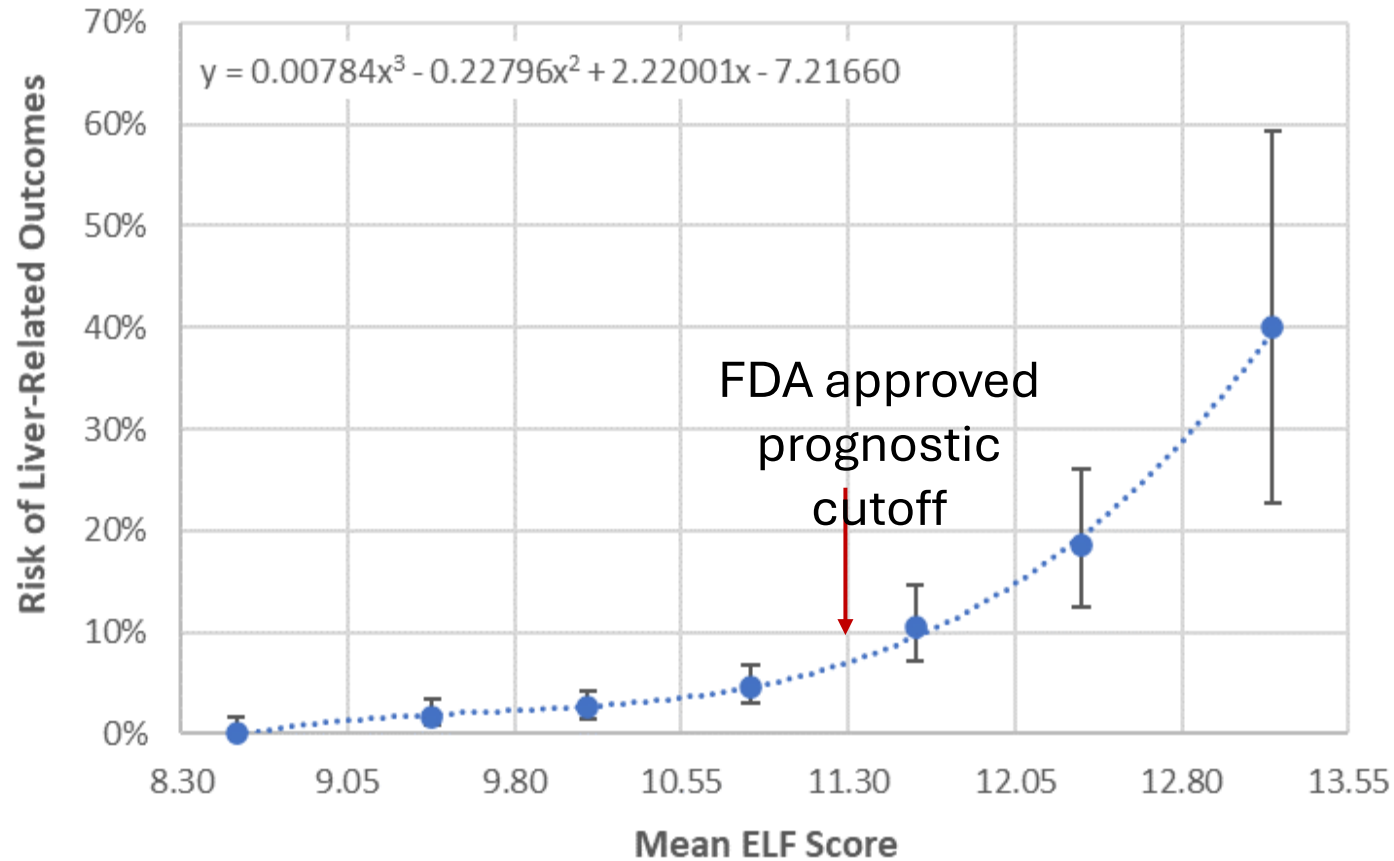
Regressors to LSM <10 kPa  
Adj.HR: 0.25, 95% CI [0.10-0.61]

380% ↑

Risk of LRE

↓ 75%

# ELF scores are linked to outcome risk



# Benefit assessment needs re-calibration using patient centered approaches

- **Subpart H phase 3 trial endpoint**

- Improvement in activity
- Improvement in fibrosis
- Improvement in cardiovascular risk profile
- Changes in eGFR
- Improvement in glycemic indices
- Safety endpoints

- **Post subpart H phase 4 endpoint**

- Progression to cirrhosis
- Decompensation (ascites, encephalopathy, variceal hemorrhage)
- Rise in MELD score from  $< 12$  to 15 or higher
- Death
- **Again- cardiac, renal, glycemic, cancer related endpoints are not part of the equation despite strong data that the biology of these diseases are linked to NAFLD and contribute to overall threat to life**

## A proposal for developing a NIT based approach that will become a validated endpoint reflecting progression to cirrhosis

Characteristics that change	Measures with large bodies of data to support Prognostic and disease monitoring COUs	Potential additional approaches- need more data
Fibrosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Histology</li> <li>• NIT reflective largely of fibro-inflammation (LSM, ELF etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hot and cold fibrosis related endotypes</li> </ul>
Structure	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• nodularity</li> </ul>
Vascular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVPG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaterals-EUS based measures</li> <li>• Spleen size/pulsatility</li> <li>• Spleen stiffness</li> </ul>
Functional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Synthetic dysfunction</li> <li>• MELD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breath tests</li> <li>• Gadoxetate clearance</li> </ul>
Non-hepatic	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimal Hepatic encephalopathy</li> </ul>

# NIT based progression to cirrhosis can be captured operationally

- **NITs to be used for progression to cirrhosis must be scalable and feasible (access- affordability-practicality) for wide spread implementation**
- **Ability of NITS to capture progression to cirrhosis:**
  - Capture disease elements central to its biology that is targeted by therapeutics
  - Broad concordance with histological progression
  - Progression criteria will capture worsened outcome profile
  - Sensitivity to change

Thank you for your attention

