Table 77: Test 3. Index test (Ultrasound) versus biopsy definition to detect cirrhosis

Number of studies (Reference)	Study design	N	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Sensitivity % (95% CI)	Specificity % (95% CI)	Positive likelihood ratio (95% CI)	Negative Likelihood ratio (95% CI)	AUROC	Quality
Test 3. Ultrasound[a] to detect F1-F4 fibrosis in a population of children												
1 (Mueller-Abt 2008)	Cohort study	30	no serious risk of bias	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious imprecision[b]	0.57 (95% CI: 0.36-0.64)*	0.94 (95% CI: 0.75-1.00)*	9.14 (95% CI: 1.47-192.8)*	0.46 (95% CI: 0.36-0.85)*	Not reported	MODERATE

Abbreviations: AUROC: area under the ROC curve; CFLD: cystic fibrosis liver disease; CI: confidence interval
** Calculated by the NGA technical team from data available in the study report*
a. Ultrasound images were categorised as normal, indeterminate (suggestion of liver disease but no definite signs of cirrhosis) and cirrhosis. Increased hepatic echogenicity, heterogeneity and/or increased attenuation in the absence of nodularity of the liver surface were classified as indeterminate. Splenomegaly as an isolated finding was also regarded as indeterminate. All patients with nodularity of the liver surface were classified as cirrhosis.
b. 95% confidence interval for sensitivity was wide (width 20-30 percentage points)