

# **An innovative evidence-based laboratory medicine (EBLM) test to help doctors in the assessment of the liver and bile-pancreatic exocrine function**

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## **Background-aim**

To develop a novel non-invasive, evidence-based laboratory medicine (EBLM) test to assist doctors in assessing the liver and bile-pancreatic exocrine function and to evaluate its accuracy in detecting a wide range of hepatocellular and cholestatic diseases.

## **Materials & Methods**

This study is part of a previous one already published at the European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) Congress 2024, which is focused on the accuracy evaluation of a novel non-invasive test for Multi-Cancer Early Detection (MCED). To develop the algorithm, several combinations of analytes were analyzed to identify the most significant groupings related to the liver and bile-pancreatic exocrine function. The algorithm's efficiency was then enhanced using serial and parallel approximation techniques. Its performance was trained with a dataset of 99,631 patients. The validation of the algorithmic test was performed through a randomized controlled trial (RCT) with a sample size of 152 patients. Their blood samples were tested by Laboratorio Echevarne (Spain), using their biochemistry and immunoassay techniques.

## **Results**

For the RCT, the sensitivity achieved was 1.00 and the specificity was 1.00. Additionally, the area under the receiver operating characteristic (AUROC) curve, the positive predictive value (PPV), and the negative predictive value (NPV), were 1.00, 1.00, and 1.00, respectively. This indicates a strong correlation between the algorithm outcomes and the high likelihood of having hepatocellular or cholestatic diseases, something very important with the global obesity epidemic, a primary risk factor for them.

## **Conclusions**

This innovative non-invasive blood-based biomarker algorithm holds promise in helping doctors in providing timely and accurate assessment of hepatocellular and cholestatic diseases—even in early stages—, as well as reduce medical errors or misdiagnoses. These results advocate further exploration, prompting our intention to conduct a clinical study involving 26,000 participants to enhance our findings and inform clinical practice.