Liver fibrosis markers can be detected in saliva samples. Further validation studies are necessary to fully evaluate their diagnostic potential.

Liver fibrosis is an important determinant of prognosis in chronic liver diseases. Liver biopsy, the gold standard method of assessing fibrosis, is invasive and carries risks. Currently, there is limited access to less invasive diagnostic technologies. The aims of this study were two-fold: to determine if known serum markers of liver fibrosis are present in saliva and the correlation between fibrosis biomarkers in blood and saliva.

**RESULTS**

Figure 1. Measurement of HA, P3NP, and TIMP-1 levels in serum and saliva samples from healthy controls (HC), patients with liver disease without fibrosis (NF), and liver cirrhosis patients (LC).

Figure 2. The correlation between serum and salivary HA, P3NP, and TIMP-1 levels.

Figure 3. Correlation between serum and salivary biomarkers and clinical, biochemical and radiological parameters.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Liver fibrosis markers can be detected in saliva samples. Further validation studies are necessary to fully evaluate their diagnostic potential.