Liver disease is a common problem in the United States. For example, over 7 million Americans likely have chronic hepatitis B, chronic hepatitis C, or alcoholic liver disease. It is also estimated that nonalcoholic fatty liver disease affects nearly 1 out of 3 people, a prevalence that will continue to increase along with the obesity epidemic. Given that liver disease can lead to cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma, and markedly reduce life expectancy, an appropriate screening algorithm is essential.

Cost-effective and minimally invasive screening tests are essential in today’s medical climate. However, diagnosing liver disease can be a challenge especially when the majority of patients present with asymptomatic disease. In its early stages, liver disease is insidious. It silently destroys the liver for months and decades before sequelae become apparent. Identifying liver disease in its early stages and treating it can reduce morbidity and mortality. Similarly, diagnosing viral hepatitis can lead to prevention of spread to others.

**Who and What to Test**

Liver disease is common in the population and can be screened for with very simple blood and radiologic testing. Given that liver disease is a major cause of morbidity and mortality, particularly in patients between the ages of