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**Faecal proteomics Neutrophil Degranulation and mortality in Alcoholic Hepatitis**

Kreimeyer H, Gonzalez C, Fondevila M, *et al.* Faecal proteomics links neutrophil degranulation with mortality in patients with alcohol-associated hepatitis. *Gut* 2025; 74: 103-115. doi: 10.1136/gutjnl-2024-332730.

Alcohol-associated hepatitis (AH) is a severe condition with high mortality rates. Identifying high-risk patients who would benefit from more intensive treatment remains a clinical challenge. This study, led by Kreimeyer *et al.,* explores faecal proteomics to identify markers linked to disease severity and survival in AH patients. Using tandem mass tag (TMT) proteomics, Kreimeyer *et al.,* analysed faecal samples from controls (n=19), patients with alcohol use disorder (AUD) (n=20), and AH patients (n=80). The findings revealed significant differences in faecal proteomes between groups, with AH patients showing increased levels of neutrophil granule proteins. Among these, myeloperoxidase (MPO), a key marker of neutrophil degranulation, strongly correlated with disease severity and predicted 60-day mortality. The study validated these findings in an independent cohort of 70 AH patients using ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay), confirming that faecal MPO levels effectively stratified patients by short-term survival risk. Over-representation analyses highlighted the neutrophil degranulation pathway as a major contributor to faecal proteomic changes in AH, distinguishing it from AUD. Additionally, proteins related to muscle metabolism were significantly reduced in AH patients, aligning with known sarcopenia in liver disease. Kreimeyer *et al.,* conclude that faecal neutrophil degranulation proteins predict AH survival. Faecal MPO could serve as a non-invasive prognostic biomarker for AH, helping clinicians identify high-risk patients early. These findings emphasise the role of gut-liver interactions and neutrophil activity in AH pathogenesis, paving the way for future research on targeted therapies.