gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

EFFECT OF VOLUME OVERLOAD MEASURED BY VEXUS SYSTEM ON THE PROGRESSION TO HEPATORENAL SYNDROME AND VARIATION IN MELD NA SCALE IN PATIENTS WITH HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS DEVELOPING ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY

Enrique Rojas-Campos

UEG Week Vienna 2024 | Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 13, 2024

In a prospective cohort of 36 hospitalized cirrhosis patients with acute kidney injury, VExUS ultrasound assessment of venous congestion predicted response to albumin therapy, with congestion (VExUS 1 or 2) associated with five-fold higher risk of non-response.

KEY POINTS

- Among 36 patients receiving intravenous albumin (1 g/kg/day for 48 hours), 44.4% responded and 55.6% did not respond to therapy
- Patients with venous congestion on VExUS had lower response rates (28.6%) compared to those without congestion (54.5% response in VExUS 0 patients)
- Logistic regression identified VExUS score and admission serum creatinine as predictors of non-response, with congestion conferring 5-fold and each 1 mg/dL creatinine increase conferring 10-fold higher risk of non-response
- Deceased patients (n=14) had higher median MELD-Na scores (32.5) compared to survivors (n=22, median 23.77)
- The authors conclude VExUS ultrasound may help determine volume status and guide therapeutic decisions in cirrhotic patients with acute kidney injury and hepatorenal syndrome

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/f0625542-9110-11ef-becc-0242ac140004

AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.