TREATMENT OF LIVER INJURY WITH URSODEOXYCHOLIC ACID IN PATIENTS WITH COVID-19

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A prospective study of 140 COVID-19 patients with liver injury found that ursodeoxycholic acid treatment for up to two months was associated with faster normalization of liver enzymes and restoration of liver size compared to controls.

KEY POINTS

- 140 patients with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 and hepatic injury were enrolled; 70 received ursodeoxycholic acid for up to two months and 70 served as controls.
- At day 10, the ursodeoxycholic acid group showed significantly lower alanine aminotransferase levels compared to controls (45.75 versus 69.72 IU/L, p equals 0.002).
- By day 60, the ursodeoxycholic acid group had significantly lower levels of alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, alkaline phosphatase, and total bilirubin compared to controls.
- Hepatomegaly persisted in 21.43% of the ursodeoxycholic acid group versus 48.57% of controls at day 60 (p less than 0.001); positive ultrasound dynamics occurred in 60.0% versus 7.1% of patients respectively.
- The study was financially supported by Binnopharm Group.

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