

RANDOMIZED COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFICACY OF INJECTABLE L-ORNITHINE L-ASPARTATE VERSUS ORAL L-ORNITHINE L-ASPARTATE FOR THE TREATMENT OF OVERT HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY IN CIRRHOSIS

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Poster

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A pilot randomized study of 40 patients with chronic liver disease and overt hepatic encephalopathy found both intravenous and oral L-Ornithine-L-Aspartate effective in reducing ammonia levels and improving hepatic encephalopathy grade over five days.

KEY POINTS

- Both intravenous and oral L-Ornithine-L-Aspartate significantly reduced serum ammonia levels from day 1 to day 5 in patients with overt hepatic encephalopathy ($P < 0.001$)
- The change in ammonia level from day 1 to day 5 was 55.4 ± 32.58 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ in the intravenous group and 60.75 ± 13.82 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ in the oral group
- Ammonia levels correlated with hepatic encephalopathy grade, with r-values of 0.702 on day 1 and 0.682 on day 5 ($p < 0.001$)
- The study randomized 40 patients with chronic liver disease and overt hepatic encephalopathy equally to intravenous versus oral L-Ornithine-L-Aspartate, with most patients having Child-Turcotte-Pugh class C disease
- Clinicians managing hepatic encephalopathy in chronic liver disease patients may find this comparison of intravenous and oral formulations relevant

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