

EASL Clinical Practice Guidelines: Drug-induced liver injury

Standards and Guidelines

Hepatobiliary

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Clinical Practice Guidelines address diagnosis and management of idiosyncratic drug-induced liver injury, a challenging disorder with no specific biomarkers or effective therapy for associated acute liver failure.

KEY POINTS

- Idiosyncratic drug-induced liver injury is one of the most challenging liver disorders faced by hepatologists due to the myriad of drugs, herbs, and dietary supplements with hepatotoxic potential, the variety of clinical and pathological phenotypes, and the current absence of specific biomarkers.
- Diagnosis is an uncertain process requiring high awareness and careful exclusion of alternative aetiologies of liver disease.
- The condition can be severe, leading to a particularly serious variety of acute liver failure for which no effective therapy has yet been developed.
- The Guidelines summarize available evidence on risk factors, diagnosis, management, and risk minimization strategies for drug-induced liver injury.

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