

Abstract Preview - Step 3/4

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Topic: 11. Alcoholic liver disease and drug induced liver disease

Title: THE SPANISH-LATIN AMERICAN DILI NETWORK: PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM A COLLABORATIVE STRATEGIC INITIATIVE

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Text: **Background and aims:** Idiosyncratic hepatotoxicity induced by drugs or herbal remedies (DILI) is an important health problem. DILI is expected to differ across geographical areas due to differential drug policies, prescription habits, drug consumption and genetic factors. In 2011 the Spanish DILI Registry contacted leading Latin American hepatologists in order to establish a Latin American DILI Registry. The objectives of this initiative were to stimulate detection and collection of well phenotyped cases to provide information on the Latin American DILI profile and corresponding risk factors.

Methods: Reference hepatologists were identified in Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela and Bolivia, who in turn were commissioned to establish national specialist networks contributing to the project. Data would be obtained using the methodology in place at the Spanish DILI Registry. Identified cases would be remitted to the coordinating centre in Málaga for causality assessment and information storage.

Results: Seventy-three DILI cases have been analyzed up to November 2012, having a mean age of 52 years (range 15-86) and female predominance (60%). The therapeutic groups most frequently implicated were NSAIDs (22%) including nimesulide (5 cases) and diclofenac (4 cases); anti-infectives (19%) including nitrofurantoin (3 cases), herbal remedies (12%) including *Morinda citrifolia*, *Peumus boldus* and *Monascus purpureus*; hormonal therapy (12%) including cyproterone acetate (4 cases); and central nervous system drugs (11%). Hepatocellular injury (50%) was the most common type of liver damage. Jaundice was seen in 71% of cases, 53% required hospitalization and 38% fulfilled Hy's Law criteria (66% of hormonal therapy cases, 44% of herbal cases). Positive autoantibody titers were present in 29% of cases, mainly antinuclear. Six cases were autoimmune hepatitis DILI (8%) and five cases had experienced a second DILI episode (7%).

Conclusions: This initial analysis demonstrates similar phenotypic characteristics as observed in registers outside Latin America with respect to type of injury and severity. However, female cases seem to predominate in Latin America. With regards to causative agents, elevated representation of NSAIDs, hormonal treatments and herbal remedies were evidenced.

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