Prevention of the organ failure in patients with the several hepatorenal syndrome

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Introduction: Hepatorenal Syndrome (HRS) plays an important role in patients with liver cirrhosis. To determine the dynamics of the severity of the condition and prediction of the estimated risk of mortality (ERM) patients with HRS using cellular mediators.

Method: The study included a group of 9 patients with HRS in ages from 18 to 70 years. 6 patients of the main group received cell mediators. Inside the main group investigated patients were divided into 3 groups (moderate, severe and very severe) depending on the number of points. Assessment of the dynamics of flow multiple organ failure (MOF) performed before treatment, 3-5 days and 7-10 days of treatment.

Result: According to the results of intragroup analysis revealed statistically significant dynamic changes in the main group for the subgroup of moderate severity. Decrease in the average scores in the subgroup indicates positive patient outcomes. Comparison between subgroups and control group showed no statistical differences in the dynamics of APACHE III. The exception were two subgroups moderate groups where there was a statistically significant difference in the initial state - prior to treatment. This is due to the small sample of patients, where the average score was higher APACHE III in the study group than in the control. At subsequent stages of observation for 3-5 and 7-10 day these differences offset due to the patients. The dynamics of the estimated risk of death in 1 and 2 subgroup of the main group shows a statistically significant decrease of this indicator.

Conclusion: The use of cell mediators may be considered appropriate in someone the complex therapy of patients to prevent the MOF. The appropriate use of cell mediators in patients with HRS remains controversial and requires further evidence by the researches.