

Analysis of Drug-Induced Liver Injury the Last Ten Years in the Department of Gastroenterology

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Abstract: The study investigated the occurrence and reviewed the characteristics of 132 patients with drug-induced liver injury over ten years from the outpatient ward of this department. The average age was 57.6 ± 15.2 years old. Forty-eight (36.4%) of the cases had an alcohol history. In addition, 66.7% of the patients were taking more than two drugs for an underlying disease. The drug-induced liver injury was the hepatocellular type in 44.7% of cases and of cholestasis type in 9.8% of cases. The mixed type was prevalent, accounting for 45.5%. The positive rate of drug-induced lymphocyte stimulation test (DLST) was 36.8% and the eosinophilia rate (more than 6%) was 25.2%. Many cases were diagnosed as “highly probable” under the scoring for drug-induced liver injury. The main causal drugs were anti-infectious drugs (12.5%), anti-inflammatory drugs (9.8%), and dietary supplements (9.4%). There was no singular timeline regarding the manifestation of liver damage. All cases recovered with the discontinuation of the causative medications or with the introduction of pharmacotherapy. Anti-infectious agents were the main causal drugs. The study also highlights the risks involved in the easy consumption of unproved dietary supplements.

Key words : Drug-induced liver injury, Diagnostic scale, Drug-induced lymphocyte stimulation test (DLST), Eosinophilia