Diagnostics

Method for the prognosis of fulminant liver failure in patients with liver damage induced by drugs

A research group from the Andalusian Public Health System (SSPA) has developed a kit to obtain useful data in order to predict the risk of suffering from fulminant liver failure in patients with drug-induced liver injury

Oficina de TRANSFERENCIA DE TECNOLOGÍA
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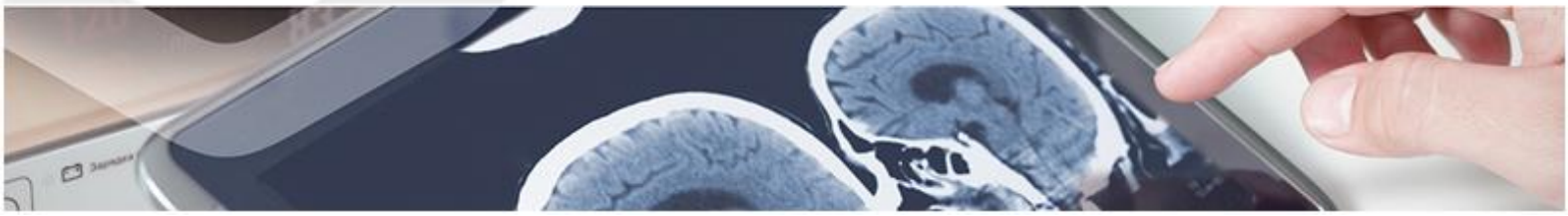

Description

The drug-induced liver injury (DILI) is becoming a major public health problem that affects patients, doctors, pharmaceutical industry and regulatory agencies. It is currently the most common cause of death from acute liver failure and accounts for about 10% of cases of acute liver failure worldwide. The drug-induced hepatotoxicity is the major adverse reaction involved in the cessation of the development of future drugs in preclinical or clinical stage, the denial of records by regulatory agencies, and the withdrawal from the market or usage restrictions even after being registered.

The recognition and diagnosis of DILI is often difficult and long over time due to the need to exclude many alternative causes of liver damage and late manifestations of hepatotoxicity. A complication in patients with DILI means that it evolves into Fulminant Hepatic Failure (FHF), where survival is very poor with a 60-80% of mortality in cases of non-transplant.

Due to the lack of more sensitive and specific biomarkers of severity and progression of DILI, the research group has developed a method and kit that can predict the risk to suffer FHF in patients with drug-induced liver injury (DILI). The method and kit are based on the combination of multiple protein origin predictors that allow the development of a useful algorithm for the prediction of the risk of suffering from FHF in patients with DILI.

Studies were performed in 771 patients.

Advantages

1. This method allows a more specific forecast/prediction of the risk of a patient with DILI to evolve to FHF.
2. This is a non-invasive method since samples are obtained from peripheral blood.
3. It allows the establishment of groups of patients according to the risk of suffering from FHF.
4. It would be possible further subclassifications for the establishment of suitable therapeutic regimens.

Intellectual Property

This technology is protected by patent.

Aims

The research group is looking for a license or a collaboration agreement.

Classification

Area: Diagnostic
Pathology: Digestive System

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