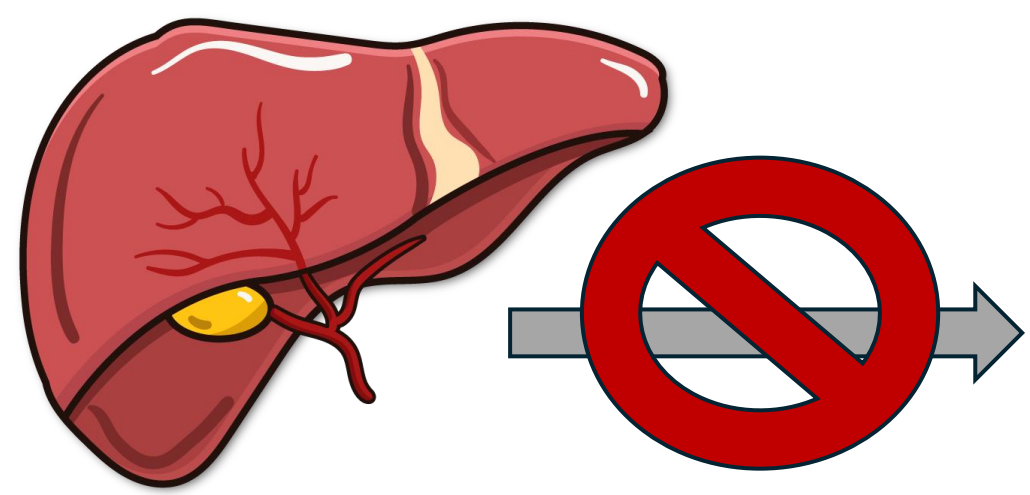


MOLECULAR ADSORBENT RECIRCULATING SYSTEM (MARS) IN A CRITICAL CARE UNIT FOR HEPATIC FAILURE

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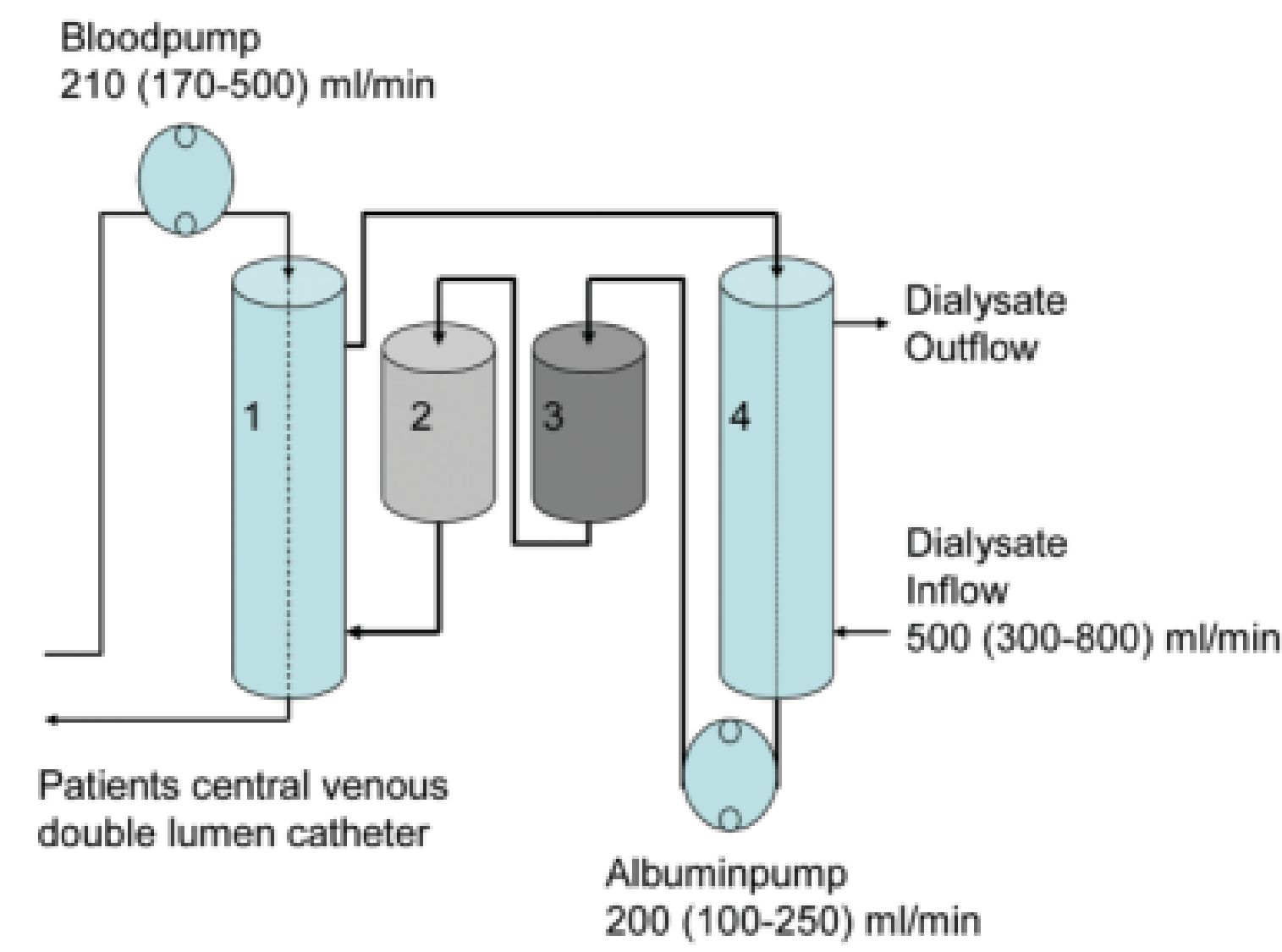
BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

❖ Acute/Chronic **hepatic failure** is a condition with challenging management in a **Critical Care Unit**



- Hyperbilirubinemia
- Hepatic encephalopathy

❖ Molecular Adsorbent Recirculating System (MARS) is an extrahepatic detoxification system that uses albumin to purify toxins



1. MARS Flux
2. Ion Exchange Resin Column (IE 250)
3. Activated Charcoal Column (AC 250)
- Conventional Dialysis Column (DiaFlux)

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

❖ Evaluate efficacy

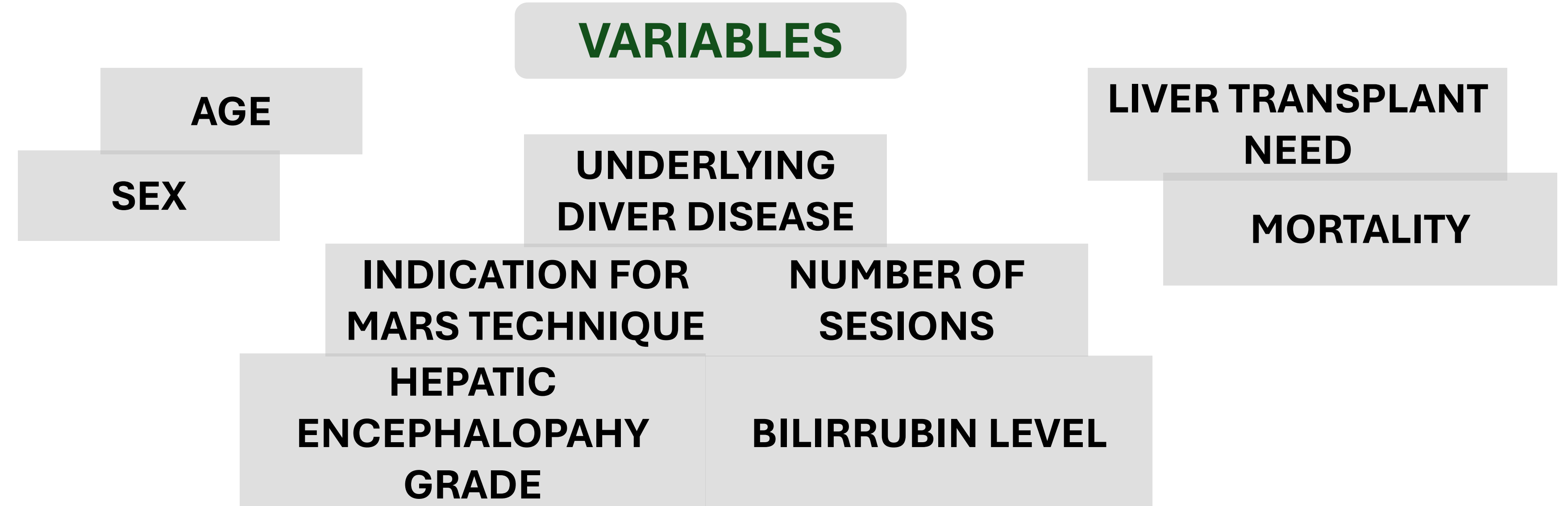
- Treatment Hepatic encephalopathy
- Reducing hyperbilirubinemia
- Extracorporeal support in liver transplantation

MATERIAL AND METHODS

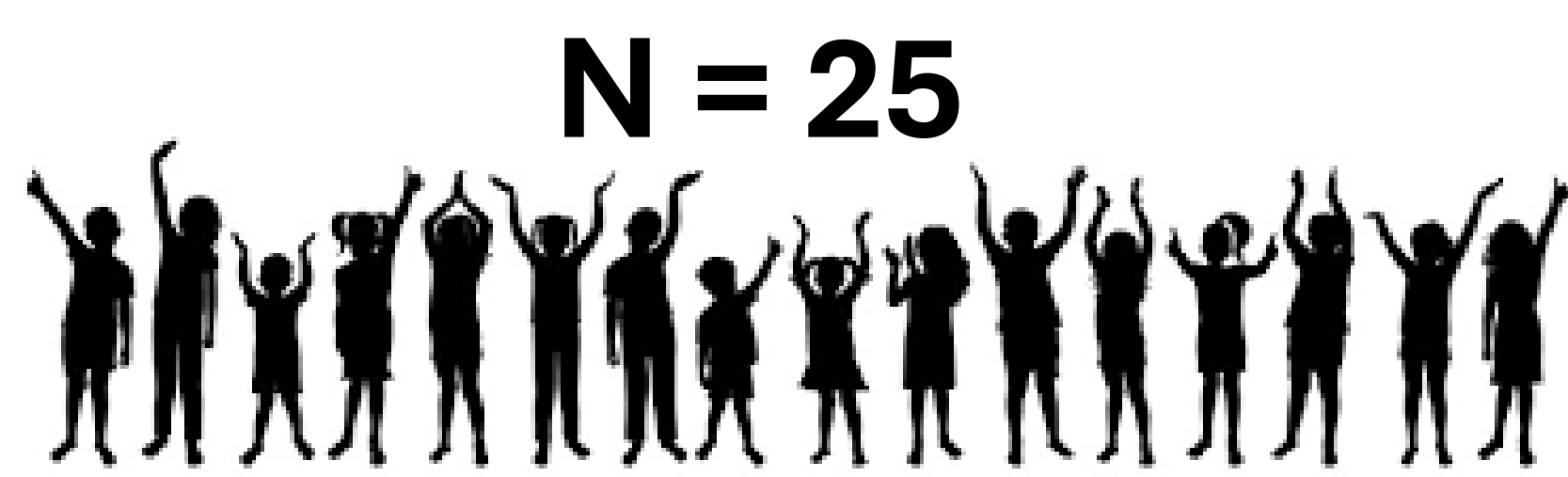
❖ Descriptive

❖ Observational

❖ Retrospective 2013-2023



RESULTS



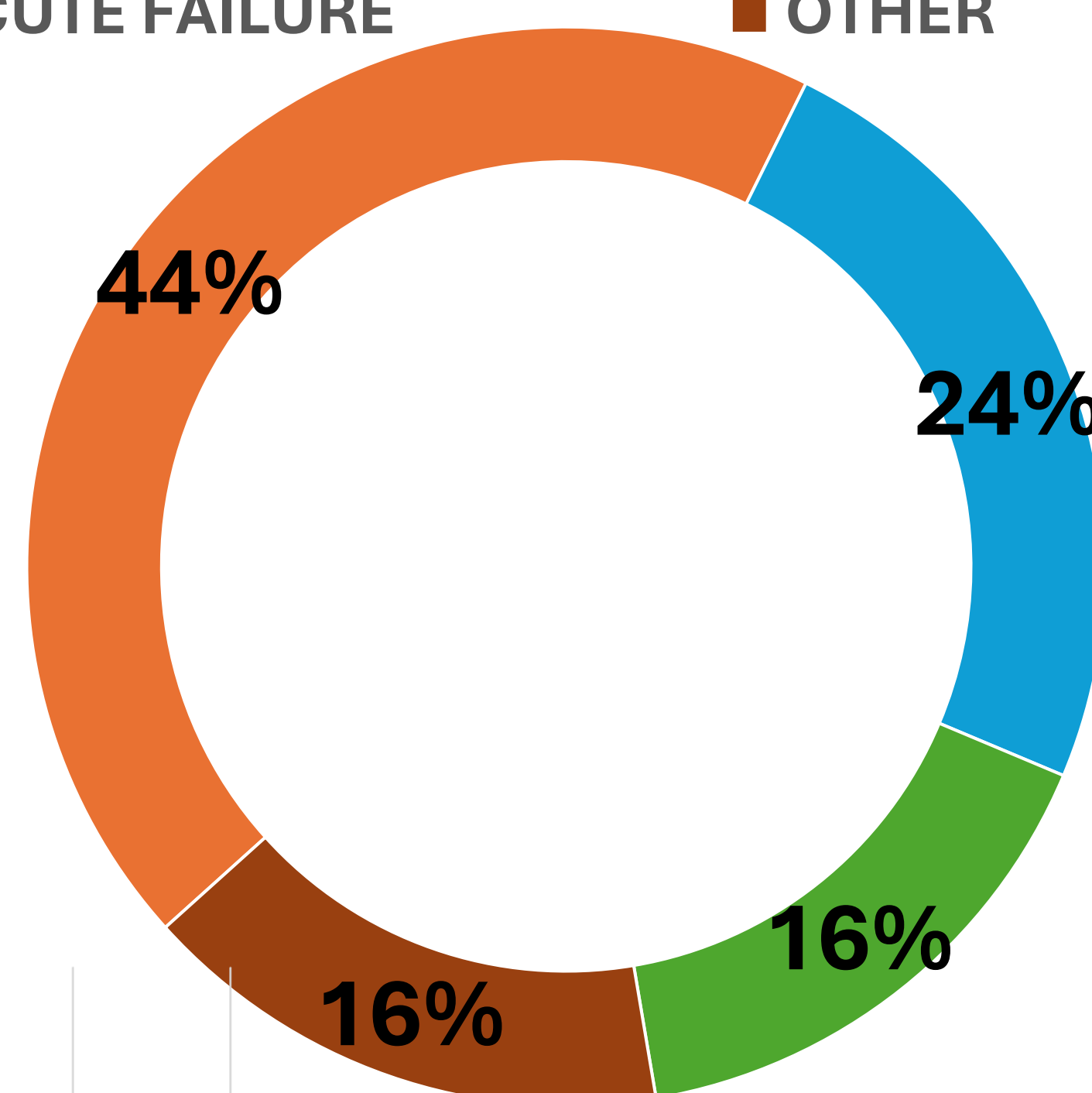
N = 25

MEN 64% WOMEN

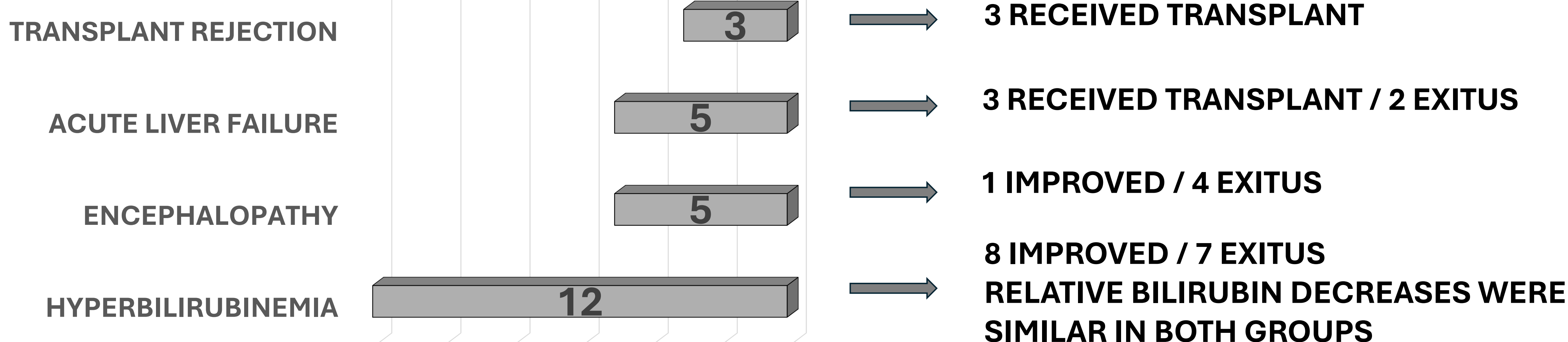
MEAN AGE 52 YEARS
 16 ————— 72

UNDERLYING DISEASE

- ALCOHOL CIRRHOSIS
- TRANSPLANT REJECTION
- ACUTE FAILURE
- OTHER



INDICATION



CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

- ❖ NO REDUCTION IN MORTALITY OR IMPROVEMENT OF COMPLICATIONS DUE TO LIVER FAILURE
- ❖ THE SUCCESS AS A BRIDGE THERAPY FOR LIVER TRANSPLANTATION CANNOT BE STATED THAT IT WAS DUE TO THE TECHNIQUE DUE TO THE RESULTS OF THE REST OF PATIENTS

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