

Abstract Type : Poster
Presentation No. : PAK 029

Ethylene Glycol intoxication with Acute Renal Injury: Successful Recovery by Fomepizole and Renal Replacement Therapy.

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Case Study: Ethylene glycol is a widely used and readily available substance. Ethylene glycol ingestion does not cause direct toxicity; however, its metabolites are highly toxic and can be fatal even in trace amounts. Poisoning is best diagnosed through inquiry, but as an impaired state of consciousness is observed in most cases, poisoning must be suspected when a significantly elevated osmolar gap or high anion gap metabolic acidosis is found in blood tests. Hemodialysis and alcohol dehydrogenase inhibitors such as ethanol and fomepizole are a part of the basic treatment, and timely diagnosis and treatment are crucial because any delays can lead to death. However, there are few reported cases in Korea, and no report on the use of fomepizole. Herein, we report a case of acute renal failure caused by ethylene glycol poisoning that was treated with fomepizole and hemodialysis.