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Management of Early Onset Acute Fatty Liver of Pregnancy with Double Plasma Molecular Adsorption System (DPMAS) in a 36-Year-Old Filipino Woman: A Case Report

Karren Mae Plete, Roland Dela Cruz

Department of Internal Medicine-Nephrology, EAMC, Philippines

Objectives : A single case study approach was adopted, focusing on a 36-year-old Filipino female patient (G3P1) diagnosed with Acute Fatty Liver of Pregnancy (AFLP) at 15 6/7 weeks of gestation. Inclusion criteria involved confirmed AFLP diagnosis based on presenting symptoms and laboratory findings.

Methods : A single case study approach was adopted, focusing on a 36-year-old Filipino female patient (G3P1) diagnosed with Acute Fatty Liver of Pregnancy (AFLP) at 15 6/7 weeks of gestation. Inclusion criteria involved a confirmed AFLP diagnosis based on presenting symptoms and laboratory findings. patient underwent 3 sessions of DPMAS for 3 consecutive days.

Results : The management of the patient involved administering hemoperfusion using the Dual Plasma Molecular Adsorption System (DPMAS), which resulted in significant clinical improvements. Within a few days of the intervention, liver function tests demonstrated a marked normalization of liver enzymes, with decreased transaminases and bilirubin levels. The patient reported a resolution of jaundice symptoms, evidenced by a gradual return to normal skin coloration and reduced scleral icterus. Additionally, there was a notable alleviation of nausea and abdominal pain shortly after the treatment, highlighting the efficacy of hemoperfusion in addressing Acute Fatty Liver of Pregnancy.

Conclusions : This case stresses the need to recognize AFLP in early pregnancy, despite its usual late occurrence. Early detection and timely multidisciplinary intervention, including DPMAS hemoperfusion, can yield positive outcomes for both mother and fetus. The management of this case illustrates the effectiveness of DPMAS in treating severe liver dysfunction during pregnancy.

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Figure 1.0 Initial Image (August 18, 2024). The sclerae appear noticeably icteric, indicating a pronounced yellow discoloration. This reflects the severity of jaundice present at the time of admission. Accompanying symptoms such as jaundice, abdominal pain, and elevated liver enzymes are evident in the overall appearance of the patient. This initial condition highlights the urgency and seriousness of the patient's health status, prompting the use of interventions such as the Dual Plasmas Molecular Adsorption System (DPMAS) to manage liver function.



Figure 2.0 Follow-Up Image (February 2, 2025) The sclerae show significant improvement, with a marked reduction in the yellow discoloration. The resolution of jaundice is apparent, indicating a positive response to treatment. The sclerae may now appear white or nearly normal in color, showcasing the successful decrease in bilirubin levels. The successful delivery of a live full-term baby girl further emphasizes the positive outcome following treatment and recovery.