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**Tranexamic acid-induced acute bilateral cortical necrosis in epidural  
hematoma patient**

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**Case Study:**

Acute kidney injury can be the result of acute cortical necrosis (ACN), which commonly occurs from complications occurring during pregnancy. ACN is rarely caused by medications, although tranexamic acid, which is used in patients with acute bleeding for its antifibrinolytic effects, causes ACN in very rare cases. A 54-year-old female experienced epidural hematoma and bleeding was controlled with tranexamic acid administration. 5 days later, her urine volume decreased and she developed general edema and dyspnea. Serum creatinine levels increased from 0.7 to 7.9 mg/dL and platelet count decreased to 72,000/U, and the continuous renal replacement therapy was performed. Abdominal pelvic computed tomography with contrast enhancement shows a bilateral ACN. 15 days later, her urine volume was increased and serum creatinine level improved to 2.3 mg/dL. The patient's condition improved with resolution of symptoms and follow up at nephrology unit.