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The effectiveness of enoxaparin in anticoagulation of resin hemoperfusion for treatment of paraquat poisoning

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Objective: This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of enoxaparin for anticoagulation during resin hemoperfusion in the treatment of paraquat poisoning.

Methods: This was a prospective and descriptive study. 502 courses of resin hemoperfusion for 167 patients of paraquat poisoning were included in the study. Enoxaparin was used as anticoagulation during resin hemoperfusion. 60-80 IU/kg of enoxaparin was injected before the course of resin hemoperfusion. Effectiveness of enoxaparin was determined by the rate of successful resin hemoperfusion (full 4 hours of hemoperfusion). Complication was observed by the time after using enoxaparin.

Results: There were 167 patients with paraquat poisoning with average age 29.9 ± 13.06 (13-71 years) and 97% (162/167 suicide patients). The average dose of enoxaparin was 68.3 ± 18.26 mg/kg for each course of resin hemoperfusion. 2 hours after enoxaparin infusion, anti-Xa level was highest. The average course of resin hemoperfusion for each patient was 3.1 ± 1.66 (1-9). The average time for one course of hemoperfusion was 3.9 ± 0.44 (0.5-4 hours). The rate of successful hemoperfusion was 96.2%. 3.8% times of hemoperfusion course was early stopped. Hemorrhage was the most common complication (12.8%, 23/167 patients). There was 5.4% (27/502 courses) hemorrhage complication in total course of resin hemoperfusion. Catheter bleeding was 3%; headache (0.4%), vomiting (0.2%), hypoglycemia (1%), cardiac arrest (0.4%).

Conclusion: Enoxaparin was effective anticoagulation drug during resin hemoperfusion for paraquat poisoning with low complication rate.