



OP09

Late Hemoperfusion and Supportive Management in Severe Paraquat Poisoning: A Case Report

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Objective

Paraquat is a herbicide used in the Philippines associated with high mortality in acute toxicity. Hemoperfusion has been gaining traction recently as therapy, with survival rate found to be better if done early (<6 hours). This study aims to present a case of a survivor of severe paraquat poisoning with acute kidney injury managed with late hemoperfusion and supportive treatment.

Case Report

A 21-year-old Filipino male was admitted after an intentional ingestion of 1 tablespoon of Paraquat herbicide 23 hours prior. He was initially brought to a local hospital 2 hours after, where gastric lavage with activated charcoal was done. Acute kidney injury was not noted initially until an hour after patient transfer. He underwent hemoperfusion beginning 24 hours post-exposure along with supportive treatment including infusion of high dose N-Acetylcysteine. Clinical progression of renal injury was then observed to have significantly halted, after which the patient was discharged in stable condition on the 12 day post-exposure.

Conclusion

Patient recovery was achieved even if hemoperfusion was initiated late in the course of poisoning, together with supportive treatment such as the use of high dose N-acetylcysteine. Further studies may still be needed to prove efficacy of treatment.