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**TO COMPARE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTINUOUS HAEMOFILTRATION AND I N T E R M I T T E N T H A E M O D I A L Y S I S O N T R E A T M E N T O F S E V E R E P H E N O B A R B I T A L P O I S O N I N G**

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**Objectives:** To compare the effectiveness of continuous veno-venous haemofiltration (CVVH) and intermittent haemodialysis (IHD) on treatment of severe phenobarbital poisoning.

**Subjects:** 42 patients, who were admitted into our Poison Control Centre from 2007 July to 2010 December with diagnosis deep coma from severe phenobarbital poisoning. **Methods:** The patients were randomly divided into 2 groups: the study groups (21 patients) were treated by CVVH and the second groups (21 patients) were treated by IHD. Both groups received similar supportive therapy.

**Results:** Two groups (CVVH and IHD) were similar in mean age, male/female ratio, serum phenobarbital's concentration on admission ( $8.8 \pm 4.9$  and  $10.1 \pm 3.9$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ). With a period of about 19.5 hrs CVVH or 4 hours IHD, serum phenobarbital's concentrations (SPC) were reduced to  $3.2 \pm 2.3$  and  $3.9 \pm 2.5$  (mg%) ( $p > 0.05$ ); decreased ratio of SPC were  $61.5 \pm 22.0$  and  $62.7 \pm 12.4$  (%) ( $p > 0.05$ ). In comparison with IHD group, the outcome of CVVH group was significantly better with duration of mechanical ventilation was shorter ( $39.7 \pm 27.9$  hours vs  $66.1 \pm 32.4$  hours;  $p < 0.05$ ); the mean duration of coma was shorter ( $31.9 \pm 26.6$  hours vs  $66.1 \pm 32.5$  hours;  $p < 0.01$ ); relapse rate of coma was lower (0% vs 19.04%).

**Conclusions:** In severe phenobarbital poisoning, CVVH had better effectiveness than IHD in decreasing the time of mechanical ventilation and coma.