

In acetaminophen-induced acute liver failure, FABP1 IDs mortality

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(HealthDay)—Serum liver-type fatty acid binding protein (FABP1) early

(day one) or late (day three to five) levels are associated with mortality in patients with acetaminophen (APAP)-induced acute liver failure (ALF), according to a study published online Nov. 18 in *Hepatology*.

Constantine J. Karvellas, M.D., from the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada, and colleagues examined whether FABP1 early or late levels are associated with 21-day mortality in the absence of [liver transplant](#). Serum samples were analyzed from 198 APAP-ALF patients (99 survivors and 99 non-survivors).

The researchers found that [serum](#) FABP1 levels were significantly lower for APAP-ALF survivors versus non-survivors early and late (both P 350 ng/mL correlated with elevated risk of death at early and late time points (P = 0.0004 and P

"In patients with APAP-ALF, FABP1 may have good potential to discriminate survivors from non-[survivors](#) and may improve models currently used in clinical practice," the authors write.

More information: [Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

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