

## **Detection of drug-induced liver injuries from laboratory signals at Huu Nghi Hospital**

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**Summary:** *This study revised data of inpatients at Huu Nghi hospital to determine incidence of drug-induced liver injuries (DILI) based on laboratory database of alkaline phosphatase (ALP), alanine aminotransferase (ALT) laboratory signals and the descriptions of DILI. Screening was performed with the help of biochemistry database followed by detail medical record review for suspected cases and the assessment was made in accordance to the definition of DILI. Of 369 patients with abnormal liver lab tests, 22 suspected drug-induced liver injuries (6.0%) cases were identified. The incidence of DILI among inpatients was 22/20088 (0.11%). Antibiotics were the leading therapeutic class implicated in DILI, in which flouoroquinolones like levofloxacin, ciprofloxacin were of most common. The severity of liver injuries in most of the casess were found serious and life-threatening, with short lag time of less than one week and without clear clinical symptoms. DILI took about one month to be resolved. Results of this study suggested the usefulness of new method to detect incidence of DILI in routine practice.*