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Utility of lipid sink in treatment of Refractory acquired Methemoglobinemia: A case report

Anuj Khatri

Sri Ganga Ram Hospital, India

Methemoglobinemia can be congenital or acquired. Acquired methemoglobinemia occurs as a result of ingestion of some substances such as toluene, nitrates. Patient presents with cyanosis which is not explainable by the respiratory or cardiac cause. Most frequently used drug in treatment is methylene blue. We report a case of a patient with severe acquired methemoglobinemia in 14 months old baby, due to ingestion of toluene. He was cyanosed which was refractory to oxygen therapy and without any cardiac and respiratory disease. He had persistent high levels of methemoglobin, despite giving multiple doses of methylene blue and exchange transfusion. Finally, methemoglobin levels were controlled by automated RBC exchange transfusion and intralipid infusion.

Biography

Anuj Khatri is working as a PICU Consultant in a tertiary care hospital in New Delhi. He is involved in the management of critically ill children admitted in Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, Cardiac Intensive Care Unit and transplant ICU. While working in PICU, he has been a part of the team who have managed different poisonings amongst children.

e: dranujkhatri@gmail.com