Effect of Midodrine in Patients with Liver Cirrhosis and Refractory Ascites

Ahmed A. Obiedallah*, Essam Abdelmohsen, Abdalla I. Kelani, Mohamed Mousa

Abstract:

Background: Ascites is the most common complication of liver cirrhosis and about 5-10% of all cases develop refractory ascites, 50% of such patients die within 6 months of its development. Aim of the Work: to assess the usefulness of adding midodrine beside the standard medical treatment for patients with liver cirrhosis and refractory ascites. Patients and Methods: This study included 78 patients with liver cirrhosis and refractory ascites or recurrent ascites, Group A: (n=37) patients on standard medical treatment (SMT) [low sodium diet + diuretic therapy (loop diuretic in a dose 40-160 mg/day and distal acting diuretic in a dose 100-400 mg/day + large volume paracentesis as needed] Group B: (n=41) patients with standard medical treatment (SMT) and midodrine tolerable dose. Results: Statistical significant difference between the SMT group and midodrine group as regard reduction in body weight and increase in mean arterial blood pressure and 24 h-urinary volume where P value was

Keywords:

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