

Baclofen shows promise in patients with alcohol-induced liver disease

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Results revealed today at The International Liver Congress 2015, show that in patients with alcohol-induced liver disease (ALD), Baclofen has a positive impact on alcohol consumption and overall measures of liver function and harm.

ALD is a major cause of alcohol-related mortality and helping patients with ALD to stop drinking is a primary goal of treatment. The primary aim of this study was to measure the effectiveness and tolerability of Baclofen in maintaining abstinence in this difficult to treat group, and to determine if this resulted in a reduction in standard measures of <u>liver</u> <u>damage</u>.

The results show promising outcomes for these patients, helping them to reduce their <u>alcohol consumption</u> as well as improving overall indicators of <u>liver function</u> and lowering physical dependence. A randomised controlled trial is now needed to confirm the benefit of Baclofen in this patient group.

Provided by European Association for the Study of the Liver

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