ISSN: 2755-6328

Image Article

Open Access Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Drugs

Progressive Familial Intrahepatic Cholestasis Patients' Cohort in Qatar

Hejji Z*, Ali E, Saeed A, Elbizanti A, Gulid A, Abdulrahman H, Abouhazima K, Ilaria R and Al-khuzaei A

Pediatric Medicine, Division of Gastroenterology, Sidra Medicine, Doha, Qatar

***Corresponding author**
Zahra Hejji, Pediatric Medicine, Division of Gastroenterology, Sidra Medicine, Doha, Qatar.

Received: June 06, 2025; **Accepted:** June 12, 2025; **Published:** June 19, 2025

ABSTRACT
PFIC is a rare genetic disorder causing liver dysfunction, and progressive liver failure. Our institution has experienced a good number of patients, and with our multi-disciplinary team approach we were successful in managing challenging complex cases with successful outcomes. This poster highlights our experience and cohort pre- and post-transplant.

Objectives and Study

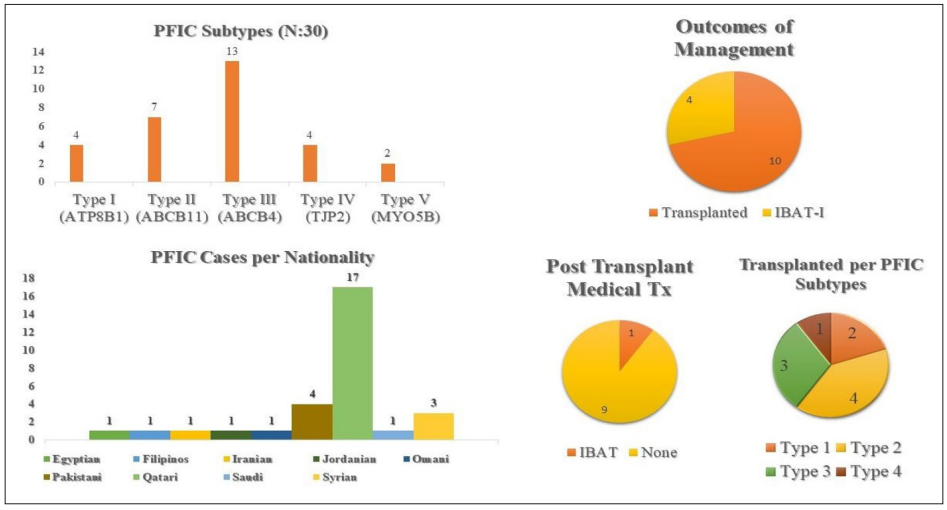
An overview of the cases in our institution who have been diagnosed with confirmed Progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis (PFIC). Presenting the clinical outcome and characteristics noted. To have an overview of the subtypes common in the region. Emphasizing successful transplanted cases among them who did not require medical treatment post- transplant.

Methods

Retrospective study of qualitative data of PFIC population cohort in Sidra Medicine institution from the year of 2000- 2024 who presented with neonatal cholestasis, elevated liver enzymes, or itchiness and PFIC was confirmed by genetic.

Results

Data provides quantitative and qualitative information of the cohort with outcomes of management.



Citation: Hejji Z*, Ali E, Saeed A, Elbizanti A, Gulid A, et al. Progressive Familial Intrahepatic Cholestasis Patients' Cohort in Qatar. Open Access J Pharma Sci and Drug. 2025. 1(1): 1-2. DOI: doi.org/10.61440/OAJPSD.2025.v1.11

Conclusion

Local institution cohort showed total number of 30 confirmed PFIC cases. The majority have been Qatari per nationality, and type III per subtypes. Among them 10 patients have been transplanted, and only 1 required medical treatment post-transplant. The rest of the patient are being medical managed and stable with no major complications. The outcomes of this study emphasize the great outcomes of clinical management of this rare disease we are dealing with in the clinical practice.

Conflict of interest statement: All authors declare no conflict of interest

Acknowledgment: I am thankful to the liver team for their full support and specifically my mentor, Dr. Hatem Abdelrahman who nurtured my curiosity and supported my educational endeavors from the very beginning