Fat overload syndrome in an elderly patient caused by infusion of fat emulsion (C14-24)  Fan Baoxia, Zhang Wen
Department of Pharmacy, the Fourth People’s Hospital of Jinan, Jinan 250031, China (Fan BX); Department of Pharmacy, Shandong Provincial Hospital Affiliated to Shandong University, Jinan 250021, China (Zhang W)
Corresponding author; Zhang Wen, Email; zhangwen_jyk@126.com

[Abstract] The patient was an eighty-six years old woman suffered from incomplete intestinal obstruction and gastrointestinal bleeding. She was treated with atropine, hemostatic and antacid agents. At the same time, 20% fat emulsion (C14-24) (250 ml, once daily), 50% glucose (60 ml, once daily), and 5% compound amino acid injection (18 AA-Il) (250 ml, once daily) were given. On the second day of treatment, the patient showed symptoms of fever, tachycardia, recurrent atrial fibrillation and nausea. After seven days treatment, her laboratory results showed serum triglyceride 10.8 mmol/L, total cholesterol 15.5 mmol/L, aspartate aminotransferase (AST) 248 U/L, alanine aminotransferase (ALT) 100 U/L. After stopping fat emulsion for seven days, her laboratory results were serum triglyceride 8.1 mmol/L, total cholesterol 10.1 mmol/L, AST 62 U/L, ALT 17 U/L, and heart symptoms improved. Fat overload syndrome caused by infusion of fat emulsion was diagnosed. Although the symptoms were improved after the discontinuation of fat emulsion, the patient died of concurrent infection and multiple organ failure.

[Key words] Fat emulsions, intravenous; Parenteral nutrition; Dyslipidemia

Fund program: Shandong science and technology development plan project(2013YD18012)
症状：（6）腰痛；（7）胆石症；（8）抑郁症；（9）肢端肥大症。因此患者可能出现消化道出血，以下症状可能为：非特异性腹痛，大便次数增多，血便，以及腹部不适。患者就诊时应详细询问病史，包括家族史和既往病史。药物治疗包括：非甾体抗炎药（NSAIDs），如布洛芬，对于缓解疼痛和炎症可能有效。对于出现消化道出血的患者，可能需要进行内镜检查以明确出血部位和原因。对于有明显症状的胆石症患者，可能需要考虑手术治疗。抑郁症的治疗通常包括抗抑郁药物和心理治疗方法。肢端肥大症的治疗可能包括手术切除肿瘤、放射治疗和药物治疗。对于腰痛，可能需要进行影像学检查以排除其他可能的原因。