

| <b>Table 1. Etiology of Metabolic Encephalopathy</b>                                                                             |
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| Due to peripheral organ dysfunction                                                                                              |
| Sepsis                                                                                                                           |
| Liver Failure (Hepatic Encephalopathy)                                                                                           |
| Kidney Failure: failure to clear toxic nitrogenous waste (Uremic Encephalopathy)                                                 |
| Pancreatic failure                                                                                                               |
| Thyroid derangement: hyper- and hypothyroid                                                                                      |
| Acute Pulmonary Disease                                                                                                          |
| Post-transplant                                                                                                                  |
| Due to lack of glucose, oxygen, or other metabolic cofactors                                                                     |
| Severe electrolyte abnormalities: hyponatremia, hypernatremia, hypocalcemia, hypercalcemia, hypomagnesemia, and hypophosphatemia |
| Vitamin Deficiencies                                                                                                             |
| Thiamine Deficiency: Alcohol use Disorder, malnutrition (Wernicke's encephalopathy)                                              |
| Vitamin B12 deficiency                                                                                                           |
| Niacin (Vitamin B3) deficiency                                                                                                   |
| Hypoxia or Anoxia                                                                                                                |
| Glucose dysregulation: both hypo- and hyperglycemia                                                                              |