

De effecten van fluid responsiveness bepalen bij patiënten met ernstige sepsis



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Inhoud

- * Inleiding
- * Aanleiding
- * Probleem-, doel- en vraagstelling

- * Literatuur onderzoek
- * Praktijkonderzoek
- * Conclusies en aanbevelingen

- * Literatuurlijst



Inleiding

- * Het Waterlandziekenhuis (WLZ) te Purmerend
- * Algemeen ziekenhuis, 275 bedden.
- * Intensive Care (IC), 7 bedden, 6 beademingen.
- * Niveau 1 IC

- * Beademingsdagen:
 - 2013: 946
 - 2014: 697



Waterlandziekenhuis

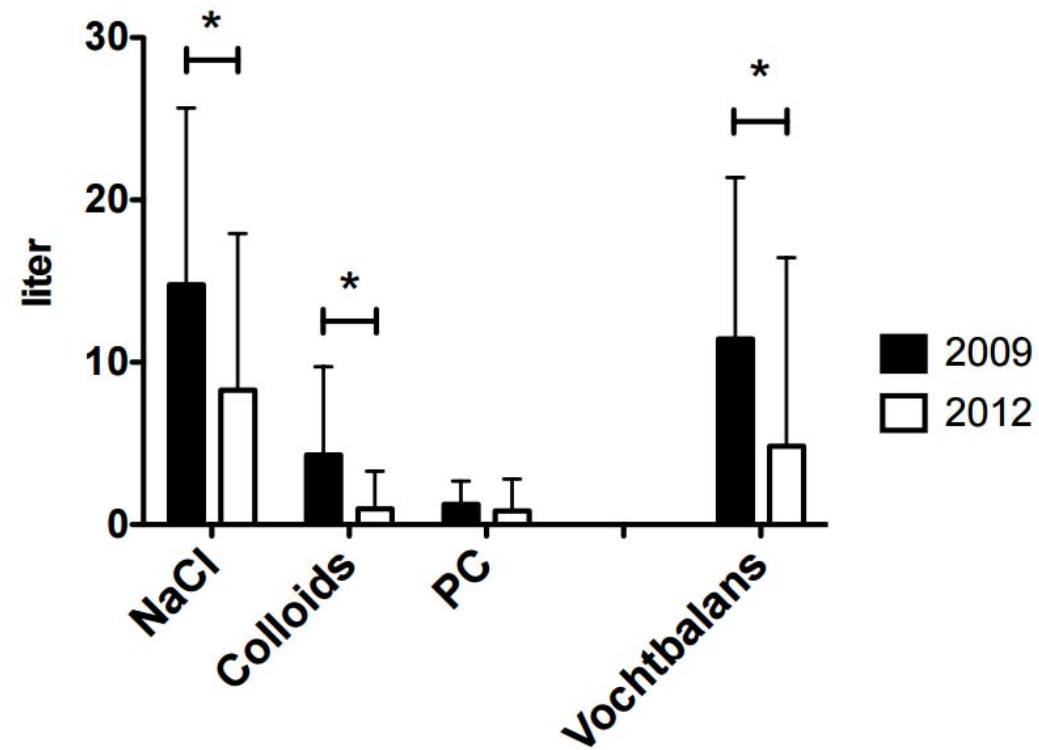


Aanleiding

- * Geen eenduidig beleid rondom vochtresuscitatie.
- * Geen protocol aanwezig
- * Vochtbalans positief



Aanleiding



Bron: Global Circulation: how we do it. J van Bommel, EMC Rotterdam

Probleemstelling

- * Er is geen eenduidig beleid omtrent vloeistofresuscitatie bij patiënten met ernstige sepsis, Wat resulteert in een positieve vochtbalans.



Doelstelling

- * Inzichtelijk krijgen of de vochtbalans 24 en 48 uur na vaststellen diagnose ernstige sepsis minder positief is wanneer fluid responsiveness bepaald wordt.



Vraagstelling

- * Leidt het bepalen van fluid responsiveness tot een lagere vochtbalans 24 en 48 uur na het vaststellen van de diagnose ernstige sepsis?



Literatuurstudie

Sepsis in European intensive care units: Results of the SOAP study*

Jean-Louis Vincent, MD, PhD, FCCM; Yasser Sakr, MB, BCh, MSc; Charles L. Sprung, MD; V. Marco Ranieri, MD; Konrad Reinhart, MD, PhD; Herwig Gerlach, MD, PhD; Rui Moreno, MD, PhD; Jean Carlet, MD, PhD; Jean-Roger Le Gall, MD; Didier Payen, MD; on behalf of the Sepsis Occurrence in Acutely Ill Patients Investigators

Conclusions: This large pan-European study documents the high frequency of sepsis in critically ill patients and shows a close relationship between the proportion of patients with sepsis and the intensive care unit mortality in the various countries. In addition to age, a positive fluid balance was among the strongest prognostic factors for death. Patients with intensive care unit acquired sepsis have a worse outcome despite similar severity scores on intensive care unit admission. (Crit Care Med 2006; 34:344–353)

Crit Care Med 2006;34:344-353



Literatuurstudie

Fluid resuscitation in septic shock: A positive fluid balance and elevated central venous pressure are associated with increased mortality

John H. Boyd, MD, FRCP(C); Jason Forbes, MD; Taka-aki Nakada, MD, PhD; Keith R. Walley, MD, FRCP(C); James A. Russell, MD, FRCP(C)

Crit Care Med 2011 Vol. 39, No 2

Table 1. Fluid intake, urine output, and net fluid balance at 12 hrs and cumulative day 4 balance

	Quartile 1 (Dry)	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4 (Wet)
12 hrs				
Intake, mL	2900 (2050–3900)	4520 (3700–5450)	6110 (5330–7360)	10,100 (8430–12,100)
Output, mL	2200 (1100–3920)	1590 (960–2560)	1180 (600–2070)	1260 (600–2400)
Balance, mL	710 (–132–1480)	2880 (2510–3300)	4900 (4290–5530)	8150 (7110–10,100)
Day 4				
Intake, mL	16,100 (12,800–19700)	18,500 (15,700–22,500)	22,800 (19,700–26,700)	30,600 (26,200–36,000)
Output, mL	14,600 (11,500–20100)	11,000 (8210–14,500)	9960 (6940–12,900)	8350 (5100–12,300)
Balance, mL	1560 (–723–3210)	8120 (6210–9090)	13,000 (11,800–14,700)	20,500 (17,700–24,500)

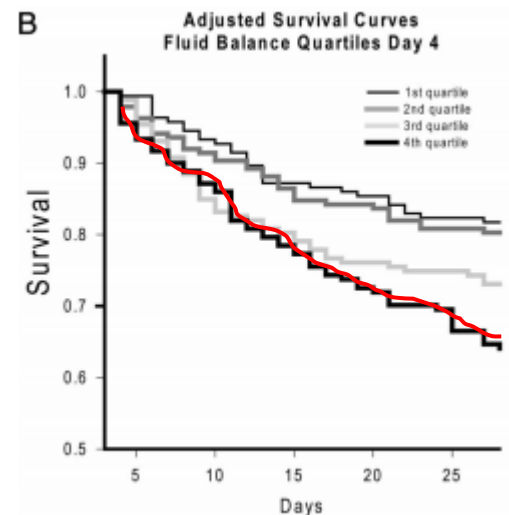
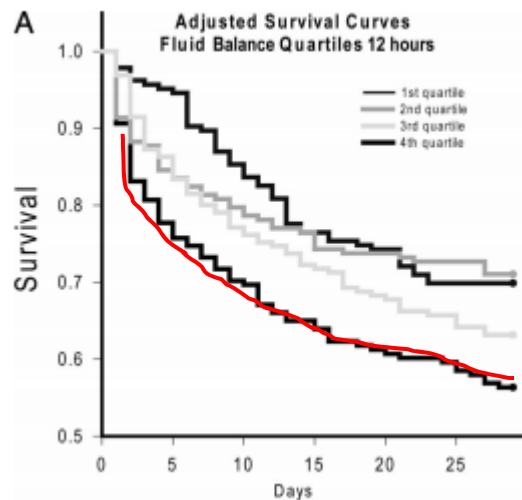
Volumes are expressed as median (25–75%).

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Literatuurstudie

Fluid challENges in Intensive CarE (FENICE Trial)

Intensive Care Med. 2015, V41:9:1529-1537. M. Cecconi, C Hofer et. al.

- * 2213 patiënten, 311 ziekenhuizen, 46 landen.
- * Data collectie voorjaar 2013
- * Publicatie resultaten september 2015

Doel vochtresuscitatie

- * Verbeteren Cardiac Output (CO).
- * Verbeteren van weefselperfusie.
- * Verhogen van zuurstofaanbod (DO_2) weefsels.

1: Klinische probleem oplossen door CO te verbeteren?

2: Zal vocht suppletie leiden tot verbetering CO?

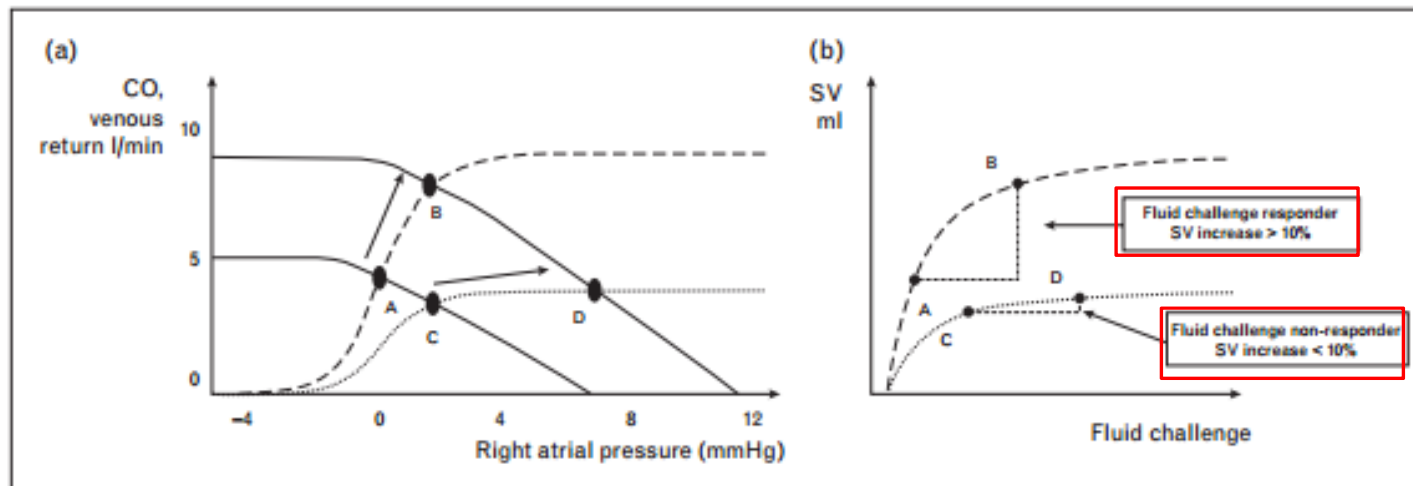


What is a fluid challenge?

Maurizio Cecconi, Anthony K. Parsons and Andrew Rhodes

Current Opinion in Critical Care 2011,
17:290–295

Figure 1 Relationships between cardiac output and venous return and stroke volume and fluid challenge for different levels of contractility



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Diagnostic accuracy of passive leg raising for prediction of fluid responsiveness in adults: systematic review and meta-analysis of clinical studies

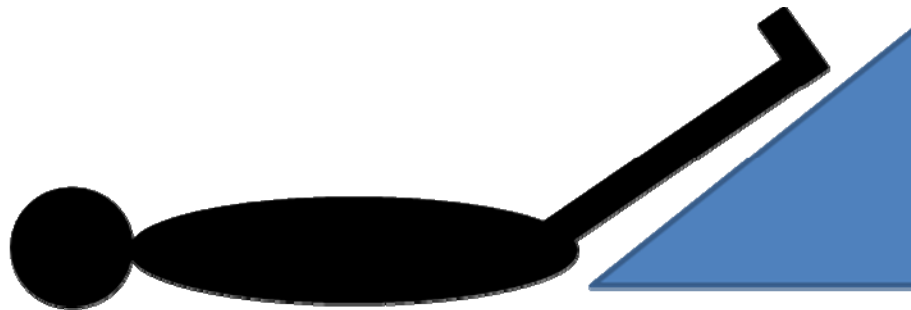


PLR test

1



2



Bron: werkinstructie PLR test, Waterlandziekenhuis.

Praktijk onderzoek

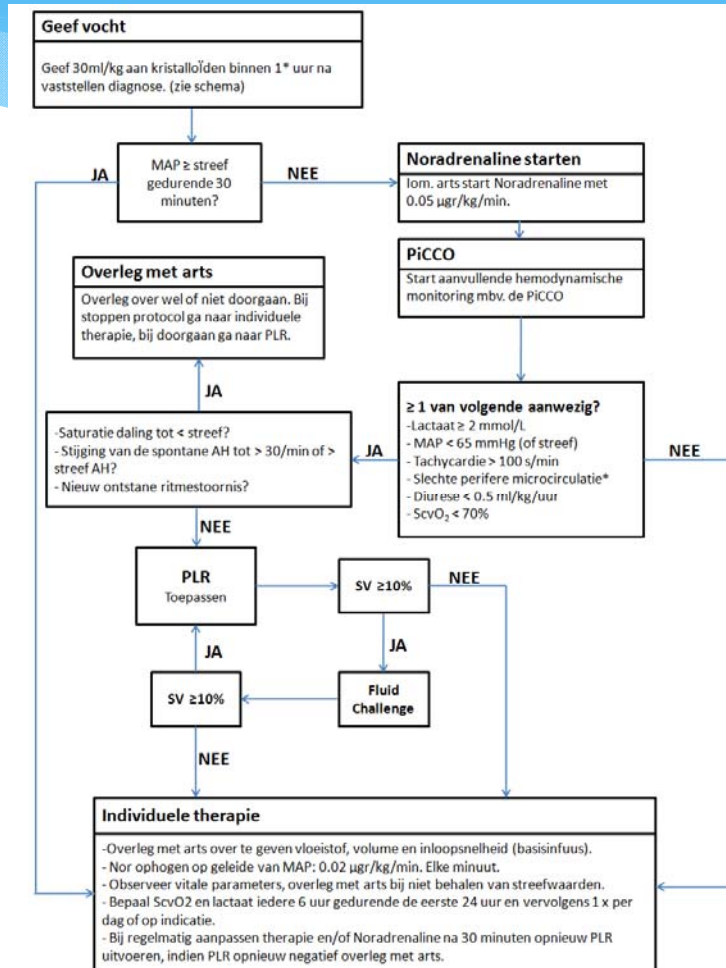
- * Scholing geven
- * Uitleg intensivisten
- * Flowchart

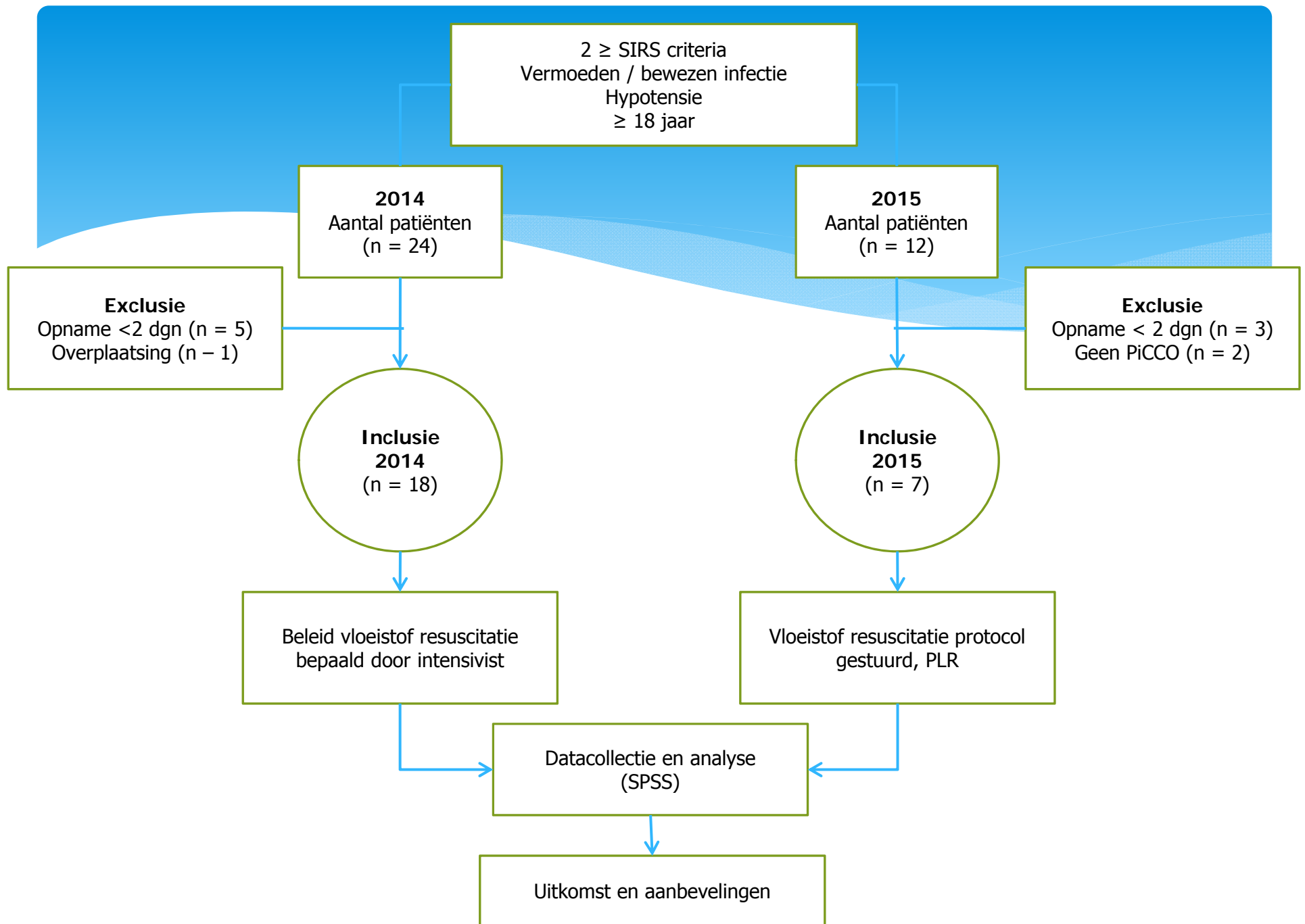
- * PLR implementeren
- * Klinische lessen
- * PDMS systeem



Flowchart

- * Verantwoordelijkheid arts.
- * FC = 500cc Kristalloïden, druk
- * Klinisch probleem?





Resultaten

Tabel 1: Basiskarakteristieken

Variabele		Eenheid	Controle groep (n=18)	Interventie groep (n=7)	p waarde
Leeftijd		Jaren	73.6 (13.72)	57.9 (18.9)	0.06
Geslacht	Man	n=/(%)	n=13 (72.2%)	n=2 (28.6%)	
	Vrouw	n=/(%)	n=5 (27.8%)	n=5 (71.4%)	0.07
Gewicht		Kg	73 (24)	90 (43)	0.34
APACHE II			18.5 (8)	17 (14)	0.58
APACHE IV			68.5 (32)	79 (78)	0.41
Opnamelactaat		mmol/L	2.3 (2.5)	3.1 (3.2)	0.55
Opname herkomst	SEH	n=/(%)	n=10 (55.6%)	n=2 (28.6%)	
	Afdeling	n=/(%)	n=8 (44.4%)	n=5 (71.4%)	0.38
Bron Sepsis	Respiratoir	n=/(%)	n=10 (55.6%)	n=1 (14.3%)	
	Abdominaal	n=/(%)	n=6 (33.3%)	n=4 (57.1%)	
	ECI	n=/(%)	n=2 (11.1%)	n=2 (28.6%)	0.16

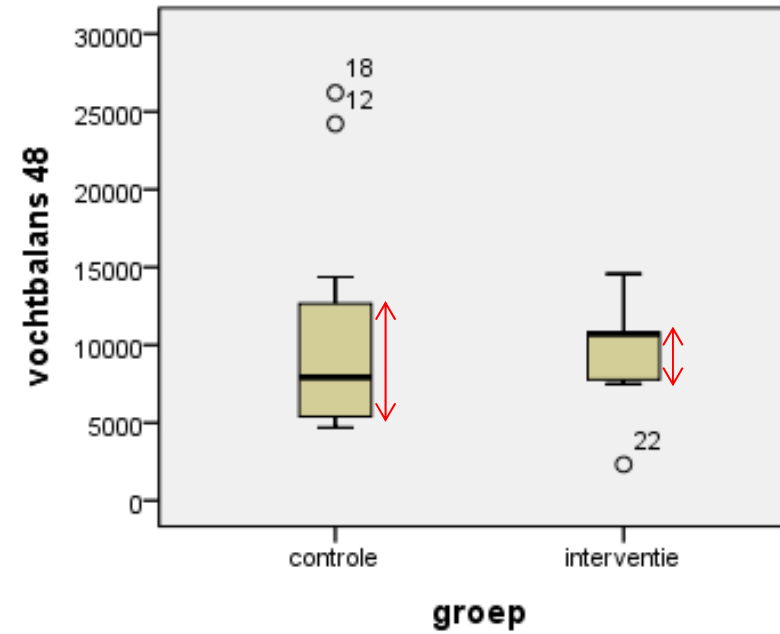
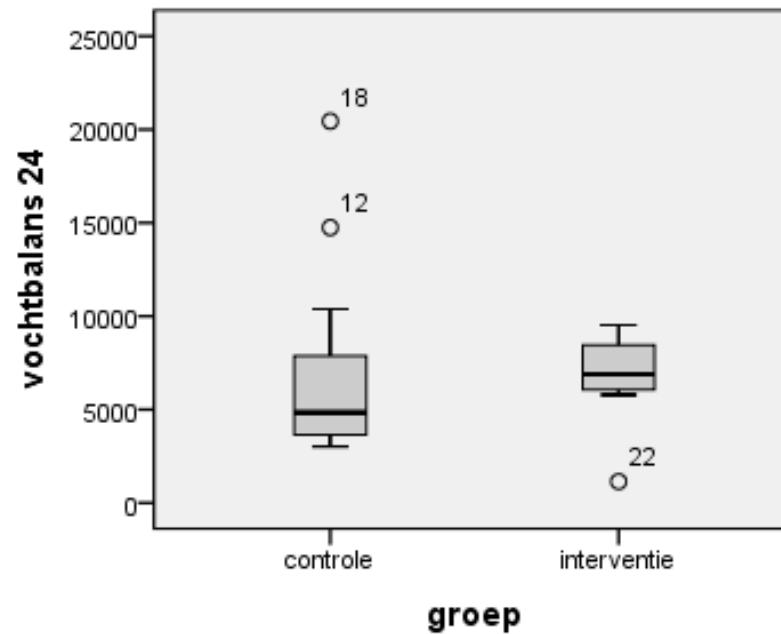
* mediaan (IQR)

Resultaten

Tabel 2: Resultaten

Variable	Eenheid	Controle groep (n=18)	Interventie groep (n=7)	p waarde
Vochtbalans 24 uur	ml	4837 (4562)	6898 (3402)	0.50
Vochtbalans 48 uur	ml	7914 (7470)	10713 (3396)	0.71

Mediaan (IQR)



Resultaten

Tabel 2: Resultaten

Variable	Eenheid	Controle groep (n=18)	Interventie groep (n=7)	p waarde
Vochtbalans 24 uur	ml	4837 (4562)	6898 (3402)	0.50
Vochtbalans 48 uur	ml	7914 (7470)	10713 (3396)	0.71
Opnameduur	Dagen	6.5 (6)	8 (4)	0.83
Beademingsduur	Dagen	5 (6)	4 (1)	0.87
Mortaliteit (28 dgn)	n=(%)	n=6 (33,3%)	n=2 (28.2%)	0.60
ARDS		n=5 (27.8%)	n=3 (42.9%)	0.52
AKI		n= 5 (27.8%)	n=3 (42.9%)	0.52
* mediaan (IQR)				

Discussie

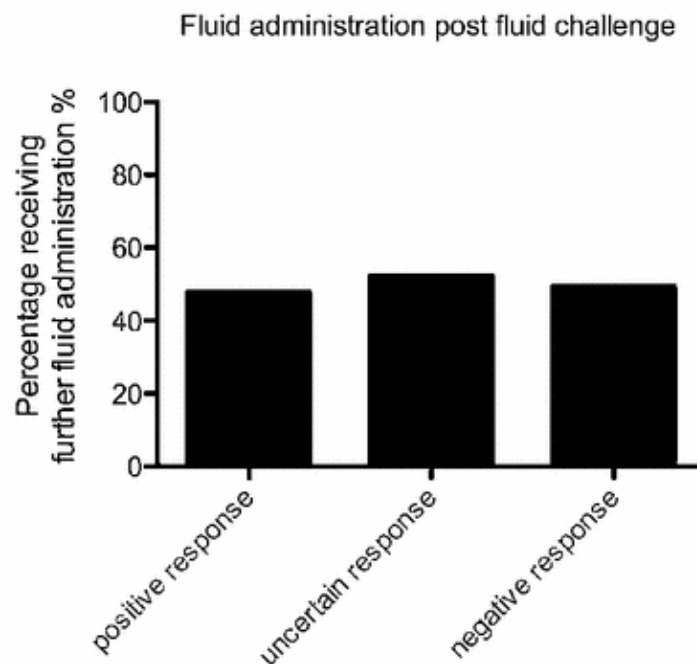
- * Kleine onderzoek groepen.
- * Naleving protocol.
- * Abdominale sepsis interventie groep.

Tabel 3: Onderscheid bron sepsis

Variabele	Einheid	Respiratoir	Abdominaal	p waarde
VB 24 uur	ml	4774 (4079)	7173 (6389)	0.16
VB 48 uur	ml	7655 (5624)	9590 (9860)	0.20
Mediaan (IQR)				

Fluid challenges in Intensive Care (FENICE Trial)

Intensive Care Med 2015, V41:9:1529-1537. M Cecconi, C Hofer et.al.



Further fluid administration – n (%)	1050 (47.4 ± 2.5)	
with an initial positive response n (%) OR	739 (47.9 ± 2.5)	Ref
with an initial negative response n (%) OR	212 (49.4 ± 6.6)	OR 0.94 (0.76-1.16)
with an initial uncertain response n (%) OR	99 (52.4 ± 7.1)	OR 0.83 (0.62-1.13)

Fig. 1

Further fluid administration post fluid challenge

Conclusie

- * Geen verlaging van vochtbalans.
- * Secundaire eindpunten geen verschil.
- * Mogelijke oorzaken:
 - kleine groepen
 - naleving protocol
- * Langere observatieperiode nodig.



Aanbevelingen

- * Data verzamelen continueren.
- * Grondlegging verbeteren.
- * Scholing sepsis.
- * Scholing fluid responsiveness.



Rol van de CP'er

- * Op de hoogte blijven ontwikkelingen.
- * Protocollen ontwikkelen en implementeren.
- * Optimaliseren proces sepsis.
- * EBP toepassen.
- * Kwaliteit rondom circulatie optimaliseren.
- * Deskundigheidsbevordering.
- * Onderzoek.
- * Bekwaamheid apparatuur.
- * Contact industrie.
- * Werkgroep circulatie.
- * Patiënt veiligheid op gebied hemodynamiek verhogen.

Dankwoord



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