

Léčba septického šoku

- nové strategie na obzoru?

OA Dr. Stibor B.

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no conflict of interest

OA Dr. Stibor B.

ICU, Landesklinikum Baden bei Wien, Austria

přehled

1. septický šok
2. léčebné strategie
3. selepressin
4. methylene blue
5. angiotensin II
6. cytokine removal



Cardiogenic

Obstructive

Hypovolemic

Distributive
(Anaphylactic,
Septic,
Neurogenic)

What is Shock?

Any state in which oxygen delivery to end organs is insufficient to sustain normal metabolic processes

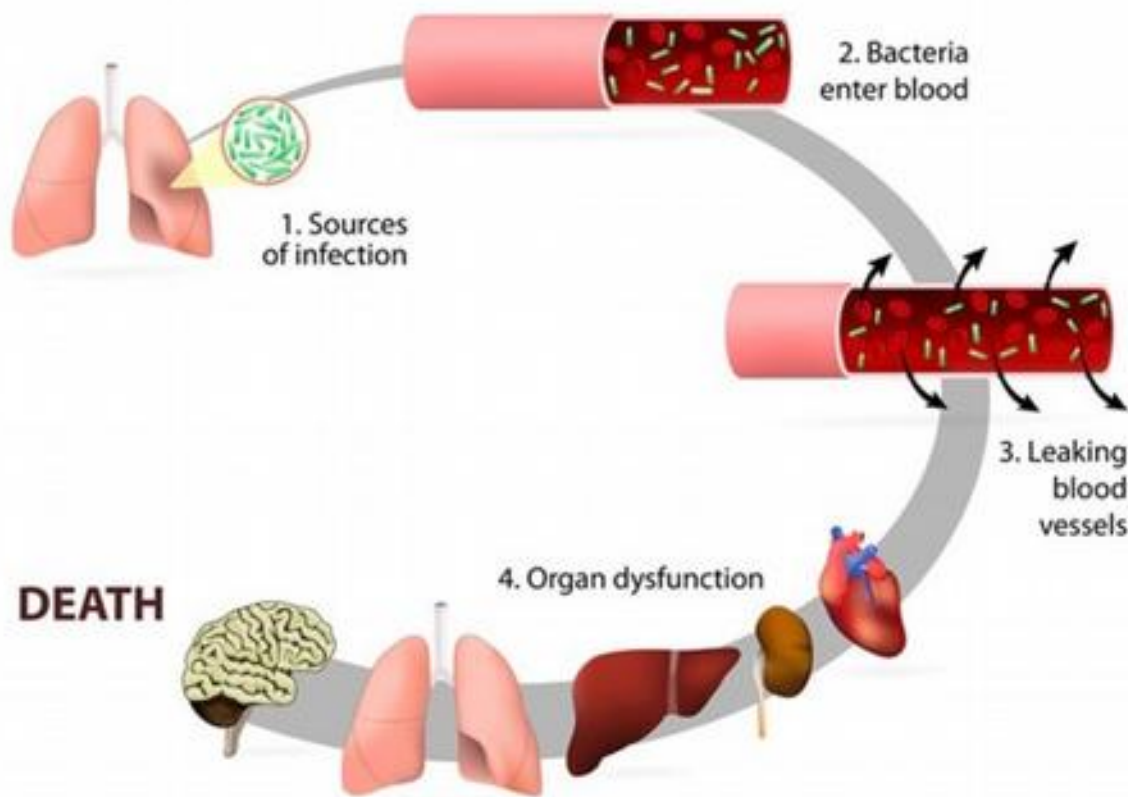
sepsis

Mortality rates in the United States are 15 to 25% for patients with sepsis, and about 40% for those who progress to septic shock

Sepsis represents 30% of ICU admissions globally, and septic shock represents 62% of shock cases that require vasopressor therapy

The first set of Surviving Sepsis Campaign Guidelines came out in 2004, then were revised in 2008, 2012, and finally 2016

Septic Shock



Pathophysiology

- Alterations to the endothelium occur
 - Increased leukocyte adhesion
 - Shift to a hypercoagulable state
 - Vasodilation
 - Loss of barrier function

Sources: Moranville MP, et al. *J Pharm Pract* 2011;24(1):44-60.
Remick DG. *Am J Pathol* 2007;170(5):1435-1444.

✓ Beatmung

19.05.2018 06:00 - 02.06.2018 06:00

120	100	10	600	40
111	90	9	540	36
102	80	8	480	32
93	70	7	420	28
84	60	6	360	24
75	50	5	300	20
66	40	4	240	16
57	30	3	180	12
48	20	2	120	8
39	10	1	60	4
30	0	0	0	0



✓ Infektionsparameter

23.05.2018 06:00 - 02.06.2018 06:00

Variablen	Zeit	29.05.18	30.05.18	31.05.18	01.06.18	02.06.18
		15:17	05:38	05:51	05:26	05:38
PCT 0-0.5[ng/ml]		100.00	100.00	100.00	75.10	44.10
LEUKO 3.6-10.2[G/l]		24.8	32.1	22.5	19.5	18.9
CRP <0.5[mg/dl]		9.00	30.80	35.00	29.70	15.80
THRO 160-370[G/l]		347	366	250	189	188
KREACR 50-110[ml/min]			0.00!	24.80!	24.00!	24.70!
GFR 0-70[ml/min]		30.00!	22.00!	31.00!	40.00!	47.00!
GFR Cystatin 0-90[ml/min]		28.00	70.00	78.00	82.00	68.00
IL-6 0-7[pg/mL]		50000.0	1629.0	157.6	128.2	71.3

✓ Infektionsparameter

27.05.2018 00:00 - 02.06.2018 23:59

	27.05	28.05	29.05	30.05	31.05	01.06	02.06
Körperkerntemperatur [°C]			39	37.9	37.8	36.8	36.4

***therapeutic
strategy***

Lactate

- Measure lactate level
- Remeasure if initial lactate is > 2 mmol/L

Cultures

- Obtain blood cultures prior to administration of antibiotics

Antibiotics

- Administer broad spectrum antibiotics

Fluids

- Begin rapid administration of 30 mL/kg crystalloid for hypotension or lactate ≥ 4 mmol/L

Pressors

- Apply vasopressors if patient is hypotensive during or after fluid resuscitation to maintain MAP ≥ 65 mmHg

Treatment: Sepsis Bundles

- Previous 3-hour and 6-hour bundles were combined into the hour-1 bundle

Source: Levy M, et al. *Crit Care Med*
2018;46(6):997-1000.

Fluid Therapy

- We recommend crystalloids as the fluid of choice for initial resuscitation and subsequent intravascular volume replacement in patients with sepsis and septic shock

(Strong recommendation, moderate quality of evidence).

- We suggest using albumin in addition to crystalloids when patients require substantial amounts of crystalloids

(weak recommendation, low quality of evidence).

Vasoactive agents

- We recommend norepinephrine as the first choice vasopressor

(strong recommendation, moderate quality of evidence).

- We suggest adding either vasopressin (up to 0.03 U/min) or epinephrine to norepinephrine with the intent of raising MAP to target, or adding vasopressin (up to 0.03 U/min) to decrease norepinephrine dosage.

(weak recommendation, low quality of evidence)

Vasopressors

Advantages

- Support during early resuscitation
- Assist therapeutically for those failing early resuscitation

Disadvantages

- Worsen already inadequate organ perfusion and perfusion in the periphery
- Increase left ventricular work to an unsustainable degree, worsening cardiac output and end-organ perfusion

***new
strategies?***

new strategies in septic shock

selepressin

α_2 -agonists

angiotensin II

methylene blue

cytokine removal

...

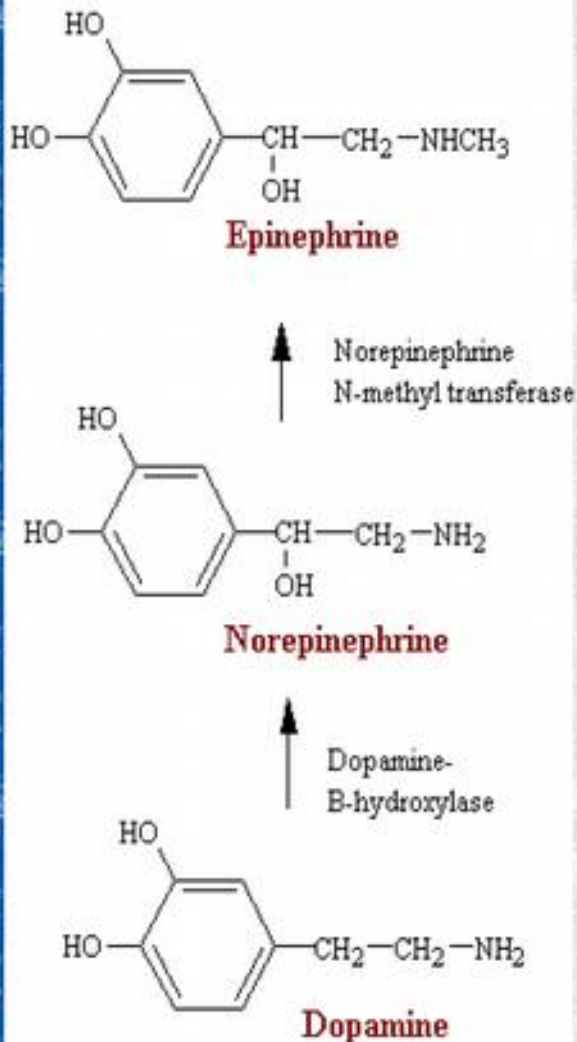
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???

WHY DO WE NEED ANOTHER VASOPRESSOR?

Source: Asfar P, et al. Crit Care Med (2014) 42(8):1961-63



- Human body has three endogenous vasopressors
 - Catecholamines
 - Non-Catecholamines
 - Vasopressin
 - Angiotensin II
- Importance of combination therapy, different mechanisms
 - Epinephrine to norepinephrine → same receptors



selepressin



selepressin

- high selective vasopressin **V1a** receptor agonist
- potentially mitigating sepsis-induced vasodilatation, vascular leakage, and tissue edema
- no V1b or V2 mediated effects
 - increased procoagulant factors
 - salt and water retention
 - nitric oxide release
 - corticosteroid stimulation

JAMA | Original Investigation | CARING FOR THE CRITICALLY ILL PATIENT

Effect of Selepressin vs Placebo on Ventilator- and Vasopressor-Free Days in Patients With Septic Shock

The SEPSIS-ACT Randomized Clinical Trial

Pierre-Francois Laterre, MD; Scott M. Berry, PhD; Allan Blemings, MS; Jan E. Carlsen, MD; Bruno François, MD; Todd Graves, PhD; Karsten Jacobsen, MD; Roger J. Lewis, MD, PhD; Steven M. Opal, MD; Anders Perner, MD, PhD; Peter Pickkers, MD, PhD; James A. Russell, MD; Nis A. Windeløv, MD, PhD; Donald M. Yealy, MD; Pierre Asfar, MD; Morten H. Bestle, MD, PhD; Grégoire Muller, MD; Cédric Bruel, MD; Noëlle Brulé, MD; Johan Decruyenaere, MD; Alain-Michel Dive, MD, PhD; Thierry Dugernier, MD, PhD; Kenneth Krell, MD; Jean-Yves Lefrant, MD; Bruno Megarbane, MD, PhD; Emmanuelle Mercier, MD; Jean-Paul Mira, MD, PhD; Jean-Pierre Quenot, MD; Bodil Steen Rasmussen, MD, PhD; Hans-Christian Thorsen-Meyer, MD; Margot Vander Laenen, MD; Marianne Lauridsen Vang, MD; Philippe Vignon, MD, PhD; Isabelle Vinatier, MD; Sine Wichmann, MD, PhD; Xavier Wittebole, MD; Anne Louise Kjølbye, MS, PhD; Derek C. Angus, MD, MPH; for the SEPSIS-ACT Investigators

- **>800 pts** in 63 hospitals
(Belgium, Denmark, France, US, Netherlands)
- July 2015 to August 2017
(follow-up completed by May **2018**)

JAMA | **Original Investigation** | CARING FOR THE CRITICALLY ILL PATIENT

Effect of Selepressin vs Placebo on Ventilator- and Vasopressor-Free Days in Patients With Septic Shock

The SEPSIS-ACT Randomized Clinical Trial

- **primary** endpoints:
ventilator- and vasopressor-free days within 30 days
- key **secondary** endpoints:
90-day mortality
kidney replacement therapy-free days
ICU-free days

JAMA | **Original Investigation** | CARING FOR THE CRITICALLY ILL PATIENT

Effect of Selepressin vs Placebo on Ventilator- and Vasopressor-Free Days in Patients With Septic Shock

The SEPSIS-ACT Randomized Clinical Trial

- stopped for **futility** at the end of part 1
- **no** significant **differences** in the primary endpoint or key secondary endpoints



***methylene
blue***

methylene blue

- ✓ $C_{16}H_{18}N_3SCl$ (*methylthioninium chloride*)
- ✓ first prepared in 1876 by Heinrich Caro
- ✓ is on the WHO's List of **Essential Medicines** (*the most effective and safe medicines needed in a health system*)

methylene blue

1 Medical uses

- 1.1 Methemoglobinemia
- 1.2 Combined with light
- 1.3 Urinary tract infection
- 1.4 Cyanide poisoning
- 1.5 Dye or stain
- 1.6 Placebo
- 1.7 Ifosfamide toxicity
- 1.8 Shock



methylen blue

- ✓ působí intracelulárně
- ✓ inhibuje inducibilní NO syntetázu
přímo inhibuje NO
inhibuje guanylátcyklázu
- ✓ zmírňuje vasodilataci vyvolanou NO



CARDIOTHORACIC ANESTHESIOLOGY:

The *Annals of Thoracic Surgery* CME Program is located online at <http://www.annalsthoracicsurgery.org/cme/home>. To take the CME activity related to this article, you must have either an STS member or an individual non-member subscription to the journal.

Methylene Blue for Vasoplegic Syndrome After Cardiac Operation: Early Administration Improves Survival



J. Hunter Mehaffey, MD, Lily E. Johnston, MD, MPH, Robert B. Hawkins, MD, Eric J. Charles, MD, Leora Yarboro, MD, John A. Kern, MD, Gorav Ailawadi, MD, Irving L. Kron, MD, and Ravi K. Ghanta, MD

Division of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Department of Surgery, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia

- ✓ Jan 1, 2011 to Jun 30, 2016
- ✓ in 118 patients with vasoplegic syndrome after CPB (3,3% of all)
- ✓ bolus dose of 2 mg/kg intravenous MB followed by 12-hour infusion at 0.5 mg/kg/h

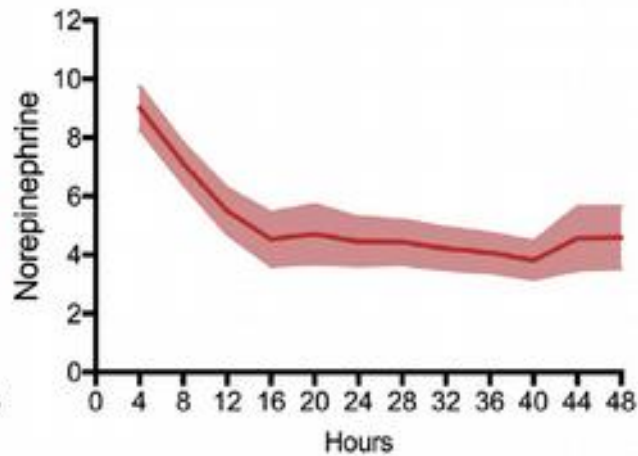
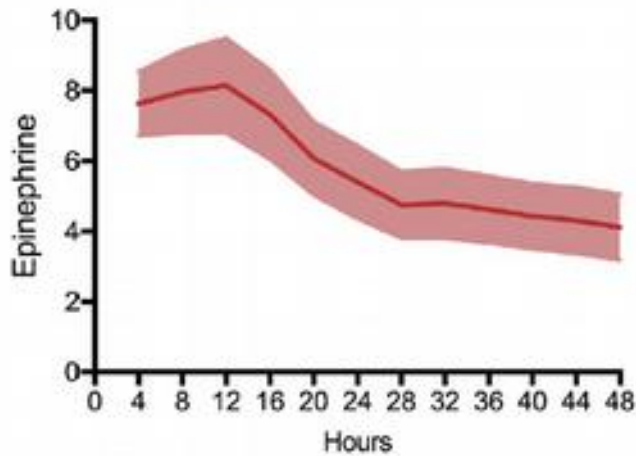
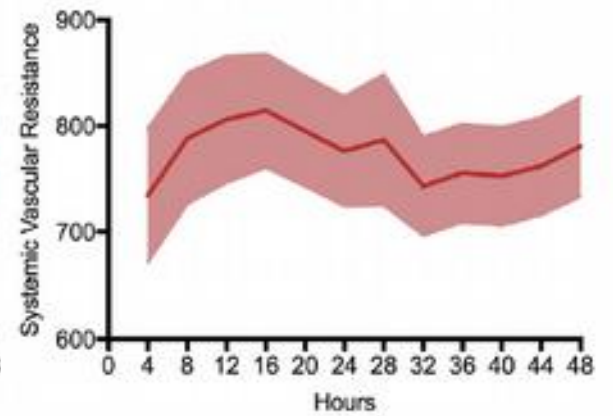
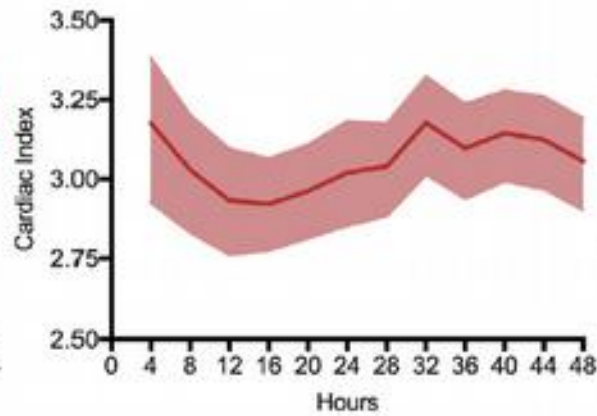
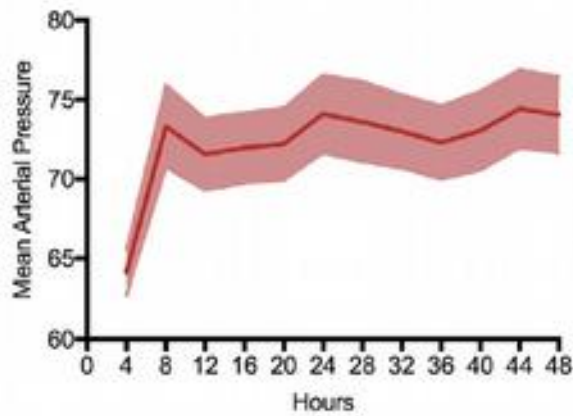


Fig 2. Vasopressor requirements (epinephrine and norepinephrine) after methylene blue administration. Graphs are means and 95% confidence intervals.



CARDIOTHORACIC ANESTHESIOLOGY:

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Division of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Department of Surgery, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia

Conclusions:

Early (OR, 40.7%) versus late (ICU, 59.3%) administration of MB was associated with **significantly reduced** operative **mortality** rate (**10.4%** versus **28.6%**, $p=0.018$) and risk-adjusted major adverse events (odd ratio 0.35, $p=0.037$).

Methylene blue in the treatment of vasodilatory shock: a Meta-analysis

Wang Yi, Li Wenzhe, Yu Xiangyou

RESULTS:

- totally 269 relative articles were collected
- finally 6 RCTs with 214 patients were enrolled (108 in methylene blue group, and 106 in control group)
- methylene blue could significantly improve MAP ($P < 0.0001$)
- reduce the serum Lac levels ($P = 0.02$)
- mortality was decreased without statistical difference

CONCLUSIONS:

Methylene blue could significantly increase MAP in the patients with refractory hypotension caused by vascular paralysis during the course of vasodilatory shock, decrease the Lac levels, and does not increase the risk of death.

Therefore, methylene blue should be a potential and safe vasoconstrictor

A systematic analysis of methylene blue for drug-induced shock

Brandon J. Warrick [✉](#), Anita Paula Tataru & Susan Smolinske

Pages 547-555 | Received 02 Dec 2015, Accepted 14 Apr 2016, Published online: 19 May 2016

Clin Toxic 2016;54:547-55

CONCLUSIONS:

While there are compelling cases describing an improved hemodynamic status following MB, there are also several cases without observed change.

Currently, there is not enough evidence available to recommend the routine administration of MB in refractory pharmacologically induced shock.

angiotensin II

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Angiotensin II for the Treatment of Vasodilatory Shock

ATHOS-3

N Engl J Med 2017; 377:419-430

- multinational, double-blind, randomized, controlled trial
- 321 patients
- primary end points:
 - response of MAP at hour 3*
 - changes in the cardiovascular and the total SOFA score

* with response defined as a MAP of **75 mmHg** or higher or an increase in MAP from baseline of at least **10 mmHg**, without an increase in the dose of background vasopressors

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

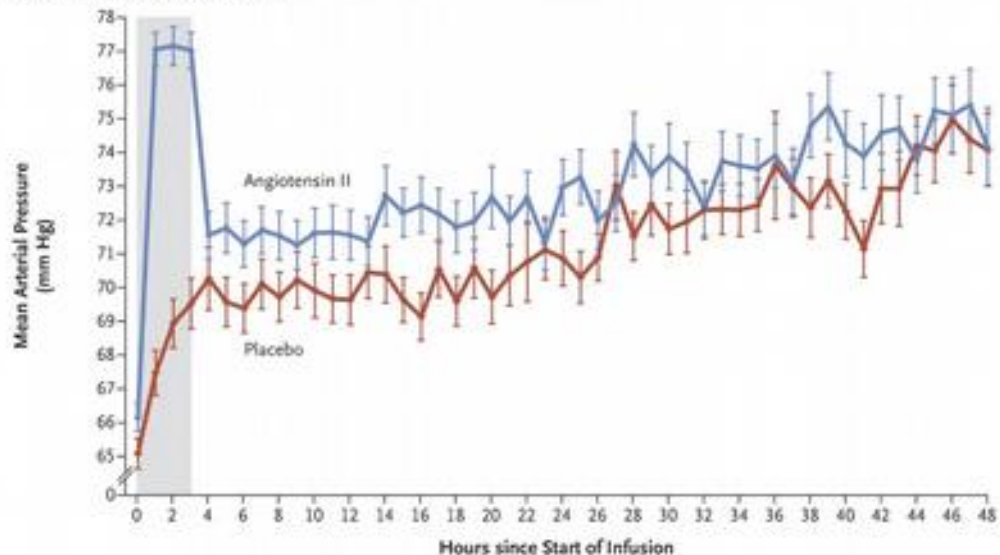
Angiotensin II for the Treatment of Vasodilatory Shock

N Engl J Med 2017; 377:419-430

METHODS

We randomly assigned patients with vasodilatory shock who were receiving more than 0.2 μ g of norepinephrine per kilogram of body weight per minute or the equivalent dose of another vasopressor to receive infusions of either angiotensin II or placebo. The primary end point was a response with respect to mean arterial pressure at hour 3 after the start of infusion, with response defined as an increase from baseline of at least 10 mm Hg or an increase to at least 75 mm Hg, without an increase in the dose of background vasopressors.

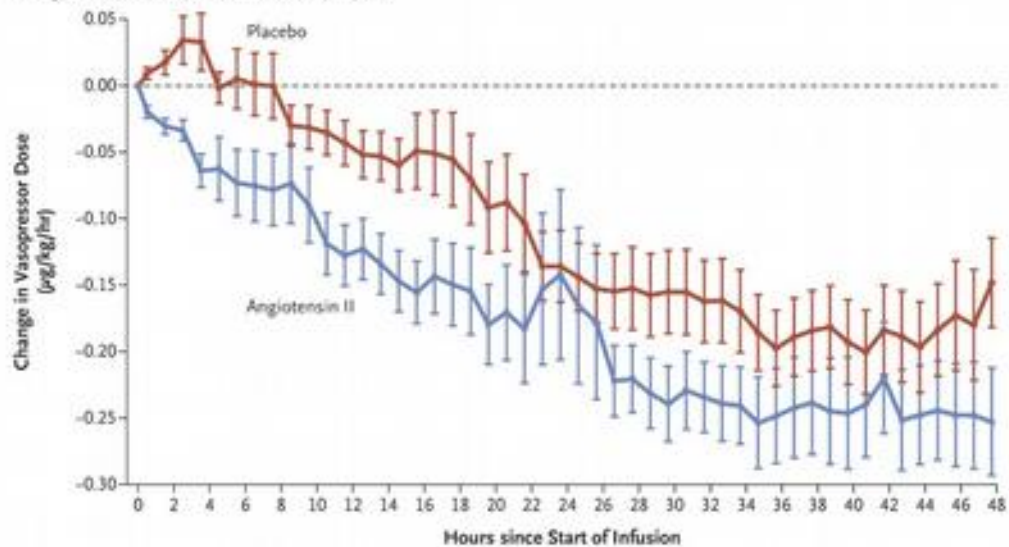
A Mean Arterial Pressure over Time



No. at Risk

Angiotensin II	163	163	159	157	156	152	153	149	150	149	148	149	148	143	140	141	139	139	136	138	136	132	129	128	123
Placebo	158	158	157	153	150	148	145	145	143	143	139	136	136	133	130	131	127	132	125	126	128	122	122	119	112

B Change from Baseline in Dose of Vasopressors



No. at Risk

Angiotensin II	161	160	154	151	151	143	141	136	130	125	120	115	112	106	101	100	99	95	93	89	87	84	78	72
Placebo	158	157	155	152	148	145	145	141	136	133	131	128	122	122	122	120	121	115	110	106	102	99	88	84

Figure 54a. Kaplan-Meier Plot of Survival Over 28 Days After Initiation of Therapy.

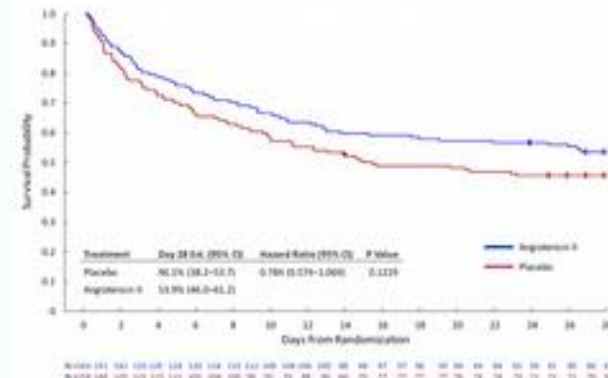
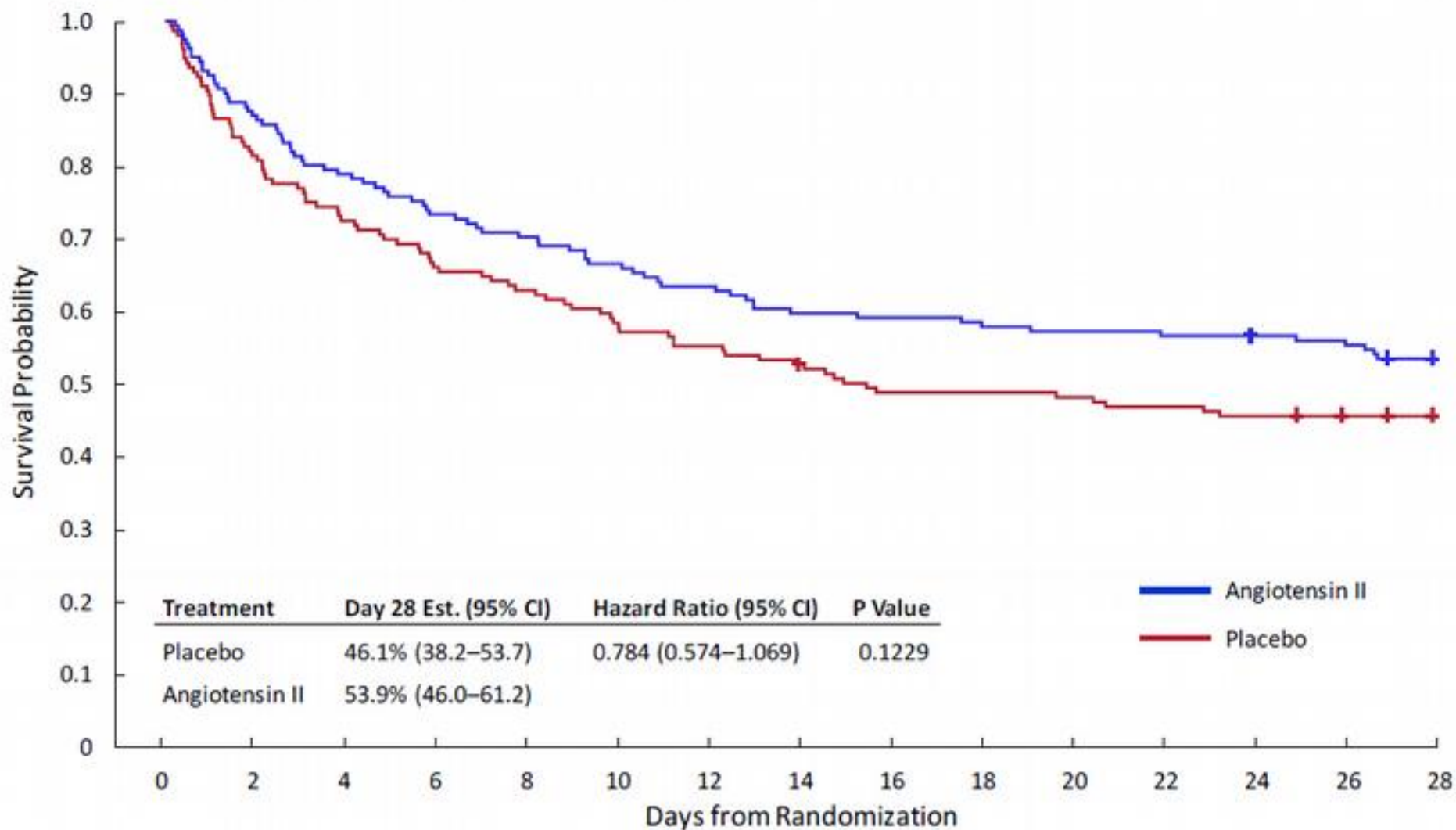


Figure S4a. Kaplan-Meier Plot of Survival Over 28 Days After Initiation of Therapy.



N=163 151 142 133 129 124 120 116 115 112 109 104 104 100 98 98 97 97 96 95 94 94 94 93 93 91 90 86 61
 N=158 140 129 122 115 111 105 104 100 96 93 91 88 86 84 79 77 77 77 77 77 76 74 74 73 72 72 71 70 58

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Angiotensin II for the Treatment
of Vasodilatory Shock

N Engl J Med 2017; 377:419-430

In patients with refractory vasodilatory shock does the addition of angiotensin II improve blood pressure?

Authors' Conclusions:

- Angiotensin II effectively increased blood pressure in patients with vasodilatory shock that did not respond to high doses of conventional vasopressors

Reality:

- trial is likely to make angiotensin II available (the trial was conducted in consultation with the FDA)
- Angiotensin II is coming to an ICU near you

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Angiotensin II for the Treatment of Vasodilatory Shock

- Giapreza®
- **2017** (December) approved from FDA
- **2019** (August) approved from EMA
- 3.500 €/day



***cytokine
removal
therapy***

synonyma

cytokine adsorption therapy

cytokine reduction

extracorporeal cytokine adsorption

haemoadsorption

cytokine removal therapy

Cytosorb

> 31.000 použití celosvětově (cca 5.000 kardiologie)

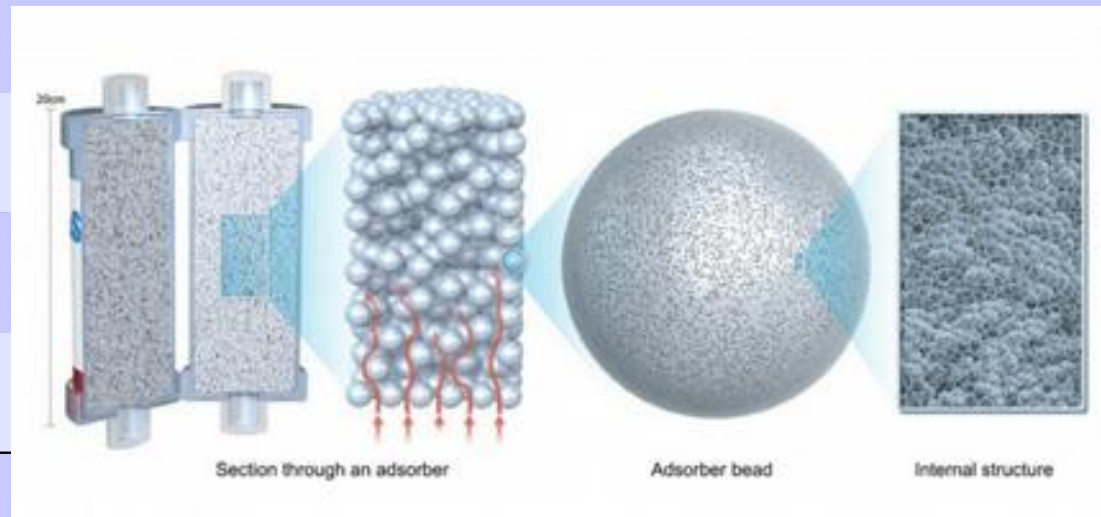
> 600 ICUs ve více jak 43 zemích

Landesklinikum Baden: > 400 použití (od roku 2015)

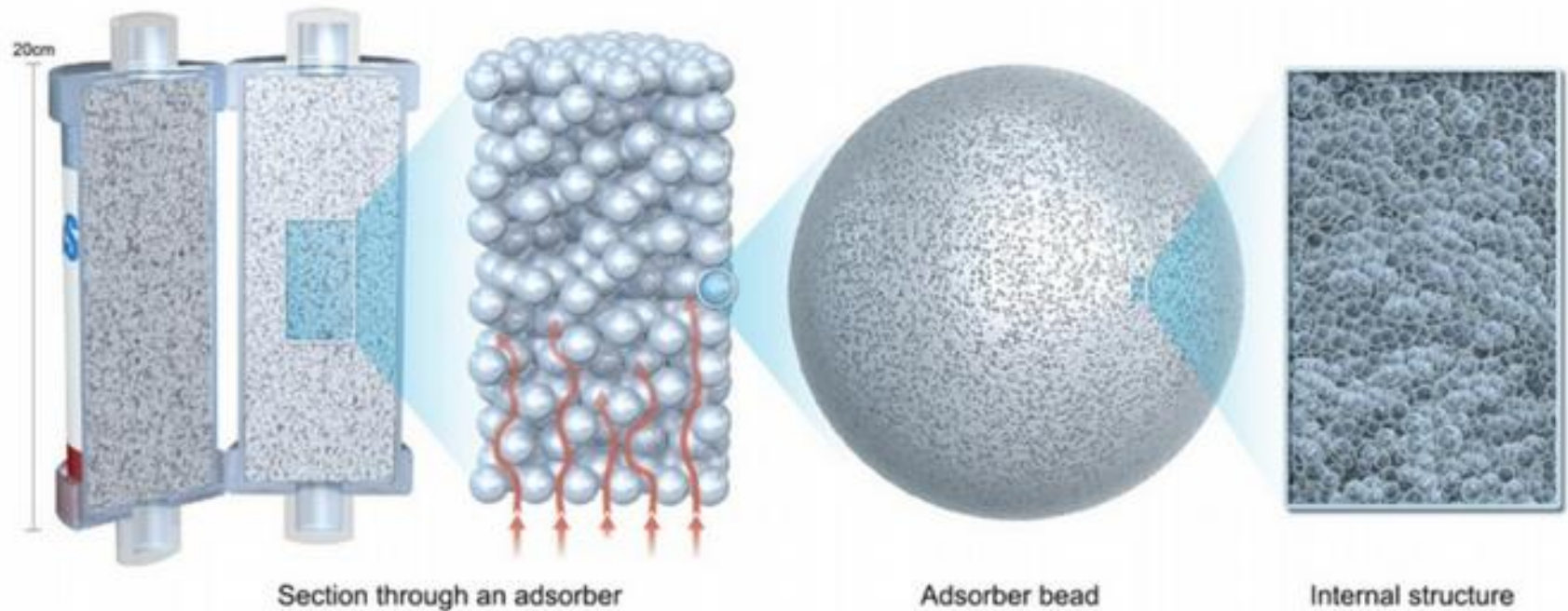
mimotělní oběh (hemodialýza, kardiologie)

indikace

- kardiologie
- septický šok
- rhabdomyolýza
- hepatální selhání
- digitoxin intoxikace



Cytosorb filtr



povrch $>40.000 \text{ m}^2$ (cca 5 fotbalových hřišť)



post haemofilter



indikace

- sepse a septický šok
- kardiochirurgické operace (odpojení od MO)
- rhabdomyolýza (*crush syndrom*)
- SIRS (st.p. CPR, akutní pankreatitida)
- intoxikace (lékové či jiné)
- *many others ...*

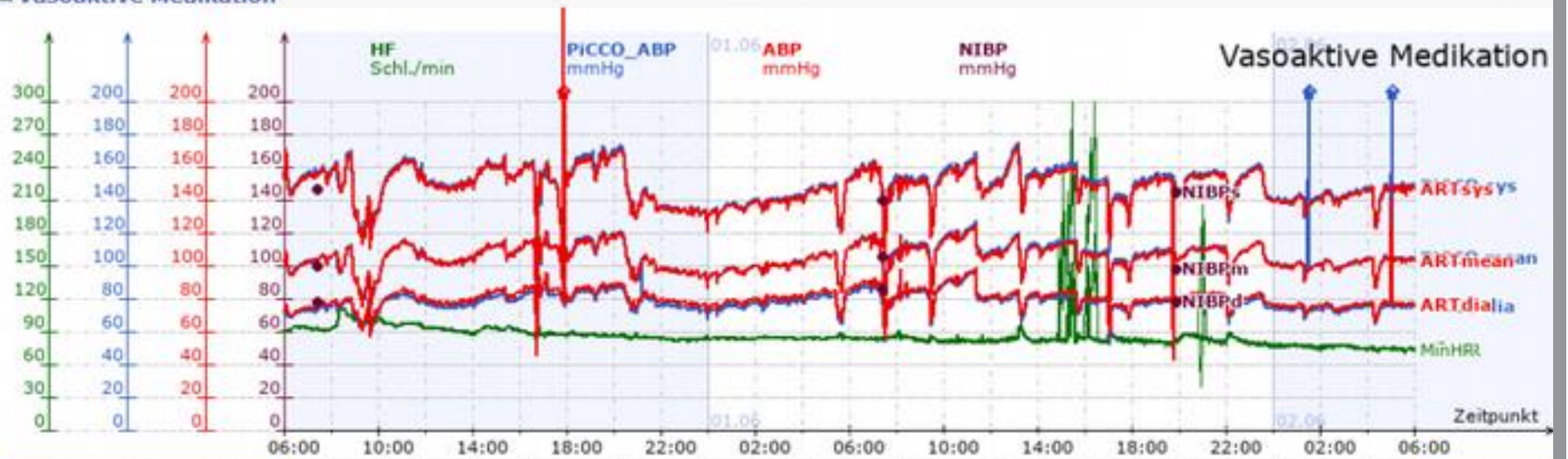
obecně přijímané indikace neexistují

efekt terapie

- stabilizace hemodynamiky
- snížení dávek katecholaminů (60-80%)
- snižování pozitivní bilance
- snížení hladiny laktátu
- pokles zánětlivých parametrů (PCT, CRP, Leu, IL-6)

.....

Vasoaktive Medikation



31.05.2018 - 02.06.2018		06	08	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	00	02	04	06	08	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	00	02	04	Gesamt		
Medikamenteninfusionen																												
Ziel																												
Empressin 20 i.E. / 50 NaCl 0.4 i.E./ml	2													2													2	38.4 I.E.
Perfusor																												
NORadrenalin 10mg Perfusor 0.2 mg/ml	5						2	2						5													2	34.8 mg
Perfusor																												
NORadrenalin 10mg Perfusor 0.2 mg/ml	2													2													3	27 mg
Perfusor																												
Suprarenin 25mg-Perfusor 0.5 mg/ml	1																											4.3 mg
Perfusor																												
Simdax 0.23 mg/ml Glukose 5% 0.91 ml/ml 12,5mg/50ml	2																										2	12 mg
	0.05																										0.05	47.9 ml
																											0.05	[µg/kg/min]
Solu-Cortef 4 mg/ml NaCl 0.9 % 1 ml/ml	4																										4	767 mg
Perfusor																												

K. BLOOD PURIFICATION

1. We make no recommendation regarding the use of blood purification techniques.

Rationale. Blood purification includes various techniques, such as high-volume hemofiltration and hemoadsorption (or hemoperfusion), where sorbents, removing either endotoxin or cytokines, are placed in contact with blood; plasma exchange or plasma filtration, through which plasma is separated from whole blood, removed, and replaced with normal saline, albumin, or fresh frozen plasma; and the hybrid system: coupled plasma filtration adsorption (CPFA), which combines plasma filtration and adsorption by a resin cartridge that removes cytokines.

When these modalities of blood purification are considered versus conventional treatment, the available trials are, overall, small, unblinded, and with high risk of bias. Patient selection was unclear and differed with the various techniques. Hemoadsorption is the technique most largely investigated, in

3

Evaluating a Cytosorb Sesser in septic shock ECSISS study

Introduction
Methods
Results
Conclusions

Figure 1: Mortality by calendar year. Shows mortality rates for 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025. The chart shows a general upward trend in mortality over the period.

Figure 2: Mortality with organ failure. Shows mortality rates for 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025. The chart shows a general upward trend in mortality over the period.

Figure 3: Mortality without organ failure. Shows mortality rates for 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025. The chart shows a general upward trend in mortality over the period.

Conclusions
References

Evaluating a CytoSorb Score in septic shock ECSISS study

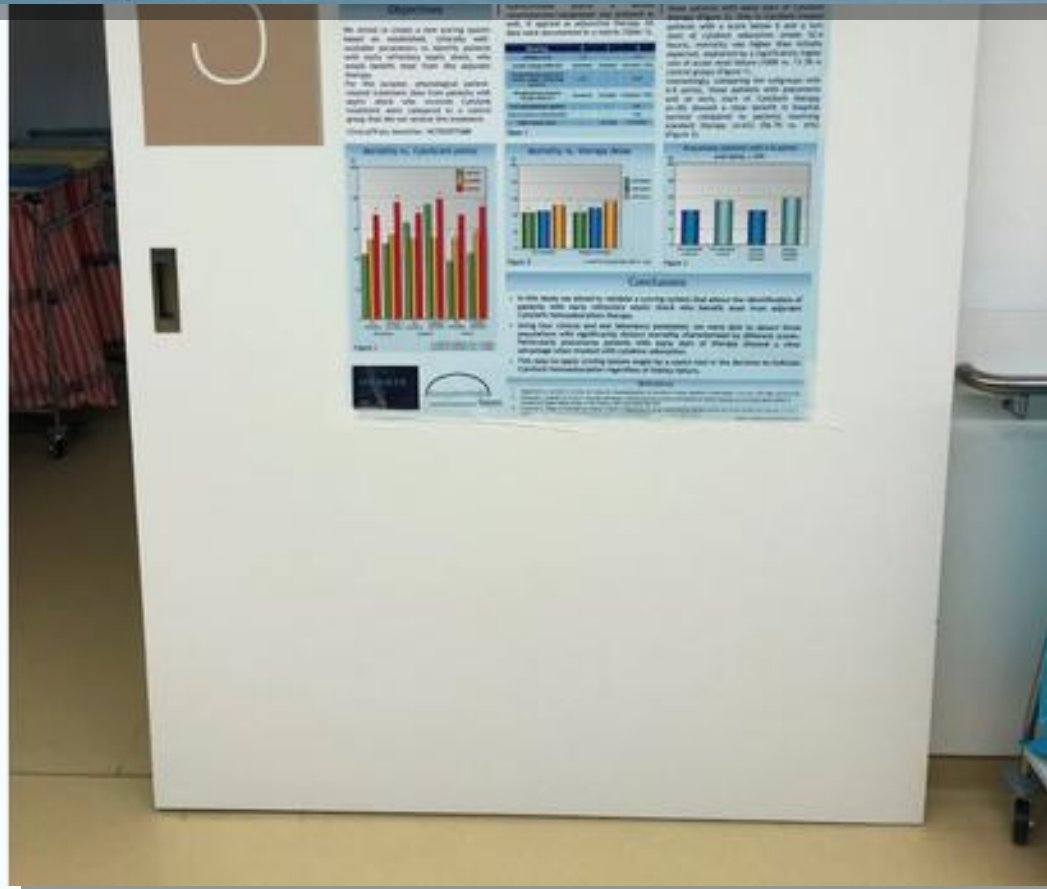
Klaus Kogelmann¹, Tobias Huebner², Franz Schwameis³, Matthias Drüner¹, Morten Scheller¹, Dominik Jarczak⁴

¹ Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care, Klinikum Emden, Germany

² Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care, Kantonsspital Münsterlingen, Switzerland

³ Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care, Kantonsspital Baden, Austria

⁴ Department of Intensive Care, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Germany



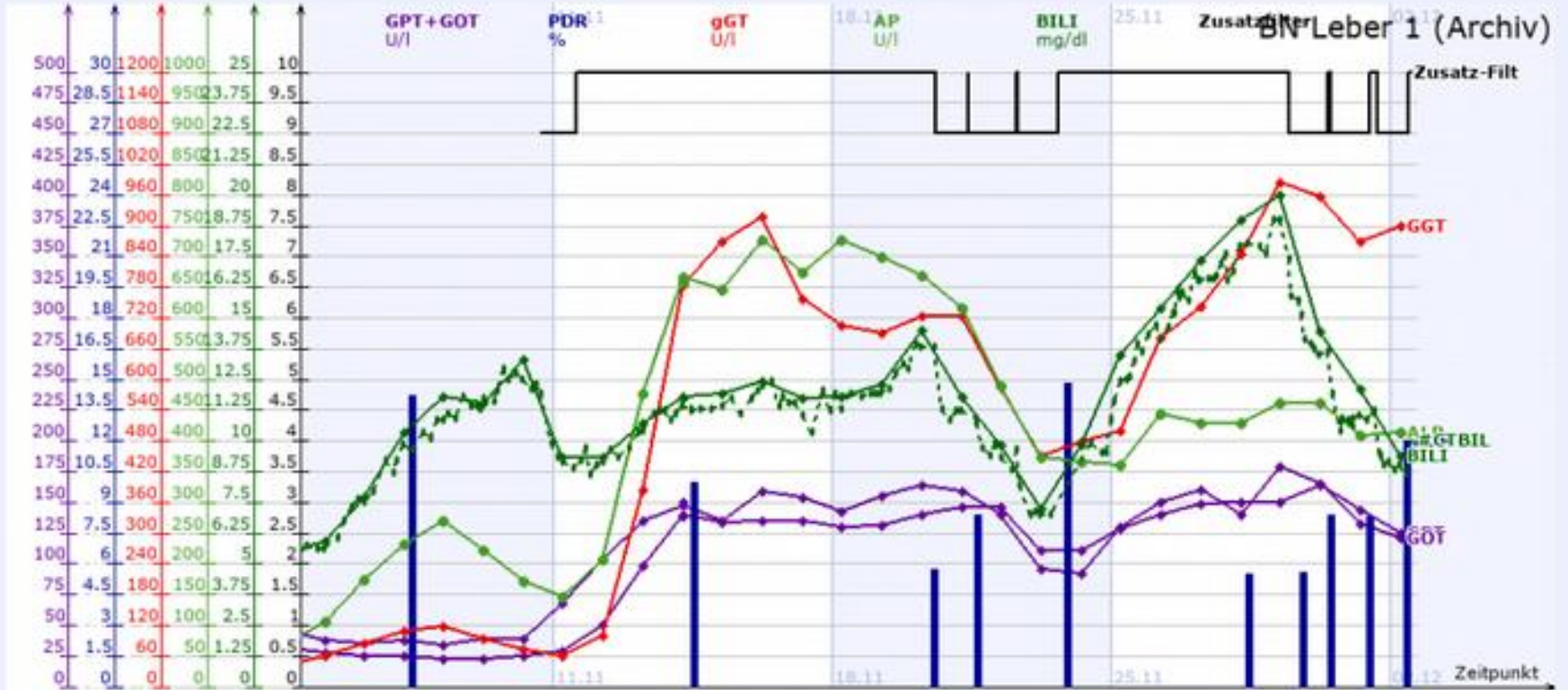
intoxication



hepatic failure

Leber2

04.11.2017 15:00 - 02.12.2017 15:00



bridging

rhabdomyolysis

Cytosorb



Herz Ischämie

25.11.2017 13:16 - 02.12.2017 13:16

Variablen	Zeit	26.11.17	27.11.2017	28.11.17	29.11.17	30.11.17	01.12.17	02.12.17	
		05:35	05:43	05:56	05:44	05:36	05:32	05:47	
TROPHS[pg/ml]		31.4	29.4	28.2	32.5	33.7	21.5	20.9	22.1
LDH[U/l]		423	508		538				391
CK[U/l]		31	88		132	151	80	37	21
NTproBNP[ng/L]		2720!			6495	5493!	1946	1006!	630!
Myoglobin[µg/L]		336.9	595.7		739.4	875.7	609.3	457.7	415.3

Lactate

- Measure lactate level
- Remeasure if initial lactate is > 2 mmol/L

Cultures

- Obtain blood cultures prior to administration of antibiotics

Antibiotics

- Administer broad spectrum antibiotics

Fluids

- Begin rapid administration of 30 mL/kg crystalloid for hypotension or lactate ≥ 4 mmol/L

Pressors

- Apply vasopressors if patient is hypotensive during or after fluid resuscitation to maintain MAP ≥ 65 mmHg

Treatment: Sepsis Bundles

- Previous 3-hour and 6-hour bundles were combined into the hour-1 bundle

Source: Levy M, et al. *Crit Care Med*
2018;46(6):997-1000.

« Critical care is not hard. It is just about doing the simple things really well - and not doing anything stupid »

Dr Dan Mullany 2002

selský rozum

common sense

sentido común

Hausverstand

buo senso

здрáвый смысл



...děkuji Vám za pozornost