# **ECBP IN CRITICALLY ILL SEPTIC PATIENTS**

## E. Chrysanthopoulou, A. Armaganidis.

2nd Department of Critical Care, Attikon University Hospital, Athens, Greece

#### Objective

Evaluate the hemo-adsorption treatment method for patients with septic shock including

- feasibility and safety
- efficacy for disease's severity improvement
- impact on parameters related with sepsis severity or outcome

#### Method

6 septic patients all with over 2 organ failure, average SOFA score 14

- Adsorber: HA330 Disposable Hemoperfusion Cartridge (Jafron Biomedical)
- Treatment: 6 patients under CRRT + 1 session of HA/day (duration of each session 2h), for 3 consecutive days (3 sessions per patient)
- Observation: 7 days monitoring period with indicators of SOFAm, oxygenation, needs of vasoactive drugs, CRP and CTP changes and 7 and 28 days mortality and ICU mortality (compared with an historical control group of 12 similar patients in our ICU).

### **Results**



Hemoadsorption (HA330) for septic patients

- Relatively simple, feasible, compatible with most CRRT devices in our ICU
- No complications and no major events were attributed to the HA sessions
- Improvement of respiratory and cardiovascular performance and of hemodynamic status
- Significant sepsis severity reduction (decrease of SOFA score)
- Hypothesis: can be used as a treatment to decrease or at least delay organ failures and therefore to " buy crucial time" within which disease reversibility may be possible with appropriate etiological treatment

38<sup>th</sup> Vicenza Course on AKI&CRRT a week of virtual meetings

2-6 November 2020