

POSTER PRESENTATION

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# Fluid responsiveness predicted by transcutaneous partial pressure of oxygen in critically ill patients

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From ESICM LIVES 2015

Berlin, Germany. 3-7 October 2015

## Objectives

Our goal was to study the feasibility of predicting fluid responsiveness by transcutaneous partial pressure of oxygen (PtcO<sub>2</sub>) in the critically ill patients.

## Methods

This was a single centre prospective study conducted in the intensive care unit of a tertiary care teaching hospital. Patients for whom the attending physician decided to perform a fluid challenge or presence of at least one clinical sign of inadequate tissue perfusion in the absence of contraindication for fluid infusion were eligible to participate in the study. PtcO<sub>2</sub> was used to continuously record at baseline, during a passive leg raising (PLR), and then during a 250 ml rapid saline infusion in 10 minutes. Fluid responsiveness is defined as a change of stroke volume  $\geq 10\%$  after 250 ml volume infusion.

## Results

Twenty-three patients were included; of whom, 9 responded to volume expansion. In the 9 responders, heart rate, mean arterial pressure, pulse pressure, central venous pressure, cardiac output, stroke volume, PtcO<sub>2</sub> all increased significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ). Fluid responsiveness was predicted by the PLR-induced change of 13.9% in PtcO<sub>2</sub> (area under receiver-operating characteristic curve 0.932) with a sensitivity of 77.8% and a specificity of 100%.

## Conclusions

In this prospective study, it is suggested that the newly defined parameter, PtcO<sub>2</sub> changes during the volume expansion or PLR appears to be a good parameter to predict fluid responsiveness.

## Trial Registration NCT02083757

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Published: 1 October 2015

doi:10.1186/2197-425X-3-S1-A239

Cite this article as: Xu et al.: Fluid responsiveness predicted by transcutaneous partial pressure of oxygen in critically ill patients. *Intensive Care Medicine Experimental* 2015 **3**(Suppl 1):A239.

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