### **POSTER PRESENTATION**

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# Capillary leakage with inflammation and surgery

A Komáromi<sup>1</sup>, U Estenberg<sup>2</sup>, J Wernerman<sup>1,3</sup>, O Rooyackers<sup>3</sup>, Å Norberg<sup>1,3\*</sup>

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#### Introduction

The patency of the capillary wall is compromised in inflammation, stress, and fluid overload resulting in extravasation of water and macromolecules [1]. Reliable measurement of capillary leakage is an important tool in the pursuit of treatment effects.

#### **Objectives**

To study plasma volume (PV) and transcapillary escape rate of albumin (TER) in relation to acute inflammation and surgical stress.

#### Methods

Healthy volunteers (group A; n = 10), patients with acute abdominal inflammation and plasma C-reactive protein > 100 mg/L (group B; n = 10), and surgical patients during the reconstructive phase of pancreatic resection (group C; n = 10) were investigated. PV and TER were measured by <sup>125</sup>I-labeled human serum albumin (<sup>125</sup>I-HSA). Groups were compared by one-way analysis of variance.

#### Results

Thirty subjects 57  $\pm$  9 years were recruited. TER was 4.5  $\pm$  1.3, 6.1  $\pm$  1.5 and 9.6  $\pm$  5.2 % per hour in groups A-C, respectively, (p = 0.006). Mean PV was 111  $\pm$  19, 114  $\pm$  15, and 102  $\pm$  18 % (p = 0.79) of the corresponding anthropometric values [2]. Plasma albumin was 39.3  $\pm$  2.9, 24.7  $\pm$  4.9 and 19.1  $\pm$  5.3 g/L at the start of TER measurement (p < 0.001).

#### Conclusions

Capillary leakage assessed by TER was doubled during the later stages of pancreatic resection surgery, compared to the other two groups. While PV was preserved in all 3 groups, plasma albumin was much lower in inflammation and surgery.

<sup>1</sup>Karolinska University Hospital Huddinge, Anaesthesia and Intensive Care, Stockholm, Sweden

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



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#### Authors' details

<sup>1</sup>Karolinska University Hospital Huddinge, Anaesthesia and Intensive Care, Stockholm, Sweden. <sup>2</sup>Karolinska University Hospital Huddinge, Nuclear Medicine, Stockholm, Sweden. <sup>3</sup>Karolinska Institutet, CLINTEC, Anaesthesia, Stockholm, Sweden.

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