

### **POSTER PRESENTATION**

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# Slow continuous dialysis treatment in septic shock caused by acinetobacter

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#### **Background/Purpose**

Acinetobacter baumannii blood stream infection has a high mortality rate of 50-60% % for critical patients treated in ICUs [1]. The effect of continuous venovenous hemodiafiltration (CVVHDF) is described in patients with septic shock undergoing major abdominal surgery in this retrospective case series.

#### **Methods**

Septic shock (acinetobacter baumannii) and acute renal injury (AKI) was found in 14 of the 53 patients undergoing major abdominal surgery (colon resection, Whipple). CVVHDF in 6 patients, the intermittent hemodialysis (HD) was performed in 8 patients diagnosed with septic shock.

#### Results

In CVVHF group only 1 patient, in the intermittent HD group 2 patients had died. The duration of mechanical ventilation was  $32.3 \pm 3.8$  days in the HD group, while was  $23.8 \pm 5$ .4 day in CVVHDF group. 3 patients who died had diabetes mellitus. APACHE II scores were significantly higher in the two groups. Repetitive operation due to anastomotic leakage was made in CVVHDF group 3 patients and in HD group 4 patients.

#### **Discussion and Conclusion**

Factors that increase mortality in patients with acinetobacter sepsis: reoperation, high APACHE II scores, mechanical ventilation, diabets mellitus and acute renal failure [1]. Continuous renal replacement therapy has the advantage of achieving a more stable haemodynamic situation and an easier volume management compared to intermittent HD. Removal of cytokines is also provided easier with

CVVHDF [2]. It is concluded that mortality rate and the duration of mechanical ventilation was less in patients undergoing CVVHDF in present study.

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