

Critical Care Collaborative College of Pharmacy **UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA**

BACKGROUND

- Refractory shock is characterized by an inadequate response to conventional catecholamine vasopressors and is associated with increased mortality
- Norepinephrine is considered the first line agent, most notably in distributive shock, followed by vasopressin as the leading second line agent
- A novel agent, Giapreza™ (Angiotensin II, ATII), was FDA approved in 2017 for refractory shock based on findings in the ATHOS-3 trial
- Safety and efficacy data from a pragmatic setting are lacking
- This study describes two institution's real-world experiences with ATII, including prescribing information and patient outcomes

OUTCOMES

Primary

• Characterize when, how, and in what patients ATII was prescribed

Secondary

- Hemodynamic Response
- Incidence of venous thromboembolism (VTE)
- Inpatient mortality
- Drug Expenditure

STUDY DESIGN

- **Design**: IRB-approved, retrospective cohort study
- Time Frame: June 2018 to January 2019
- Setting: Northeast Georgia (NEGA) Health System
- Inclusion Criteria:
 - Adult Patients
 - Admitted to either of two NEGA facilities
 - Received ATII
- Vasopressors for longer than 3 hours
- Identification of Patients: Pharmacy dispensing records
- Administration Confirmation: Via chart review

Real World Experiences with Angiotensin II in Refractory Shock

Table 1. Patient Characteristics			
Variable	n=34*		
Age	68 (57 – 72)		
Male Gender	14 (41)		
Weight	103 (87 – 113)		
Home ACEI/ARB	9 (26)		
Distributive Shock	26 (76)		
Indication for Vasopressors			
Septic shock	22 (65)		
Cardiogenic shock	4 (12)		
Combined septic and cardiogenic shock	3 (9)		
Vasoplegia	3 (9)		
Hypovolemic shock	1 (3)		
Vasodilatory shock	1 (3)		
Number of Vasopressors	3 (2 – 3)		
APACHE IV Score	109		
*Values Presented as Median (Interquartile Range) or Number (Percent)			
*ACEI – Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor; ARB – Angiotensin Receptor Blocker;			

Table 2. Angiotensin II Administration

Variable	n=34*
Ordering Location of Angiotensin II	
Critical Care Unit	11 (32)
Cardiovascular Intensive Care Unit	6 (18)
Medical intensive care unit	6 (18)
Surgery/Trauma Intensive Care Unit	6 (18)
Operating Room	3 (9)
Intensive Care Unit	2 (6)
Ordering Service of Angiotensin II	
Critical Care	26 (76)
CT Surgery	3 (9)
Anesthesia	2 (6)
Trauma	2 (6)
Heart Failure	1 (1)
Initial Angiotensin II Dose (ng/kg/min)	10 (10 – 10)
Maximum Angiotensin II Dose (ng/kg/min)	55 (40 – 80)
Appropriate Angiotensin II Dose Titration	21 (62)
Number of Vials of Angiotensin II	2 (1 – 6)
Cost of Angiotensin II (\$)	3000 (1500 – 9000)
*MAP – Mean Arterial Pressure	

Zachary D. Halbig, PharmD Candidate; Susan E. Smith, PharmD, BCPS, BCCCP; Andrea S. Newsome, PharmD, BCPS, BCCCP; Shravan Kethireddy, MD

RESULTS

able		Š	ean A	Interi	al Pr	essu	e S	IAP)	
3.	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80

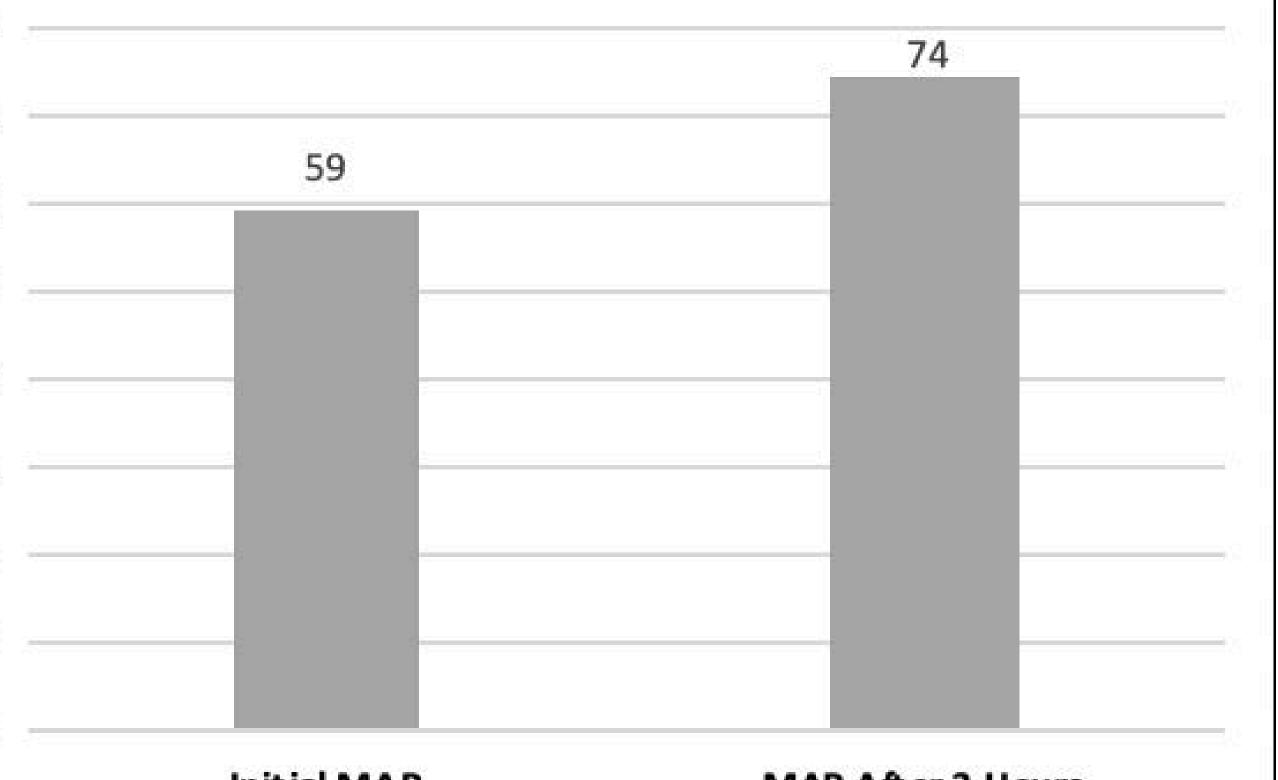
Variable	n=34*
Median Change in MAP (mmHg)	15 (0-51)
Number of Vials of Angiotensin II	2 (1 – 6)
Cost of Angiotensin II (\$)	3000 (1500 – 9000)
Time to Reach MAP ≥ 65 mmHg (min)	16 (7 – 54)
Mortality	15 (44)
Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis	27 (79)
Venous Thromboembolism	3 (9)
*MAP – mean arterial pressure	
Table 1 Drug Price Comparison	

Average Wholesale Price			
Drug	Amount	Price	
Norepinephrine	1mg vial	\$2.63	
Vasopressin	20 unit vial	\$215.75	
Angiotensin II	2.5mg vial	\$1800	

•	Tł	າຍ
	а	lo
٠	Fι	uti
	ot	:h
•	Li	m
	٠	S
	•	R
	•	L
•	A	dv
	•	L
	٠	С



RESULTS CONTINUED



Initial MAP

MAP After 3 Hours

Hemodynamic Response and Outcomes

lable 4. Drug Price Comparison

CONCLUSIONS

study observed a positive hemodynamic response to ATII and ower mortality rate in refractory states

cure research should compare the safety and efficacy of ATII to ner second-line vasoactive agents (e.g., Vasopressin)

- nitations:
- Small sample size
- Retrospective design
- _ack of control group
- vantages:
- Largest case series of ATII to date
- Only one to include mixed shock states

REFERENCES

Giapreza [package insert]. San Diego, CA: La Jolla Pharmaceuticals; 2017. Khanna, A., et al., Angiotensin II for the Treatment of Vasodilatory Shock. N Engl J Med, 2017. 377(5): p. 419-430.

Rhodes, A., et al., Surviving Sepsis Campaign: International Guidelines for Management of Sepsis and Septic Shock: 2016. Intensive Care Med, 2017. 43(3): p. 304-377.

