

Comparison of Fluid Stewardship Practice in Patients With and Without COVID-19



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Abstract: 325

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Importance of Fluid Stewardship

Fluid resuscitation in septic shock: A positive fluid balance and elevated central venous pressure are associated with increased mortality*

Cumulative Fluid Balance and Mortality in Septic Patients With or Without Acute Kidney Injury and Chronic Kidney Disease*

Comparison of Two Fluid-Management Strategies in Acute Lung Injury

Positive fluid balance as a major predictor of clinical outcome of patients with sepsis/septic shock after discharge from intensive care unit

Fluid overload is associated with an increased risk for 90-day mortality in critically ill patients with renal replacement therapy: data from the prospective FINNAKI study

Restricted fluid resuscitation in suspected sepsis associated hypotension (REFRESH): a pilot randomised controlled trial

The Restrictive Intravenous Fluid Trial in Severe Sepsis and Septic Shock (RIFTS): a Randomized Pilot Study

Restricting volumes of resuscitation fluid in adults with septic shock after initial management: the CLASSIC randomised, parallel-group, multicentre feasibility trial

Early Use of Norepinephrine in Septic Shock Resuscitation (CENSER)
A Randomized Trial

Liberal versus Restrictive Intravenous Fluid Therapy for Early Septic Shock: Rationale for a Randomized Trial

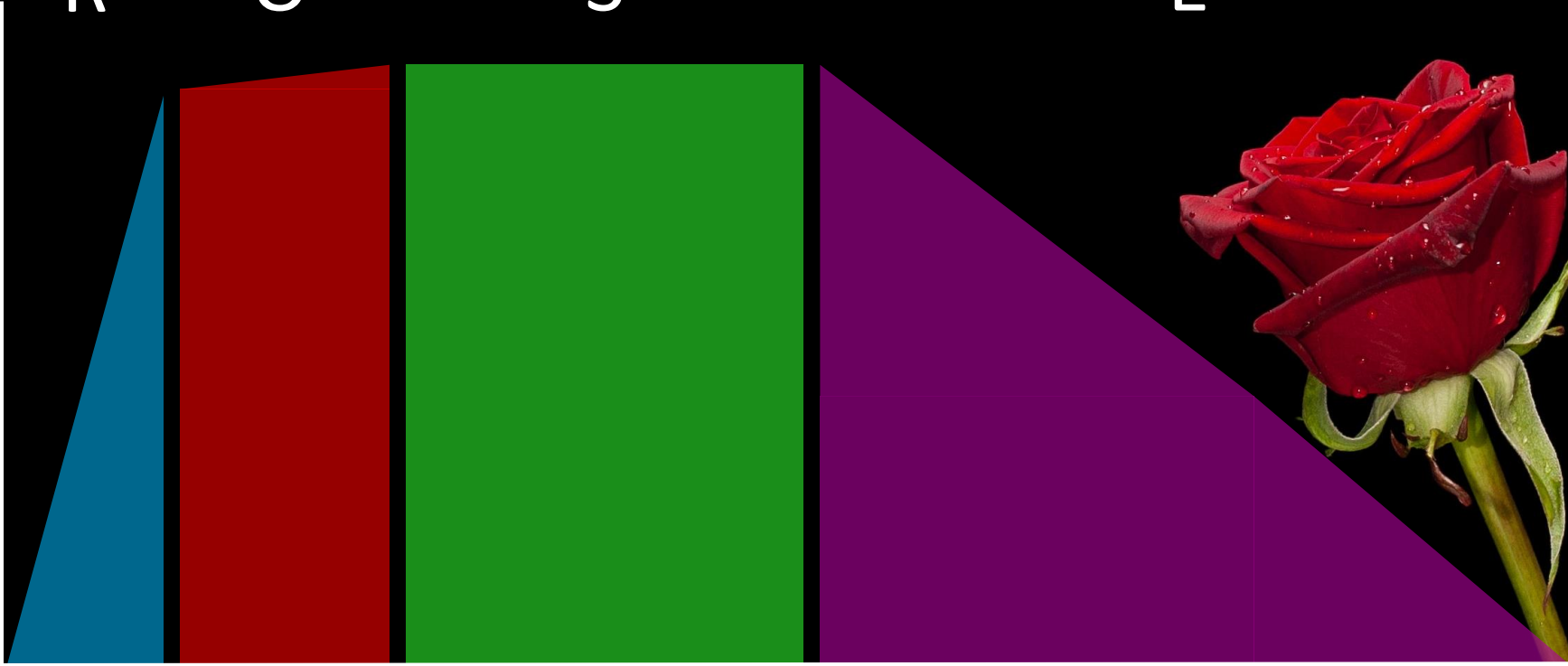
Fluid Volume Administration

R

O

S

E



Time

Four Rights

PATIENT

Respiratory failure due to hypoxemia with hypercapnia
BiPAP
-Fluid overload. Continue diuresis therapy
-Duo nebs every 4 hours
-Broad-spectrum antibiotics to rule out pneumonia
History of COPD

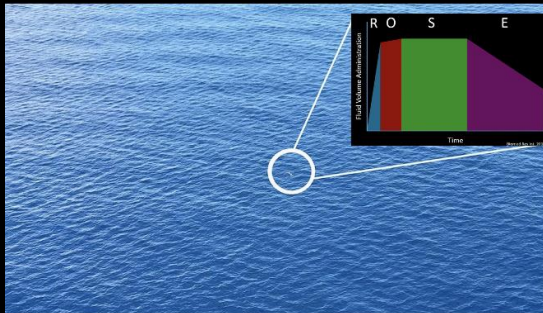
GI:
Nothing by mouth at this time due to BiPAP

FEN:
Hyperkalemia
Acute hyperkalemia protocol
Continue to volume resuscitate

DRUG



DOSE

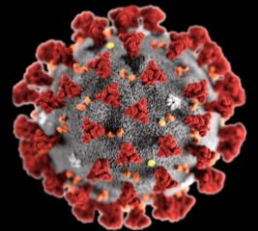


ROUTE



Study Purpose

- To compare pharmacist fluid stewardship recommendations in critically ill patients with and without COVID-19
- **Primary Outcome:** number of fluid stewardship recommendations per patient day
- **Secondary Outcomes:** number of recommendations related to each phase of ROSE Model and each of Four Rights



Our Sample

Inclusion:

- ≥ 18 years of age
- Admitted to ICU for ≥ 72 hrs
- June 2016 to June 2019 for non-COVID-19 patients
- May 2020 to September 2020 for COVID-19 patients
- Followed by academic pharmacy team

Exclusion:

- No documentation of pharmacy services

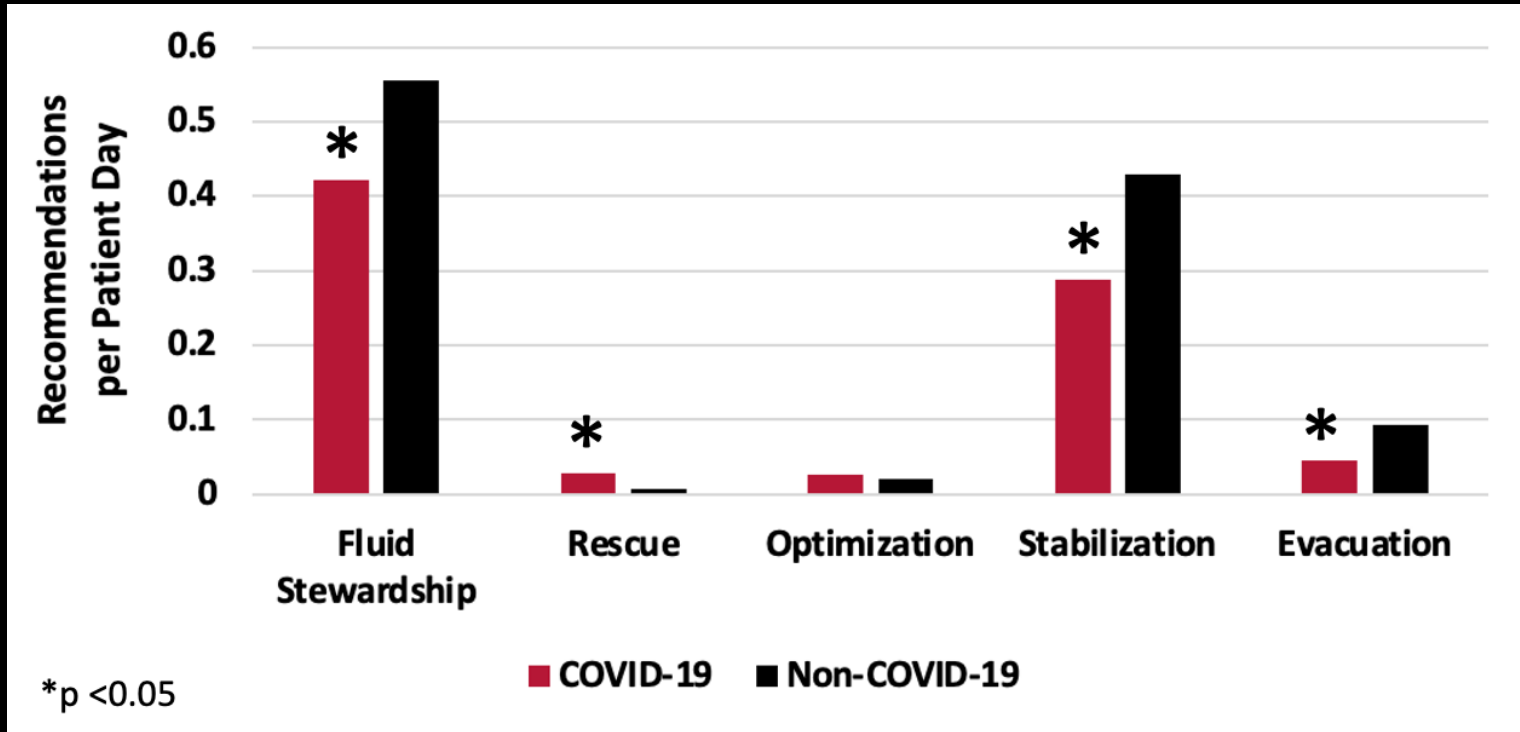
79 COVID-19 patients and 420 patient days
350 non-COVID-19 patients and 895 patient days
3,900 total recommendations

12-bed medical ICU and 25-bed COVID-19 ICU
450-bed community teaching hospital

Results



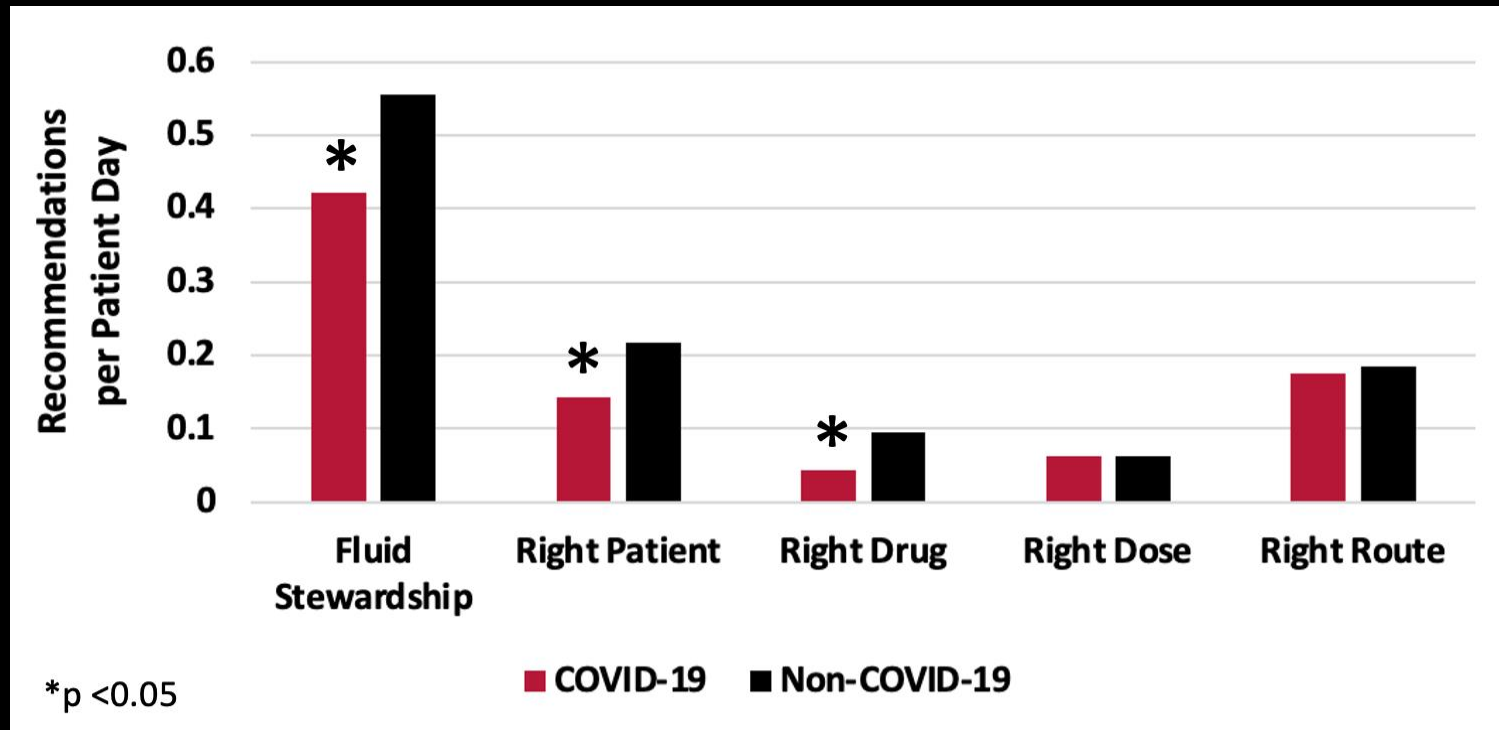
Recommendations Related to the ROSE Model





Results

Recommendations Related to the Four Rights



Conclusion

- Fewer recommendations in COVID-19 group
 - Except Rescue phase
 - Varied for stages of ROSE Model and Four Rights
- Possibly explained by differences between the two ICUs
 - Disease-specific ICU
 - Prolonged ICU length of stay in COVID-19
 - Entry into patient rooms
- Limitations/Future direction:
 - Recommendations vs. interventions
 - Patient outcomes

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