

## **Fluid Stewardship References**

Special Guest: Anthony Hawkins, PharmD, BCCCP

### **General/Background Readings**

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence [NICE]. (2013). *Intravenous Fluid Therapy: Intravenous fluid therapy in adults in hospital* (Clinical Guideline CG174). Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK247761/>

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Hoste EA, et al. Four phases of intravenous fluid therapy: a conceptual model. *Br J Anaesth* 2014; 113(5): 740-747. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25204700>

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Jacobs R et al. Fluid overload FADEs away! Time for fluid stewardship. *J Crit Care* 2018; 48: 458-461. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30172416>

Jean-Louis V. Fluid management in the critically ill. *Kidney International* 2019; 96(1): 52-57. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30926137>

Marik PE. Fluid responsiveness and the six guiding principles of fluid resuscitation. *Crit Care Med* 2016; 44(10): 1920-1922. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26571187>

### **Studies Discussed During the Episode**

Bashir MU, et al. Hidden obligatory fluid intake in critical care patients. *J Intensive Care Med* 2017; 32(3): 223-227. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26768425>

Cordemans C, et al. Fluid management in critically ill patients: the role of extravascular lung water, abdominal hypertension, capillary leak, and fluid balance. *Annals of Intensive Care* 2012; 2(Suppl 1): S1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22873410>

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Benes J, et al. Fluid therapy: Double-edged sword during critical care? *Biomed Res Int* 2015; 2015: 729075. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26798642>

Kelm DJ, et al. Fluid overload in patients with severe sepsis and septic shock treated with early-goal directed therapy is associated with increased acute need for fluid-related medical interventions and hospital death. *Shock* 2015; 43(1): 68-73. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25247784>

Silversides JA, et al. Deresuscitation of patients with iatrogenic fluid overload is associated with reduced mortality in critical illness. *Crit Care Med* 2018; 46(10): 1600-1607. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29985214>

Mitchell KH, et al. Volume overload: prevalence, risk factors, and functional outcome in survivors of septic shock. *Ann Am Thorac Soc* 2015; 12(12): 1837-1844. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26394090>

Leisman DE, et al. Predictors, prevalence, and outcomes of early crystalloid responsiveness among initially hypotensive patients with sepsis and septic shock. *Crit Care Med* 2018; 46(2): 189-198. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29112081>

Magee CA, et al. Insidious harm of medication diluents as a contributor to cumulative volume and hyperchloremia: a prospective, open-label, sequential period pilot study. *Crit Care Med* 2018; 46(8): 1217-1223. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29727367>

Toupin F, et al. Assessment of fluid responsiveness with end-tidal carbon dioxide using a simplified passive leg raising maneuver: a prospective observational study. *Can J Anaesth* 2016; 63(9): 1033-1041. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27307176>

### **Additional/Future Studies**

Crystalloid Liberal or Vasopressors Early Resuscitation in Sepsis (CLOVERS)  
<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03434028>

Role of active deresuscitation after resuscitation-2 (RADAR-2)  
<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03512392>

Furosemide and albumin for diuresis of edema: a pilot randomized controlled trial (FADE)  
<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02055872>



Tonicity of perioperative maintenance solutions (TOPMAST-1)

<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03080831>

Metabolism of isotonic versus hypotonic maintenance solutions in fasting healthy adults (MIHMoSA) <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02822898>

Cori KA, et al. The restrictive IV fluid trial in severe sepsis and septic shock (RIFTS): a randomized pilot study. *Crit Care Med* 2019; 47(7): 951-959.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30985449>