
FIRST VIENNA SHOCK FORUM

Part B: Monitoring and Treatment of Shock

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Editors

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Heinz Redl

Ludwig Boltzmann Institute
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Contents

Contributors	xi
Contents of Part A	xvii
Preface	
Günther Schlag and Heinz Redl	xxi

1. MONITORING OF SHOCK

1.1. Prognostic Indices and Scoring

Scoring Systems and Predictors of ARDS and MOF

R. Jan A. Goris, Hans K.S. Nuytincx, and Heinz Redl	3
---	----------

The Use of Scoring Systems as Prognostic Parameter After Surgery and Trauma

Peter Lehmkuhl, M. Ludwig, and I. Pichlmayr	17
---	-----------

Prediction of Outcome in Sepsis

H.B. Stoner	25
-----------------------	-----------

Prognostic Indices in Septic Shock

Jesús Villar, Miguel A. Blazquez, José A. Bolaños, Juan J. Manzano, and José Quintana	33
---	-----------

1.2. Biochemical Parameters

Quantification of Granulocyte Enzymes/Proteins With Immunoassays

H. Lang, S. Neumann, W. Rautenberg, H. Fritz, Marianne Jochum, and D. Inthorn	41
---	-----------

Studies of Granulocyte Function (Chemiluminescence Response) in Postoperative Infection

Dietrich Inthorn, Thomas Szczeponik, Dieter Mühlbayer, Marianne Jochum, and Heinz Redl	51
--	-----------

Elevated D-erythro-Neopterin Levels in Intensive Care Patients With Septic Complications

Wolfgang Strohmaier, Heinz Redl, Günther Schlag, and Dietrich Inthorn	59
---	-----------

The Influence of Septic Shock on Plasma Proteins, Lymphocytes and Metabolic Parameters

Erich Roth, Rudolf Steininger, Ingrid Schindler, Gerhard Hamilton, Walter Mauritz, Friedrich Zekert, Manfred Mattausch, Eva Schönthal, Paul Sporn, and Josef Funovics	67
---	-----------

Inhibition of Beta-FXIIa in Plasma of Volunteers and Polytraumatized Patients Günther Fuhrer, Michael J. Gallimore, Wolfgang Heller, and Hans-Eberhard Hoffmeister	77
Can the Outcome After Trauma or Sepsis be Predicted From Biochemical or Hormonal Parameters? Thomas Pasch, Jörg Mahlstedt, Josef Pichl, Gernot Buheitel, and Edgar Pscheidl	85
The Proenzyme Functional Inhibition Index as a Predictor in Septicemia Ansgar O. Aasen	97
1.3. Hemodynamic Parameters	
Physiologic Monitoring and Therapy of High Risk Surgical Patients William C. Shoemaker	103
Hämodynamic Pattern in Septic Peritonitis Heinz Köhler, W. Reichow, J. Martell, G. Köveker, and A. Schafmayer	109
Early Metabolic and Vascular Tone Patterns in Lethal Sepsis Ivo Giovannini, Giuseppe Boldrini, Carlo Chiarla, Marco Castagneto, and Giancarlo Castiglioni	115
Judgement of Central Haemodynamics With and Without Swan Ganz Catheter in Septic Shock States Gerhard Redl, Ernst Zadrobilek, Ingrid Schindler, Walter Mauritz, and Paul Sporn	123
Hemodynamic Characterization of Sepsis K. Lenz, A. Laggner, W. Druml, G. Graninger, G. Grimm, and B. Schneeweiß	129
1.4. Extravascular Lung Water	
Intravascular Starling Forces and Extravascular Lung Water in Advanced Septic Shock States Ernst Zadrobilek, Ingrid Schindler, Gerhard Redl, Walter Mauritz, Hermann Gilly, Paul Sporn, and Karl Steinbereithner	139
Dynamics of Extravascular Lung Water in Major Burns Anton N. Laggner, Kurt Lenz, Gernot Sommer, Wilfred Druml, Bruno Schneeweisz, Georg Grimm, and Gunter Kleinberger	145
Extravascular Lung Water and Pulmonary Artery Pressure With Acute Respiratory Failure—Effect of Ketanserin Administration W. Heinrichs, U. Fauth, and M. Halmágyi	153
2. TREATMENT OF SHOCK	
2.1. Basic Supportive Therapy	
Prevention of ARDS and MOF by Prophylactic Mechanical Ventilation and Early Fracture Stabilisation R.J.A. Goris	163

Modern Strategies of Ventilatory Management in Shock	
H. Benzer, M. Baum, J. Koller, W. Koller, G. Kroesen, and N. Mutz	175
Therapeutic Approaches: Haemodynamic and Respiratory Complications in Septic Shock	
P. Lawin, H.J. Lübbesmeyer, M. Möllmann, N. Mertes, and H. Van Aken	185
2.2. Volume Replacement	
Fluid Resuscitation in Canine Traumatic-Hemorrhagic Shock: Long-Term Comparison of Hydroxyethyl Starch vs. Ringer's Lactate	
Uwe B. Brückner, Michael Albrecht, Lorenz Frey, and Lars-G. Hein	197
Treatment of Experimental Mesenteric Shock by Different Fluids	
János Hamar, Joachim Lutz, László Dézsi, and Miklós Juhász	205
Does Isovolemic Hemodilution Predispose to Infection?	
Wolfgang Graninger, Franz X. Lackner, Reswan Khosropour, Christine Hlozaneck, and Robert Kurz	209
2.3. Plasmapheresis and Hemofiltration	
Plasma Exchange in Septic Shock	
Lars J. Bjertnaes	215
Continuous Pump Driven Hemofiltration (CPDHF) in Septic Renal Failure	
Paul Sporn, Walter Mauritz, Gerhard Redl, Ingrid Schindler, Karl Steinbereithner, and Ernst Zadrobilek	225
Continuous Arterio-Venous Hemofiltration for the Treatment of Acute Renal Failure in Septic Shock	
Wolfgang Reichow, Heinz Koehler, Klaus Dietrich, and Anton Schafmayer	235
The Continuous Arterio-Venous Hemofiltration in Shock	
H.C. Rau, K.H. Staubach, C. Hohlbach, and W. Klingler	241
2.4. Corticosteroids	
Corticosteroids in the Treatment of Septic Shock	
William Schumer	249
Effect of Methylprednisolone, Prednisolone and Dexamethasone on Granulocyte Function and Complement Activation	
Heinz Redl, Herbert Lamche, Eva Paul, Anna Schiesser, and Günther Schlag	261
Comparison of Different Corticosteroids in Rat Endotoxemia	
Soheyl Bahrami, Anna Schiesser, Heinz Redl, and Günther Schlag	273
Can Preoperative High Dose Corticosteroids Preserve Normal Pulmonary Permeability and Homeostasis?	
Lennart Sniith, Svenerik Andreasson, Tomi Saideen, and Bo Risberg	287
2.5 Specific Measures	
Influence of Parenteral Nutrition on Lung Surfactant in the Traumatized Rat	
Soheyl Bahrami, Harald Gasser, Wolfgang Strohmaier, Heinz Redl, and Günther Schlag	295

Effects of Surfactant Replacement on Respiratory Failure Induced by Free Oxygen Radicals
B. Lachmann, O.D. Saugstad, and W. Erdmann **305**

Glucose-Insulin-Potassium (GIK) in Hypodynamic Septic Shock
Walter Mauritz, Ingrid Schindler, Ernst Zadrobilek, and Paul Sporn **315**

Non-Adrenergic Inotropic Support in Septic Shock
Marc Domb, Corinne De Boelpaepe, and Jean-Louis Vincent **319**

Effects of Endotoxin and Gadolinium Chloride on Acute Septic Peritonitis and Septic Shock in Rats
George Lázár, Jr., Elizabeth Husztik, and George Lázár **323**

Index **329**

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Contents of Part A: Pathophysiological Role of Mediators and Mediator Inhibitors in Shock

1. THE PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL ROLE OF MEDIATORS AND INHIBITORS THEREOF IN SHOCK

1.1. Complement—Granulocytes

Complement Activity in Shock / Mats Heideman and Anders Bengtson

Inflammatory Mediators in Patients With Ischemic Limbs / Anders Bengtson, Pia Holmberg, and Mats Heideman

Granulocytes as Mediators of Tissue Injury in Shock: Therapeutic Implications / Dale E. Hammerschmidt and Gregory M. Vercellotti

Role of Fibrin-Neutrophil Interactions in Lung Vascular Injury / Asrar B. Malik

Quantitative Estimation of Leukostasis in the Posttraumatic Lung—Canine and Human Autopsy Data / Heinz Redl, Hans P. Dinges, and Günther Schlag

Whole Body Inflammation in Trauma Patients; an Autopsy Study / Hans K.S. Nuytinck, Xavier J.M.W. Offermans, Karel Kubat, and R. Jan A. Goris

White Cells in Shock Ischemia / David H. Lewis, Anders Gidlöf, Kristina E-dr. Behm, Maj-Britt Bengtsson, and Angela Menschik

Neutrophil Protease Enzymes and Oxygen Free Radicals as Mediators of Pulmonary Membrane Damage / Stephen Westaby

1.2. Proteases

Studies on Shock During Extracorporeal Circulation During Aorto-Coronary Bypass Operations / Wolfgang Heller, Günther Fuhrer, Hans-Eberhard Hoffmeister, and Michael J. Gallimore

Biochemical Monitoring of the Lung During and After Extracorporeal Circulation / Geza Horpacsy, Werner Hügel, Hugo Müller, and Alfred Geißler

Effect of Elevated C1-Esterase Inhibitor Levels on Elastase Release In Vitro—A Proposed Model of Shock (ECC) / Wolfgang Heller, Günther Fuhrer, Susanne Hoberg, Hans-Eberhard Hoffmeister, and Anton Philipitsch

Granulocyte Elastase and White Cell Counts in Septic Pigs / M. Siebeck, H. Hoffmann, and R. Geiger

Influence of the Lysosomal Elastase Inhibitor Eglin on the Development of Interstitial Lung Edema in *E. coli* Bacteremia in Pigs / H.F. Welter, M. Siebeck, O. Thetter, and M. Jochum

Evaluation of the Kinin-Induced Pathomechanisms in the Development of ARDS by Kallikrein Inhibition In Vivo / O. Thetter, H. Hoffmann, M. Siebeck, H.F. Welter, and H. Fritz

Local Activation of the Kallikrein-Kinin System in the Lung Following *E. coli* Sepsis in Sheep / Sven Erik Andreasson, Lennart Smith, Ansgar O. Aasen, and Bo Risberg

C1-Esterase Inhibitor in Early Septicemia / M. Siebeck, A. Philipitsch, H. Wiesinger, and H.F. Welter

Anti-Proteases in Endotoxemia / Daniel L. Traber

Effect of Aprotinin and C1-Esterase Inhibitor on Activation of the Plasma Kallikrein-Kinin System In Vivo / H. Hoffmann, M. Siebeck, O. Thetter, E. Fink, and A. Philipitsch

xviii / Contents of Part A

Cellular Effects of Aprotinin / Heinz Redl, Anna Schiesser, Eva Paul, Claudia Wilfing, and Günther Schlag

Feasibility Study of Very High Aprotinin Dosage in Polytrauma Patients / C. Clasen, M. Jochum, and W. Mueller-Esterl

Hemodynamics and Proteolysis in Experimental Trypsin Induced Shock / Froye Naess, Johan Pillgram-Larsen, Tom E. Ruud, Jan O. Stadaas, and Ansgar O. Aasen

Protease Inhibitor Infusion Improves Survival Rate and Hemodynamics in Experimental Pancreatic Shock / Tom E. Ruud, Ansgar O. Aasen, Johan Pillgram-Larsen, and Jan O. Stadaas

Biologic Availability of Injected or Aerosolized Alpha₁Proteinase Inhibitor / R.M. Smith, R.G. Spragg, and K.M. Moser

Multitherapy: A New Treatment Regimen in Endotoxemia / Ansgar O. Aasen, Tom E. Ruud, Johan Pillgram-Larsen, and Jan O. Stadaas

Hemodynamic Consequences of Multitherapy Pretreatment in Experimental Endotoxemia / J. Pillgram-Larsen, T.E. Ruud, J.O. Stadaas, and A.O. Aasen

1.3 Oxygen Radicals—Lipid Peroxidation

Oxygen Radicals and Lipid Peroxidation in Experimental Shock / Gerd O. Till and Peter A. Ward

Cytotoxic Lipid Peroxidation Products / Hermann Esterbauer, Ernst Koller, Peter Heckenast, Robert Moser, and Claude Celotto

Oxidant Injury of Cultured Cells: Biochemical Consequences / R.G. Spragg, I.U. Schraufstatter, P.A. Hyslop, D.B. Hinshaw, and C.G. Cochran

Oxygen Radicals Scavenging in Prophylaxis and Treatment of Experimental Shock / G.P. Novelli, P. Angiolini, G. Martini, and R. Tani

Antioxidant Drugs and Shock Therapy / O. Ortolani, M. Biasiucci, A. Trebbi, M. Cianciulli, and R. Cuocolo

Protection by Ebelen Against Endotoxin Shock in Rats or Mice Sensitized by Galactosamine / K.-H. Konz, G. Tiegs, and A. Wendel

1.4. Prostaglandins, Leukotrienes, and Platelet Activation Factor

Activation of the Pulmonary Arachidonic Acid System and Its Consequences for Hemodynamics and Fluid Balance / Heinz Neuhof, Werner Seeger, and Norbert Suttrop

Leukotrienes as Mediators in Endotoxin Shock and Tissue Trauma / Dietrich Keppler, Wolfgang Hagmann, and Claudio Denzlinger

Generation of Leukotrienes in Polytraumatic Patients With Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) / J. Knöller, W. Schönfeld, T. Joka, J. Sturm, and W. König

On the Pathogenesis of Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome—The Role of Anaphylatoxins, Leukotrienes and Platelet Activating Factor / U. Pison, K.P. Schmit-Neuerburg, and W. König

Increased Hemodynamic and Survival With Endotoxin and Septic Shock With Ibuprofen Treatment / Roger C. Bone, Elizabeth Rogers Jacobs, and Frank J. Wilson, Jr.

Effect of Ibuprofen on Components of an Acute Systemic Inflammatory Response Evoked by Intravenous Endotoxin Administration in the Conscious Sheep / Gary J. Jesmok, Frederick Aono, Janet Simpson, and Julian Borgia

Effect of the Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Agent BW755C in Rat and Sheep Endotoxemia / Soheyl Bahrami, Fred Mihm, Martin Thurnher, Christa Vogl, Anna Schiesser, Heinz Redl, and Günther Schlag

Effectiveness of Prostaglandin E₁ in Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome / William C. Shoemaker

Efficiency of Prostacyclin in Rabbit Endotoxin Shock / Heinrich Ditter, Peter Röttger, Reinhard Voss, and F. Reinhard Matthias

1.5 Endotoxin

Endotoxin: The Causative Factor of Mediator Release During Sepsis / Daniel L. Traber

Endotoxin Shock Model in the Dog: A Reevaluation / Jean-Louis Vincent, Marc Domb, Pascal Luybaert, Corinne De Boelpeaep, Philippe Van der Linden, and Serge Blécic

Perturbation of Transmembrane Signaling Mechanisms in Acute and Chronic Endotoxemia / Judy A. Spitzer, Elena R. Turco, Ion V. Deaciuc, and Bryan L. Roth

Endotoxin-Induced Generation of Oxygen Free Radicals in Freshly Drawn Human Blood / Hubert Reichle, Dagmar Langner, Peter Wendt, and Günther Blümel

Inhibition of Lipopolysaccharide-Mediated Activation of Neutrophils With Monosaccharide Derivatives of Lipid A / Charles Lam, Elizabeth Basalka, Eberhard Schütze, and Hubert Walzl

2. RESULTS OF MEDIATOR RELEASE

Physiologic and Metabolic Correlations in Human Septic Shock / John H. Siegel

Multisystem Organ Failure / Hans-Peter Schuster

Changes in Metabolic Control in Injury and Sepsis / Rod A. Little and Keith N. Frayn

Catecholamines in the Serum of Multiple Trauma Patients—Mediators of ARDS? / P. Sefrin

Increased Systemic Microvascular Permeability in Septic Shock / A.B. Johan Groeneveld and Lambertus G. Thijs

Differences in Regional Oxygen Supply, Oxygen Consumption and Blood Flow During the Onset of E. coli Sepsis / G.I.J.M. Beerthuizen, R.J.A. Goris, H.J.M. Beijer, and G.A. Charbon

Vascular Perfusion of the Ischemic Small Intestine / Miklós Juhász, János Hamar, László Dézsi, Erzsébet Fehér, and Joachim Lutz

Reaction Pattern of Alveolar Cells in the Posttraumatic Lung Failure / Theo Joka, Udo Obertacke, Wolfgang Schönfeld, Susanne Oberste-Beulmann, Ulrich Pison, Ernst Kreuzfelder, Marianne Jochum, and Gerda Zilow

Phospholipid Lung Profile in Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome—Evidence for Surfactant Abnormality / U. Pison, E. Gono, T. Joka, and U. Obertacke

Wound Inflammatory Mediators and Multisystem Organ Failure / Robert H. Demling

Burn Shock and Its Resuscitation / David N. Herndon, James G. Hilton, Daniel L. Traber, and Robert E. Barrow.

3. THE HEART AS A SPECIAL TARGET ORGAN IN SHOCK

Evaluation of Heart Performance With Special Emphasis on Severe Hemodynamic Changes During Hypovolemic-Traumatic Shock / Peter Krösl and Günther Schlag

Myocardial Dysfunction in Sepsis / John J. Spitzer, Lani W. Smith, Edmund C. Burke, and Kathleen H. McDonough

Studies on Low Molecular Weight Inotropic Plasma Substances in Prolonged Hypovolemic Traumatic Shock / Seth Hallström, Christa Vogl, Peter Krösl, Heinz Redl, and Günther Schlag
Cardiodepressant and Cardiotimulant Factors in Shock / Sandor Nagy

Release of Myocardial Depressant Factor (MDF) During Cardiopulmonary Bypass (CPB): Influence of Corticosteroids (Methylprednisolone) and Protease Inhibitor (Aprotinin) / Farag I. Coraim, Günther Laufer, Wilfried Ilias, Gregor Wollenek, and Ernst Wolner

Endogenous Nickel Release in Injured Patients: A Possible Cause of Myocardial Damage / Kornél Szabó, István Balogh, and Anna Gergely

Heart Rate During Hypotensive Central Hypovolemia Before and After Atropine in Man / Kåre Sander-Jensen, Jesper Mehlsen, Carsten Stædeager, Peter Bie, and Jørgen Warberg

Antioxidant Protection Against Free Radicals Mediated Myocardial Injury / Elizabeth Róth, Bela Török, William Bär, and Susan Pollak

STUDIES OF GRANULOCYTE FUNCTION (CHEMILUMINESCENCE RESPONSE) IN POSTOPERATIVE INFECTION

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INTRODUCTION

Due to their ability to phagocytose soluble and solid agents polymorphnuclear granulocytes (PMN) are predominating in the nonspecific defense system. Activation of PMN phagocytosis, intracellular killing of microorganisms and digestion of foreign bodies proceed with increasing hexose monophosphate shunt activity and non-mitochondrial oxygen consumption (Becker et al. 1958, Sbarra and Karnovsky 1959). During this "respiratory burst" highly reactive oxygen derivates (O_2^- , H_2O_2 , $\cdot OH$, 1O_2 , OCl^-) are generated, which are responsible factors for intracellular microbicidal activity (Babior et al. 1973) and which can be assayed in diluted whole blood by luminol amplified chemiluminescence (CL) (Kato et al 1981). We studied the CL-response to in vitro-stimulation in whole blood samples of surgical patients in comparison to the disease state.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Patients: 70 men, mean age 58,5 years, and 43 women, mean age 61.8 years, with manifest infections or at high risk for developing infectious complications were prospectively studied. They were adjoined daily to a severity group I - IV according to the clinically detectable degree of complications: Group I: 60 patients without postoperative complications. Group II: 16 patients with slight or moderate infections (wound infections, regionally limited pe-

ritonitis, basal pneumonia). Group III: 10 patients with severe postoperative infections (locally not limited soft tissue infection, 1 - 2 quadrant peritonitis, extensive broncho-pneumonia). Group IV: 27 patients with sepsis (positive blood culture, ensured infection focus and remote organ failure). Measurement of CL in Diluted Whole Blood: The reaction mixture contained 0.1 ml diluted blood (50 μ l EDTA blood + 700 μ l phosphate buffered saline solution with 0.1 % glucose), 1.6 ml Veronal buffer (pH 7.2, containing Ca^{++} , Mg^{++} + 1 % glucose and human albumin each) and 0.2 ml luminol (7×10^{-4} M in phosphate buffer, pH 7.4). Following 10 min. incubation at 37°C the reaction was started by addition of 0.1 ml opsonized (15 min. at 37°C with pooled normal serum) zymosan solution (20 mg/ml). The CL (counts per min.) was measured at 37°C (Biolumat 9505, Fa. Berthold, Wildbad, FRG, Apple II e computer) and calculated as the CL-integral over 30 min. for the whole sample (= total activity, counts per 30 min.). Specific activity was calculated from total activity as counts per 30 min. and 10^3 PMN. Data are indicated as mean \pm SEM.

RESULTS

The specific CL activity of human granulocytes in response to the in vitro-stimulus zymosan was slightly diminished by the anesthesiologic-operative trauma (279 + 43 counts) followed by an increase up to 844 + 83 counts at the 3. postoperative day and a decrease to preoperative activity within the next 4 days. The primary reduction of specific CL activity however was more than compensated by the postoperative leukocytosis so that total CL activity increased already in the early postoperative phase reaching its maximum at the 1. day (Fig.1).

In patients with microbial-infectious complications the total CL activity increased according to the clinical severity of the inflammation. This was due to an enhanced specific CL response as well as to an increase of WBC. Interestingly, even slight to moderate bacterial infections (group II) induced a mean increase of specific CL comparable to that of severe infection (group III), whereas only during sepsis an additional enhancement of the CL response per granulocyte was found (Table 1). This behaviour is more clearly demonstrable in the follow up of severe infection or sepsis throughout the course of the disease (Fig. 2). Patients dying in the later phase showed a

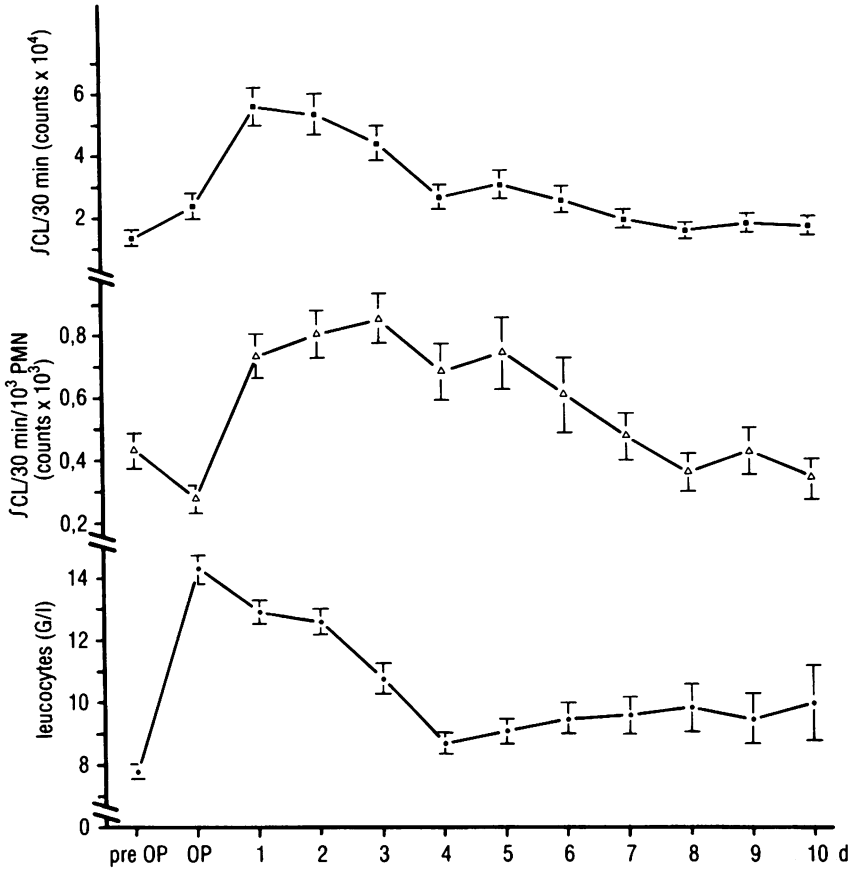


Fig.1: Total CL-activity (•—•), specific CL-activity (Δ — Δ) and number of leucocytes (•—•) in the control group.

distinctly higher total and an intensified specific in vitro-excitability to CL already one day before the clinical manifestation of the fatal complication. In contrast, in surviving patients diagnosis of severe infection coincided with the maximum of the CL response. During the first days of the following inflammatory course the slightly decreasing CL values in both groups did not show any significant difference. In the later phase, however, a clear dis-

Table 1: Total and specific CL-activity in group I - IV patients ($\bar{X} \pm$ SEM)

CL	preop.	I	II	III	IV
Total activity	13575 +1778	34298 +3045	51782 +9162	62633 +13135	118564 +20762
Specific activity	433 +57,3	573 +40,3	1071 +258	1091 +181	1503 +210

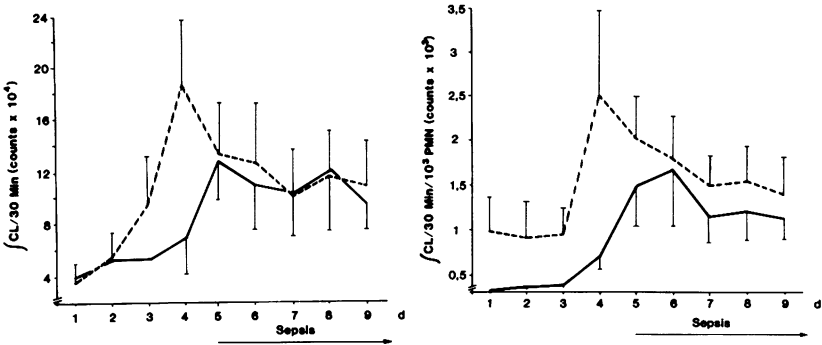


Fig. 2. Total CL-activity (left) and specific CL-activity (right) in patients developing sepsis.----- patients dying in the later course, ——— survivors.

crimination in the CL activity was observed, although both groups showed clinically an equally severe degree of inflammation at this observation period. The specific CL response of PMN of surviving patients stayed in the range of 1100 whilst the excitability of the granulocytes in patients dying later on increased up to two-fold. Depending on the significantly higher decline of circulating leukocytes in the latter patients, the total CL activity in their blood samples was similar to those shown by surviving subjects at the last day of severe infection or sepsis (Fig. 3). During the following recovery period the CL response to zymosan further decreased gradually to normal values due to decline of specific CL activity and leuko-

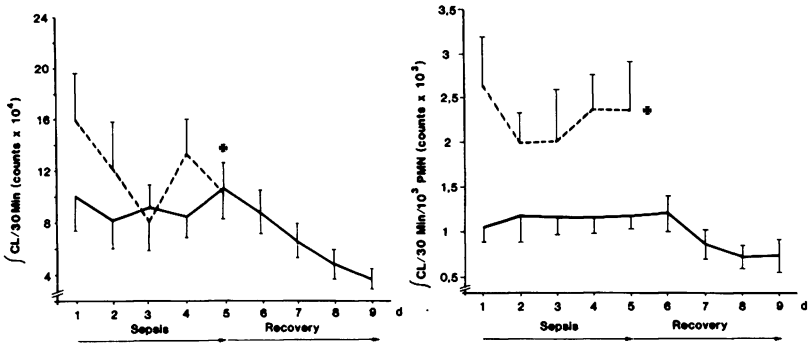


Fig. 3. Total CL-activity (left) and specific CL-activity (right) from dying patients (-----) and survivors in the recovery phase (———).

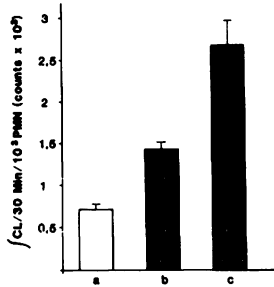


Fig. 4: Specific CL-activity in group IV patients: Survivors (a), patients dying in the later course (b) and those dying within 10 days (c).

cyte numbers as well.

DISCUSSION

Measurement of the CL response of whole blood samples to in vitro-stimulation seems to be a reliable assay for estimation of phagocytotic capacity (Ewetz et al. 1981, Tono-Oka et al. 1983). Use of highly diluted blood and op-

sonized particles provides information exclusively about the phagocytotic capacity of the PMN cells. Facing clinical employment of the assay, time consuming cell separation methods are no longer necessary, which may also impair granulocytic function (Ogle et al. 1985). Moreover, falsification of CL values by high erythrocyte numbers (quench effect) may be limited, if highly diluted blood samples are used (Allen et al. 1982, Redl et al. 1983, Szczepnik 1986).

With the assay procedure applied in this study a depressing influence of anesthesiologic-operative trauma to the excitability of PMN granulocytes could be clearly demonstrated. In this respect, longer operation times inducing also a slower increase of specific CL capacity following the primary decrease (data not shown). Nonbacterial inflammation as part of each wound healing elicited excitability of the PMN cells corresponding to the healing course.

An increased CL response of the granulocytes to microbial inflammation has been described recently (Barbour et al. 1980, Allen et al. 1982, Tono-Oka et al. 1983). Interestingly, in our study blood samples either from moderate or severe inflamed patients showed an equally elevated specific CL response. This is in contrast to results shown by Allen et al. 1982 and Tono-Oka et al. 1983. Latter authors only found an increased total excitability during infection answer. Enhancement of total CL activity elicited by an exogenous stimulus according to the degree of inflammation primarily reflected a rise of granulocyte numbers in peripheral blood and only in fatal sepsis a further increase of specific CL activity. In the later course of clinical similarly severe sepsis granulocytes of non-survivors have been considerably more excitable than those of survivors. Highest CL values were observed in patients, who died very early throughout the septic course (Fig. 4). This observation might suggest an overshooting in defense power in the latter patients. By that means, hyperreactivity of phagocytes to stimuli like microbes, cell debris or other foreign substances in the organism may lead locally to a tremendous release of toxic oxygen species as well as lysosomal enzymes greatly overstressing the regulatory inhibitor potential with fatal consequences (Jochum et al. 1986).

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Index

- Abdominal surgery, proenzyme functional inhibition index, 99–100
- Acute phase reactants, 64, 67
- Adult respiratory distress syndrome. *See* ARDS; Scoring systems/prediction, ARDS and MOF
- Albumin
- loss, fluid resuscitation, hydroxyethyl starch vs. Ringer's lactate, 200–203
 - preoperative isovolemic hemodilution, 210–212
- Amino acids
- clearance rate, plasma, 8, 13
 - septic patients, 67, 70–73
- Amrinone, 320–321
- Anaphylatoxins. *See under* Complement system
- Antibiotics, postoperative septic shock, 188, 189
- Antiplasmin and proenzyme functional inhibition index, 77, 83, 98, 100
- Antithrombin III
- β -factor XIIIa inhibition, polytraumatized patients vs. normals, 77, 78, 82, 83
 - and organ failure scores, septic patients, 70–75
 - plasma exchange, septic shock, 218–219
 - preoperative isovolemic hemodilution, 209–212
 - and proenzyme functional inhibition index, predictor in septicemia, 98, 100, 101
- α_1 -Antitrypsin and organ failure scores, septic patients, 68, 70–74
- APACHE, 17–21, 26–29
- Arachidonic acid cascade
- corticosteroid treatment of septic shock, 252–254
 - scoring systems/prediction, ARDS and MOF, 8–9, 13, 59, 176
 - septic shock, postoperative, symptomatic therapeutic management, 192
- see also* Prostaglandins; Thromboxanes
- ARDS
- fluid resuscitation, hydroxyethyl starch vs. Ringer's lactate, 197, 203
 - methylprednisolone, high-dose preoperative, maintenance of pulmonary permeability, 287–288
 - plasma exchange, septic shock, 217
 - prevention
 - early fracture stabilization (osteosynthesis), 163–167, 169
 - mechanical ventilation, 163, 167–171
 - pros and cons, 167
 - scale, 169–170
 - ventilation, 182
- septic shock, postoperative, symptomatic therapeutic management, 187, 191, 192
- see also* Scoring systems/prediction, ARDS and MOF
- Arterial pressure, mean, septic peritonitis, 110, 111
- Atelectasis, lung surfactant replacement, 310
- Bilirubin, corticosteroids compared, endotoxicemic shock, 277, 278
- Blastogenesis, spontaneous, and organ failure scores, septic patients, 70, 72, 74
- Blood pressure
- fluid resuscitation, hydroxyethyl starch vs. Ringer's lactate, 198, 199
 - pulmonary artery hypertension, 124
- Branch chain decision tree, physiologic monitoring and therapy, high-risk surgical patients, 106
- BUN

- hemofiltration, septic acute renal failure, 226, 227, 236
- prediction of outcome, trauma/sepsis, 87-90, 92
- Burns. *See under* Lung water, extravascular
- Calcium metabolism, abnormal, 319
- Carbohydrates, dietary, lung surfactant and parenteral nutrition, 296, 301-302
- Carbon monoxide, early predictors of sepsis, 118-119
- Cardiac output
 - correlation with functional impairment, 131, 135-136
 - early predictors, sepsis, 117, 118
 - monitoring, septic shock, 123-124, 126-127
 - septic peritonitis, 110, 111, 113
- Cardiovascular system
 - failure correlated with metabolic and lymphocyte parameters, septic patients, 69-73
 - Hannover Intensive Score, 23
 - see also* Heart; Hemodynamics *entries*
- Catecholamine resistance/failure
 - glucose-insulin-potassium (GIK) following, 315, 318
 - inotropic support, non-adrenergic, 319-320
- Catheters, arterial
 - extravascular lung water, major burns with sepsis, 146
 - pulmonary, 123-124
 - radial, correlation with functional impairment, 131
 - see also* Swan-Ganz catheter
- Cecal ligation and perforation model, acute septic peritonitis and shock, 323-324
- Cerebrum, and Hannover Intensive Score, 24
- C₁-esterase inhibitor
 - β -factor XIIa inhibition, polytraumatized patients vs. normals, 77, 78, 81, 83, 84, 101
 - parameters correlated with organ failure scores, septic patients, 70-72
- Chemiluminescence. *See under* Granulocytes
- Chromogenic peptide substrate, proenzyme functional inhibition index, 99
- Clearance rate, plasma amino acids, scoring systems/prediction, ARDS and MOF, 8, 13
- Colloid(s)
 - cf. crystalloid fluid resuscitation, 197
 - plasma osmotic pressure, extravascular lung water, sepsis/septic shock major burns, 147-150 with MOF, 139-143
 - preoperative isovolemic hemodilution, 209, 210, 212, 213
 - septic shock, postoperative, symptomatic therapeutic management, 189, 190
- Coma
 - early fracture stabilization (osteosynthesis), prevention of ARDS and MOF, 166
 - Glasgow Scale, 24, 27, 29
- Complement system
 - activation, prevention, 163, 171
 - anaphylatoxins (C3a and C5a), 9-10, 12, 13
 - corticosteroids in septic shock, 249, 261-262, 269-270
 - and corticosteroids
 - compared, endotoxemic shock, 275, 279, 281, 283
 - septic shock, 251-252, 261-264, 269, 270
 - inactivation, Gram-negative septicemia, 216, 217, 219-221
 - scoring systems/prediction, ARDS and MOF, 9-10, 12, 13
- Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP), 177, 178, 181
- Continuous positive pressure ventilation (CPPV), 177, 178, 181
- Corticosteroids compared, endotoxemic shock, rats, 273-284
 - complement activation, 275, 279, 281, 283
 - dexamethasone, 274-284
 - DIC, 279, 283
 - fatty liver, 281, 284
 - leukocytes, 279-283
 - methylprednisolone, 274-282, 284
 - measurements, 275
 - bilirubin, 275, 277, 278

- fibrinogen, 279, 280, 283
- glucose, 275–277, 283–284
- lactate, 275, 277, 281
- platelets, 279, 283
- transaminases, 275, 277, 278, 281
- and mortality, 282, 283
- prednisolone, 274–282, 284
- see also* Methylprednisolone, high-dose
 - preoperative, maintenance of pulmonary permeability
- Corticosteroids in treatment of septic shock, 249–257
 - arachidonic acid cascade, 252–254
 - complement, 251–252, 261–264, 269–270
 - anaphylatoxins, 249, 261–262, 269–270
 - complications, 255
 - dexamethasone, 252, 255, 262–264, 267, 269
 - endotoxin, 249, 252–255, 263, 264, 270
 - energy pathway, 250, 254–255
 - glucocorticoids, 250–252, 255–256
 - granulocyte function, 261–262, 264–270, 283
 - aggregation, 264–266
 - chemiluminescence, 262, 266–267
 - elastase, 262, 266, 270
 - hemodynamics, 250
 - individualization, 273
 - inflammation, 250–251, 274
 - methylprednisolone sodium succinate, 251, 253–254, 256, 261
 - and microvascular permeability, 254
 - cf.* NSAIs, 253–254, 256
 - prednisolone, 261–267, 269
 - survival, 255–257
- Cortisol, prediction of outcome, trauma/sepsis, 87, 88, 91, 92
- C-peptide, prediction of outcome, trauma/sepsis, 87–90, 91, 92
- C-reactive protein, and organ failure scores, septic patients, 68, 70–74
- Creatinine, hemofiltration, septic acute renal failure, 226–227, 236, 245
- Crystalloid *cf.* colloid fluid resuscitation, 197
- Decision tree, branch chain, physiologic monitoring and therapy, high-risk surgical patients, 106
- Dexamethasone
 - endotoxemic shock, 274–284
 - experimental mesenteric shock, 205
 - septic shock, 252, 255, 261–264, 267, 269
- Dextran, preoperative isovolemic hemodilution, 210–213
 - cf.* hydroxyethyl starch, 210–213
- Digestive tract, selective decontamination, 188
- Dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine (DPPC), 295, 298, 299, 302
- Disseminated intravascular coagulation, corticosteroids compared, endotoxemic shock, 279, 283
- Early fracture stabilization (osteosynthesis), prevention of ARDS and MOF, 163–167, 169
 - pros and cons, listed, 167
- Edema, pulmonary. *See* Pulmonary edema
- Elastase, granulocyte
 - corticosteroid effect, 262, 266, 270
 - immunoassay quantification, 10, 11, 13, 41–43, 45–47
 - and organ failure/ARDS, 10, 11, 13, 70–74
- Electrophoresis, SDS-PAGE, hemofiltration in septic acute renal failure, 242, 247
- Endotoxemic shock, 215–217, 220–221
 - corticosteroid treatment, 249, 252–255, 263, 264, 270
 - fluid treatment of experimental mesenteric shock, 205–207
 - Gram-negative septicemia, 215–217, 220–221
 - see also* Corticosteroids compared, endotoxemic shock, rats
 - Energy pathway, corticosteroid treatment of septic shock, 250, 254–255
 - Escherichia coli*, 205–207
 - Ethical considerations
 - naloxone, septic shock, postoperative symptomatic management, 191–192
 - sepsis, prediction of outcome, 29
- Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, septic shock, postoperative, 192

- Factor XII (Hageman factor), 78, 80, 83
 β -Factor XIIa inhibition, polytraumatized patients vs. normals, plasma, 77-84
 antithrombin III, 77, 78, 82, 83
 C₁-esterase inhibitor, 77, 78, 81, 83, 84, 101
 factor XII (Hageman factor), 78, 80, 83
 kallikrein inhibition, 77, 78, 81-83
 α_2 -macroglobulin, 78, 82, 83
 mortality, 80-84
 prekallikrein, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83
 prothrombin, 77, 83, 98
- Fat
 dietary, and lung surfactant, multiple trauma, 296, 301-302
 embolism, ventilation, prevention of ARDS and MOF, 168
- Fatty acids
 free, prediction of outcome, trauma/sepsis, 87, 88, 90
 lung surfactant and parenteral nutrition, multiple trauma, 300-301
- Fibrinogen, corticosteroids compared, endotoxemic shock, 279, 280, 283
- Fibronectin, 210-213
 and organ failure scores, septic patients, 68, 72, 73
- Flow, physiologic monitoring and therapy, high-risk surgical patients, 104
- Fluid management
 experimental mesenteric shock, 205-207
 and hemodynamics monitoring, septic shock, 124-126
 physiologic monitoring and therapy, high-risk surgical patients, 106-107
 unrecognized hypovolemic shock, 106
 and ventilation, 180
see also Hemodilution, preoperative isovolemic, and subsequent infection
- Fluid replacement with colloid-containing solution, advanced septic shock with MOF, 139-140, 143
 increased permeability and pulmonary edema, 142-143
- Fluid resuscitation, hydroxyethyl starch vs. Ringer's lactate, traumatic-hemorrhagic shock, 197-203
 albumin loss, 200-203
- ARDS, 197, 203
 blood pressure, 198, 199
 colloid cf. crystalloid, 197
 extravascular lung water, 198, 200, 201, 203
 fluid loss into peritoneum, 200-201
 pulmonary edema, 197, 203
 FMLP, 262, 264, 266, 268
- Fractures, prevention of ARDS and MOF
 early stabilization, 163-167, 169
 pros and cons, listed, 167
 and ventilation, 168-169
- Free radicals, oxygen, 103, 216-217, 221, 269, 270, 283; *see also* Lung surfactant replacement and oxygen free radical-induced respiratory failure, guinea pigs
- Gadolinium chloride RES blockade, acute septic peritonitis and shock, rat, 323-328
 cecal ligation and perforation, 323-324
 liver, effects on, 327
 LPS effect, 324-326, 328
 mortality, 324-326
 splenectomy, 325-328
- Gastrointestinal tract and Hannover Intensive Score, 23-24
- Glasgow Coma Scale, 24, 27, 29
 early fracture stabilization, prevention of ARDS and MOF, 166
- Glucocorticoids in septic shock, 193, 250-252, 255-256; *see also* Dexamethasone
- Glucose
 and corticosteroids compared, endotoxemic shock, 275-277, 283-284
 prediction of outcome, trauma/sepsis, 87, 88, 91, 92
- Glucose-insulin-potassium (GIK) in peritonitis with hypodynamic septic shock, 315-318
 complications, 317
 after failure of volume loading and catecholamines, 315, 318
 hemodynamics, 316-318
 inotropic action of insulin, 317-318
 renal failure, acute, 315

- Gram-negative septicemia, pathophysiology, 215–217, 219–221
- Granulocytes, 176, 210
 corticosteroid treatment of septic shock, 261, 262, 264–270, 283
 enzymes/proteins, quantification with immunoassay, 10, 41–47
 assays, 46, 47
 elastase, 10, 11, 13, 41–43, 45–47
 lactoferrin, 42, 43, 46, 47
 myeloperoxidase, 41–43, 46–47
 function, chemiluminescence studies, postoperative infection, 51–56
 dilution, 56
 hyperreactivity, 56
 and leukocyte numbers, 53–55
 measurement, 52
 and mortality, 52–53
 septic patients, 52–54
 survivors, 54, 55
see also Elastase, granulocyte
- GTP metabolism, 59, 63
- Hageman factor (factor XII), 78, 80, 83
- Hannover Intensive Score, 17–21, 23–24
 listed, 23–24
- Heart
 correlation with functional impairment, 129, 132, 135–137
 PCWP, 129, 132, 136
 left ventricular function, 129, 132, 135–137
 septic peritonitis, 110, 111, 113
 septic shock, postoperative, symptomatic therapeutic management, 190–191
 rate, septic peritonitis, 110–111
- Hematocrit
 fluid treatment, experimental mesenteric shock, 205–207
 preoperative isovolemic hemodilution, 209–213
- Hemodilution, preoperative isovolemic, and subsequent infection, 209–213
 albumin, 210–212
 antithrombin III, 209–212
 colloids, 209, 210, 212, 213
 dextran, 210–213
cf. hydroxyethyl starch, 210–213
 hematocrit, 209–213
 monocyte-phagocyte system, 209, 210, 212
- Hemodynamics
 corticosteroid treatment of septic shock, 250
 glucose-insulin-potassium (GIK) in peritonitis with hypodynamic septic shock, 316–318
 hemofiltration, septic acute renal failure, 228, 229, 231–232, 237, 242
 Swan-Ganz monitoring, 228, 231
 inotropic support, non-adrenergic, septic shock, 319–320
 physiologic monitoring and therapy, high-risk surgical patients, 103–106
 flow maldistribution vs. low flow, 104
 septic shock, postoperative, symptomatic therapeutic management, 186–187, 190–191
- Hemodynamics correlated with functional impairment, sepsis, 129–137
 cardiac output, 131, 135–136
 heart, 129, 132, 135–137
 left ventricular function, 129, 132, 135–137
 PCWP, 129, 132, 136
 lactate, 133, 137
 mortality, 129, 130, 133, 134
 organ failure, kidney and lung, 129, 135–136
 oxygen
 DO₂–VO₂ relationship, 129, 132–137
 transport, 136
 patient data, 130
 radial artery catheter, 131
 total peripheral resistance, 130, 133, 135
- Hemodynamics monitoring with and without Swan-Ganz catheter, septic shock, 123–127
 cardiac output, 123, 124, 126, 127
 fluid management, 124–126
 invasive monitoring, risks, 126
 PA hypertension, 124
 pulmonary artery, catheterization, 123–124
 pulmonary capillary wedge pressure, 123, 124, 126, 127

- renal failure, 126
systemic vascular resistance, 123, 124, 126, 127
- Hemofiltration, continuous, septic acute
renal failure, 225–232, 235–238, 240
arteriovenous, 235–238, 240–247
BUN, 226, 227, 236
complications (bleeding), 230, 237
creatinine, 226–227, 236, 245
hemodynamics, 228, 229, 231, 232, 237, 242
Swan-Ganz monitoring, 228, 231
heparin, 226, 227, 236
lung function, 245
extravascular lung water, 227, 228, 232
metabolites liberated from bloodstream, 241–243
HMW proteins, 241, 242, 247
prostaglandins, 242, 246
SDS-PAGE, 242, 247
thromboxane, 242, 246
MOF, 225, 231, 232, 237
mortality, 231, 232, 237
pump driven, 225–232, 236
retrospective study, 241, 242
sodium, potassium and phosphate, 236–237
see also Plasma exchange, septic shock
Heparin and hemofiltration, 226, 227, 236
HGH, prediction of outcome, trauma/sepsis, 87, 88, 91
High molecular weight proteins, hemofiltration, septic acute renal failure, 241, 242, 247
High-risk patients. *See* Monitoring, physiologic, and therapy, high-risk surgical patients
Hydroxyethyl starch
cf. dextran, preoperative isovolemic hemodilution, 210–213
fluid treatment, experimental mesenteric shock, 205–207
see also Fluid resuscitation, hydroxyethyl starch vs. Ringer's lactate, traumatic-hemorrhagic shock
Hyperreactivity of granulocytes, chemiluminescence studies, postoperative infection, 56
Hypodynamic shock. *See* Glucose-insulin-potassium GIK) in peritonitis with hypodynamic septic shock
Hypovolemic shock, unrecognized, physiologic monitoring and therapy, high-risk surgical patients, 106; *see also* Fluid resuscitation, hydroxyethyl starch vs. Ringer's lactate, traumatic-hemorrhagic shock; Scoring systems/prediction, hypovolemic and traumatic shock
Igs, 210–213
Immune system, and Hannover Intensive Score, 24
Immunoassay, granulocyte enzymes/proteins quantification, 10, 41–47
Immunoglobulins, 210–213
Inflammation, corticosteroid treatment of septic shock, 250–251, 274
Inhalation injury, extravascular lung water, major burns with sepsis, 145, 150
Injury Severity Score, prediction of outcome, trauma/sepsis, 86, 90, 93, 165, 169–171
Inotropic action, insulin, 317–318
Inotropic support, non-adrenergic, in septic shock, dog, 319–321
amrinone, 320–321
myocardial depression, 319–320
adrenergic resistance, 319–320
calcium metabolism, abnormal, 319
Insulin. *See* Glucose-insulin-potassium (GIK) in peritonitis with hypodynamic septic shock
Inverse ratio ventilation, 177–179
Isovolemic hemodilution. *See* Hemodilution, preoperative isovolemic, and subsequent infection
Kallikrein inhibition in septicemia, 98, 100
and β -factor XIIa inhibition, polytraumatized patients vs. normals, 77, 78, 81–83
Ketanserin. *See* Respiratory failure, acute, ketanserin administration
Ketone, blood, scoring systems/prediction, ARDS and MOF, 8, 13
Kidneys

- and Hannover Intensive Score, 23
- prediction of outcome, trauma/sepsis, 87-90, 92
- see also* Renal failure
- Lactate**
 - corticosteroids compared, endotoxemic shock, 275, 277, 281
 - hemodynamics correlated with functional impairment, 133, 137
 - prediction of outcome, trauma/sepsis, 87-90
 - Ringer's, fluid treatment, experimental mesenteric shock, 205-207; *see also* Fluid resuscitation, hydroxyethyl starch vs. Ringer's lactate, traumatic-hemorrhagic shock
- Lactoferrin**, granulocyte, immunoassay quantification, 42, 43, 46, 47
- Lavage**, pulmonary, multiple trauma, 296, 299-201
- Lecithin**, lung surfactant and parenteral nutrition, multiple trauma, 299, 300, 302
- Leprosy**, 220
- Leukocytes**
 - corticosteroids compared, endotoxemic shock, 279-283
 - numbers, and granulocyte function, chemiluminescence studies, postoperative infection, 53-55
 - see also* Granulocytes
- Leukotrienes**, corticosteroid treatment of septic shock, 253
- Lipid peroxidation**, lung surfactant replacement and free radical-induced respiratory failure, 312
- Lipopolysaccharide**, gadolinium chloride RES blockade, acute septic peritonitis and shock, 324-326, 328
- Liver**
 - and acute respiratory failure, ketanserin administration, 158
 - bilirubin, 277, 278
 - failure
 - correlated with metabolic and lymphocyte parameters, septic patients, 69, 73, 75
 - hypercatabolic, early predictors, sepsis, 118-119
 - fatty, corticosteroids compared, endotoxemic shock, 281, 284
 - gadolinium chloride RES blockade, acute septic peritonitis and shock, 327
 - transaminases, corticosteroids compared, 275, 277, 278, 281
- Lung**
 - failure, correlation with
 - functional impairment, 129, 135, 136
 - metabolic and lymphocyte parameters, septic patients, 69, 70
 - and Hannover Intensive Score, 23
 - hemofiltration, septic acute renal failure, 245
 - vascular resistance, septic peritonitis, 110, 112
 - see also* Methylprednisolone, high-dose preoperative, maintenance of pulmonary permeability; Pulmonary entries; Respiratory entries; Ventilatory management
 - Lung surfactant and parenteral nutrition**, multiply traumatized rat, 295-302
 - fat emulsion cf. carbohydrate calories, 296, 301-302
 - hypo- cf. normocaloric regimens, 296-302
 - lavage, pulmonary, 296, 299-301
 - nitrogen balance, 296-297
 - phospholipid composition, 295, 298-302
 - DPPC, 295, 298, 299, 302
 - fatty acid pattern, 300-301
 - lecithin species, 299, 300, 302
 - ventilation, 295
 - Lung surfactant replacement and oxygen free radical-induced respiratory failure**, guinea pigs, 305-312
 - atelectasis, 310
 - compliance, 306, 308, 309, 311
 - lipid peroxidation, 312
 - replacement surfactant, rabbit, 306
 - vs. saline, 306, 308
 - SOD, 305, 309
 - superoxide radicals, 305
 - and/or ventilation, 306, 308, 312
 - xanthine oxidase, 305, 309-312
 - Lung water**, extravascular
 - and acute respiratory failure, ketanserin administration, 153-156

- advanced septic shock with MOF, 139–144
 - fluid replacement with colloid-containing solutions, 139–140, 143
 - increased permeability, 142–143
 - intravascular starling forces, 139, 142
 - microvascular hydrostatic pressure, 139–144
 - PCWP, 139–143
 - plasma colloid osmotic pressure, 139–143
 - pulmonary edema, 142–143
- fluid resuscitation, hydroxyethyl starch vs. Ringer's lactate, 198, 200–201, 203
- hemofiltration, septic acute renal failure, 227, 228, 232
- major burns with sepsis, 145–151
 - arterial catheter, 146
 - associated microorganisms, 148, 149
 - increased microvascular permeability, 145, 150, 151
 - inhalation injury, 145, 150
 - microvascular hydrostatic pressure (Pmv), 145
 - mortality, 148, 150
 - PCWP, 146–151
 - plasma colloid osmotic pressure (COP), 147–150
 - and pulmonary edema, 145, 150
- Lymph, high-dose preoperative methylprednisolone, maintenance of pulmonary permeability, sheep, 288–292
- Lysosomal enzymes, high-dose preoperative methylprednisolone, maintenance of pulmonary permeability, 287–288; *see also* C1-esterase inhibitor; Elastase, granulocyte
- α_2 -Macroglobulin, 210–212
 - and β -factor XIIIa inhibition, polytraumatized patients vs. normals, 78, 82, 83
 - and organ failure scores, septic patients, 68, 70–74
- Macrophages, D-erythro-neopterin levels, ICU patients with severe complications, 59, 64
- Meningococcal infection, plasma exchange, septic shock, 218–221
- Mesenteric shock, experimental, fluid treatment, 205–207
- Methylprednisolone *cf.* other corticosteroids, septic/endotoxemic shock, 251, 253–254, 256, 261, 274–282, 284
- Methylprednisolone, high-dose preoperative, maintenance of pulmonary permeability, 254, 287–292
 - ARDS, 287–288
 - lymph flow, 288–291
 - lysosomal enzymes, 287, 288
 - platelets, 287–289, 292
 - prostaglandins, 287–288, 291–292
 - and pulmonary circulation, 288
 - sheep, chronic lung lymph fistula, 289–292
 - Starling equation, 288–289
 - thromboxanes, 291–292
- Microvascular hydrostatic pressure (Pmv), extravascular lung water
 - advanced septic shock with MOF, 139–144
 - major burns with sepsis, 145
- Monitoring, physiologic, and therapy, high-risk surgical patients, 103–107
 - branch chain decision tree, 106
 - fluid management, aggressive, 106–107
 - unrecognized hypovolemic shock, 106
- hemodynamics, 103–106
- maldistribution of flow vs. low flow, 104
- oxygen transport, 103–106
- survivors *cf.* nonsurvivors, 103–105
- see also* Hemodynamics, monitoring with and without Swan-Ganz catheter, septic shock
- Monocytes
 - activated, Gram-negative septicemia, 217, 219, 220
 - phagocyte system, preoperative isovolemic hemodilution, 209, 210, 212
- Mortality
 - corticosteroids compared, endotoxemic shock, 282–283
 - extravascular lung water, major burns with sepsis, 148, 150
 - β -factor XIIIa inhibition, polytraumatized patients vs. normals, 80–84

- gadolinium chloride RES blockade, acute septic peritonitis and shock, 324–326
- granulocyte function, chemiluminescence studies, postoperative infection, 52–53
- hemodynamics correlated with functional-impairment, 129, 130, 133–134
- hemofiltration, septic acute renal failure, 231, 232, 237
- D-erythro-neopterin levels, ICU patients with severe complications, 60 and proenzyme functional inhibition index, predictor in septicemia, 99
- Multiple organ failure (MOF)
- hemofiltration, septic acute renal failure, 225, 231, 232, 237
 - prevention, early fracture stabilization (osteosynthesis), 163–167, 169
 - pros and cons, listed, 167
 - prevention, mechanical ventilation, 163, 167–171
 - pros and cons, 167
- see also* Early fracture stabilization (osteosynthesis), prevention of ARDS and MOF; Scoring systems/prediction, ARDS and MOF; *under* Lung water, extravascular
- Multiple trauma. *See* Trauma
- Myeloperoxidase, granulocyte, immunoassay quantification, 41–43, 46–47
- Myocardial depression. *See* Cardiac output; Heart; Hemodynamics *entries*
- Naloxone, septic shock, postoperative symptomatic therapeutic management, 191 ethical considerations, 191–192
- D-erythro-Neopterin levels, ICU patients with severe complications, 59–64
- case records, 62
 - GTP metabolism, 59, 63
 - macrophage, 59, 64
 - mortality, 60
 - sepsis, 60, 62
 - statistical evaluation, 60
 - survivors, 60–61
- Nitrogen
- balance, lung surfactant and parenteral nutrition, multiple trauma, 296–297
 - BUN, 87–90, 92, 226, 227, 236
 - excretion, early predictors, sepsis, 116, 119
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents, corticosteroid treatment *cf.* septic shock, 253–254, 256
- Nonthyroidal illness (NTI), 92–93
- Osmolality, prediction of outcome, trauma/sepsis, 87–90, 92
- Osteitis, early fracture stabilization (osteosynthesis), prevention of ARDS and MOF, 166
- Osteosynthesis, early, prevention of ARDS and MOF, 163–167, 169
- pros and cons, listed, 167
- Oxygen
- administration, 177–178
 - consumption, early predictors, sepsis, 116–119
 - hemodynamics correlated with functional impairment
 - DO₂–VO₂ relationship, 129, 132–137
 - transport, 136
 - radicals, 163, 216–217, 221, 269, 270, 283; *see also* Lung surfactant replacement and oxygen free radical-induced respiratory failure, guinea pigs
- transport
- physiologic monitoring and therapy, high-risk surgical patients, 103–106
 - septic shock, postoperative, symptomatic therapeutic management, 189, 190
- Oxygenation, extracorporeal membrane, postoperative septic shock, 192
- Parenteral nutrition, postoperative septic shock, 189, 191; *see also* Lung surfactant and parenteral nutrition, multiply traumatized rat
- PCWP. *See* Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure (PCWP)
- PEEP
- plasma exchange, septic shock, 218
 - septic shock, postoperative, symptomatic therapeutic management, 190–192

- Perfluorochemicals, fluid treatment, experimental mesenteric shock, 205–207
- Peritoneum, fluid loss into, fluid resuscitation, hydroxyethyl starch vs. Ringer's lactate, 200–201
- Peritonitis, postoperative, symptomatic therapeutic management, 187, 188; *see also* Gadolinium chloride RES blockade, acute septic peritonitis and shock, rat; Glucose-insulin-potassium (GIK) in peritonitis with hypodynamic septic shock
- Peritonitis, septic, hemodynamic patterns, 109–114
 - heart rate, 110–111
 - physiologic measurements, 110–111
 - cardiac output, 110, 111, 113
 - left ventricular stroke work, 110, 111, 113
 - mean arterial pressure, 110, 111
 - pulmonary vascular resistance, 110, 112
 - total peripheral resistance, 110–112
 - Swan-Ganz catheter, 109–110
- Permeability, microvascular
 - and acute respiratory failure, ketanserin administration, 157, 158
 - corticosteroid treatment of septic shock, 254
 - and extravascular lung water
 - advanced septic shock, 142–143
 - major burns with sepsis, 145, 150, 151
 - see also* Methylprednisolone, high-dose preoperative, maintenance of pulmonary permeability
- Phagocytes, preoperative isovolemic hemodilution, 209, 210, 212
- Phosphate, hemofiltration, septic acute renal failure, 236–237
- Phospholipids, lung surfactant and parenteral nutrition, multiple trauma, 295, 298–302
- Physiologic monitoring. *See* Monitoring, physiologic, and therapy, high-risk surgical patients
- Plasma colloid osmotic pressure and extravascular lung water
 - advanced septic shock with MOF, 139–143
 - major burns with sepsis, 147–150
- Plasma exchange, septic shock, 215–221
 - antithrombin III, 218, 219
 - ARDS, 217
 - meningococcal infection, 218–221
 - pathophysiology, Gram-negative septicemia, 215–217
 - activated monocytes, 217, 219, 220
 - complement activation, 216, 217, 219–221
 - endotoxin, 215–217, 220, 221
 - PEEP, 218
 - see also* Hemofiltration, continuous, septic acute renal failure
- Plasminogen, proenzyme functional inhibition index, predictor in septicemia, 77, 83, 98, 100
- Platelets
 - corticosteroids compared, endotoxemic shock, 279, 283
 - methylprednisolone, high-dose preoperative, maintenance of pulmonary permeability, 287–289, 292
- PMNs. *See* Granulocytes
- Polytrauma. *See* Trauma
- Positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP), 178, 179, 190–192
- Postoperative metabolic and lymphocyte parameters, scoring systems/prediction, 72, 74; *see also* Septic shock, postoperative, symptomatic therapeutic management; *under* Granulocytes
- Potassium, hemofiltration, septic acute renal failure, 236–237; *see also* Glucose-insulin-potassium (GIK) in peritonitis with hypodynamic septic shock
- Prealbumin and organ failure scores, septic patients, 68, 70–74
- Prediction. *See* Scoring systems/prediction entries
- Prednisolone
 - corticosteroids compared, endotoxemic shock, 274–282, 284
 - treatment of septic shock, 261–267, 269
- Prekallikrein

- and β -factor XIIa inhibition, polytraumatized patients vs. normals, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83
- and organ failure scores, septic patients, 70-75
- and proenzyme functional inhibition index, predictor in septicemia, 98, 100
- Preoperative treatments. *See* Hemodilution, preoperative isovolemic, and subsequent infection; Methylprednisolone, high-dose preoperative, maintenance of pulmonary permeability
- Proenzyme functional inhibition index, predictor in septicemia, 77, 97-101
 - abdominal surgery, 99-100
 - antiplasmin, 77, 83, 98, 100
 - antithrombin III, 98, 100, 101
 - chromogenic peptide substrate, 99
 - functional protease inhibitor deficiencies, 100, 101
 - kallikrein inhibition, 98, 100
 - and mortality, 99
 - multiple trauma, 99
 - plasminogen, 77, 83, 98, 100
 - prekallikrein, 98, 100
 - prothrombin, 77, 83, 98, 100
- Prognostic indices. *See* Scoring systems/prediction *entries*
- Prostaglandins, 217
 - corticosteroid treatment of septic shock, 253
 - hemofiltration, septic acute renal failure, 242, 246
 - methylprednisolone, high-dose preoperative, 287-288, 291-292
 - scoring systems/prediction, ARDS and MOF, 9
 - see also* Arachidonic acid cascade
- Protease inhibitor deficiencies, functional, predictor in septicemia, 100, 101
- α_1 -Proteinase inhibitor, 210-212
- Prothrombin, 77, 83, 98, 100
- Pseudomonas*, 253
 - aeruginosa*, 216
- Pulmonary artery
 - catheterization, and hemodynamics monitoring, septic shock, 123-124; *see also* Catheters, arterial
 - hypertension, and hemodynamics monitoring, septic shock, 124
 - pressure, mean, and acute respiratory failure, ketanserin administration, 153-158
- Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure (PCWP)
 - correlation with functional impairment, 129, 132, 136
 - extravascular lung water
 - advanced septic shock with MOF, 139-143
 - major burns with sepsis, 146-151
 - and hemodynamics monitoring, septic shock, 123-124, 126-127
 - septic shock, postoperative, symptomatic therapeutic management, 190
- Pulmonary edema
 - cf.* ARDS, scoring, 3-4
 - extravascular lung water
 - advanced septic shock with MOF, 142-143
 - major burns with sepsis, 145, 150
 - fluid resuscitation, hydroxyethyl starch vs. Ringer's lactate, 197, 203
 - septic shock, postoperative, symptomatic therapeutic management, 190
 - and ventilation, 175-176
 - functional residual capacity, 176, 178, 181
- Radial artery catheter, correlation with functional impairment, 131
- Renal failure
 - correlation with
 - functional impairment, 129, 135, 136
 - metabolic and lymphocyte parameters, septic patients, 69-74
 - glucose-insulin-potassium (GIK) in peritonitis with hypodynamic septic shock, 315
 - and hemodynamics monitoring, septic shock, 126
 - and ventilation, 180
 - see also* Hemofiltration, continuous, septic acute renal failure
- Resistance. *See* Vascular resistance
- Respiratory failure, acute, ketanserin administration, 153-158

- extravascular lung water, 153–156
- liver function, 158
- mean pulmonary artery pressure, 153–158
- permeability, microvascular, 157, 158
- serotonin, 153, 157–158
- Swan-Ganz catheter, 154
- see also* Lung surfactant replacement and oxygen free radical-induced respiratory failure, guinea pigs
- Respiratory system, and Hannover Intensive Score, 23
- Reticuloendothelial system, 207, 210, 212–213, 249, 283; *see also* Gadolinium chloride RES blockade, acute septic peritonitis and shock, rat
- Retinol-binding protein and organ failure scores, septic patients, 68, 72
- Ringer's lactate, fluid treatment, experimental mesenteric shock, 205–207; *see also* Fluid resuscitation, hydroxyethyl starch vs. Ringer's lactate, traumatic-hemorrhagic shock
- Saline *cf.* lung surfactant replacement, free radical-induced respiratory failure, 306, 308
- Schwartzman reaction, 215
- Scoring systems/prediction. *See also* D-erythro-Neopterin levels, ICU patients with severe complications; Proenzyme functional inhibition index, predictor in septicemia
- Scoring systems/prediction, ARDS and MOF, 3–13
 - clinical parameters, 7–8
 - granulocyte enzymes and proteins, immunoassay quantification, 10, 41–47
 - elastase, 10, 11, 13, 41–43, 45–47
 - laboratory parameters, 8–12
 - arachidonic acid cascade, 9, 13, 59, 176
 - blood ketone ratio, 8, 13
 - central plasma clearance rate of amino acids, 8, 13
 - complement, 9–10, 12, 13, 59
 - MOF, in sepsis, 4–6
 - listed, 5
 - predisposing conditions, at-risk patients, 6–7
 - true ARDS *cf.* other pulmonary edema, 3–4
- Scoring systems/prediction, hypovolemic and traumatic shock, 17–21, 23–24
- APACHE, 17–21, 26–29
- Glasgow Coma Scale, 24, 27, 29, 166
- Hannover Intensive Score (HIS), multiple organ systems, 17–21, 23–24
- listed, 23–24
- Injury Severity Score (ISS), 86, 90, 93, 165, 169–171
- TISS, 17–21
- trauma score, 17
- Scoring systems/prediction, sepsis and trauma, 25–29, 67–75, 85–93
- amino acids, 67, 70–73
- antithrombin III, 70–75
- α_1 -antitrypsin, 68, 70–74
- BUN, 87–90, 92
- case records, 68
- C1-esterase inhibitor, 70–72
- circulatory, 69–71, 73
- cortisol, 87, 88, 91, 92
- C-peptide, 87–89, 91, 92
- C-reactive protein, 68, 70–74
- early, 155–119
 - cardiac output, 117, 118
 - CO₂, 118, 119
 - liver failure, hypercatabolic, 118–119
 - nitrogen excretion, 116, 119
 - oxygen consumption, 116–119
 - statistics, 116
 - total peripheral resistance, 116–119
- elastase, 70–74
- ethical considerations, 29
- fibronectin, 68, 72, 73
- free fatty acids, 87–88, 90
- glucose, 87–88, 91, 92
- HGH, 87, 88, 91
- kidney, 69–71, 73, 74, 87, 90, 92
- lactate, 87–90
- liver, 69, 73, 75
- lung, 69, 70
- α_2 -macroglobulin, 68, 70, 71–74
- cf.* normals and postoperative nonseptic, 72, 74

- osmolality, 87, 88, 90, 92
- prealbumin, 68, 70–74
- prekallikrein, 70–75
- prognostic indices, 33–39
 - graphs of scores, 35
 - listed, 35
 - statistically significant problems, 34–36, 39
- reference frame, 28–29
- retinol-binding protein, 68, 72
- spontaneous blastogenesis, 70, 72, 74
- statistics, 70
- T cells
 - helper and suppressor, 70–72
 - subset ratio, 70–74
- thyroid hormones in nonthyroidal illness, 87, 89–93
- transferrin, 68, 70–75
- transition scales, 25–26
- Sepsis
 - granulocyte function, chemiluminescence studies, postoperative infection, 52–54
 - major burns with, extravascular lung water, 145–151
 - MOF in, 4–6
 - D-erythro-neopterin levels, ICU patients with severe complications, 60, 62
 - see also* Hemodynamics correlated with functional impairment, sepsis; Hemofiltration, continuous, septic acute renal failure; Scoring systems/prediction, sepsis and trauma
- Septicemia. *See* Proenzyme functional inhibition index, predictor in septicemia
- Septic shock, postoperative, symptomatic therapeutic management, 185–193
 - antibiotics, 188, 189
 - arachidonic acid cascade, blocking, 192
 - catecholamines, exogenous, 189, 191
 - glucocorticoids, 193
 - hemodynamics, 186–187
 - left ventricular function, 190–191
 - Swan-Ganz catheter, PCWP, 190
 - naloxone, 191
 - ethical considerations, 191–192
 - parenteral nutrition, 189, 191
 - peritonitis, 187, 188
 - selective decontamination of digestive tract, 188
- respiratory, 187, 191
 - ARDS, 187, 191–192
 - edema, 190
 - extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, 192
 - oxygen transport, 189, 190
 - volume therapy (colloid), 189, 190
 - see also* Corticosteroids in treatment of septic shock; Gadolinium chloride RES blockade, acute septic peritonitis and shock; Glucose-insulin-potassium (GIK) in peritonitis with hypodynamic septic shock; Hemodynamics, monitoring with and without Swan-Ganz catheter, septic shock; Inotropic support, nonadrenergic, in septic shock, dog; Plasma exchange, septic shock; *under* Lung water, extravascular
- Serotonin, 217
 - and acute respiratory failure, ketanserin administration, 153, 157, 158
- Sodium, hemofiltration, septic acute renal failure, 236–237
- Splenectomy, gadolinium chloride RES blockade, acute septic peritonitis and shock, rat, 325–328
- Starling equation/forces, 139, 142, 288–289
- Superoxide dismutase, lung surfactant replacement and free radical-induced respiratory failure, 305, 309
- Superoxide radicals, lung surfactant replacement and free radical-induced respiratory failure, 305
- Surfactant. *See* Lung surfactant *entries*
- Survival
 - corticosteroid treatment of septic shock, 255–257
 - granulocyte function, chemiluminescence studies, postoperative infection, 54–55
 - D-erythro-neopterin levels, ICU patients with severe complications, 60, 61
 - physiologic monitoring and therapy, high-risk surgical patients, 103–105
- Swan-Ganz catheter

- and acute respiratory failure, ketanserin administration, 154
 - hemofiltration, septic acute renal failure, 228, 231
 - septic peritonitis, 109–110
 - septic shock, postoperative, symptomatic therapeutic management, 190
 - see also* Catheters, arterial; Hemodynamics, monitoring with and without Swan-Ganz catheter, septic shock
- TBG, 87, 89, 90, 93
- T cells, 59, 63
- parameters correlated with organ failure scores, septic patients
 - helper and suppressor, 70–72
 - subset ratio, 70–74
- Thromboplastin, 217, 219, 220
- Thromboxanes
- corticosteroid treatment of septic shock, 253
 - hemofiltration, septic acute renal failure, 242, 246
 - methylprednisolone, high-dose preoperative, maintenance of pulmonary permeability, 291–292
 - scoring systems/prediction, ARDS and MOF, 9
 - see also* Arachidonic acid cascade
- Thyroid hormones
- in nonthyroidal illness (NTI), 87, 89, 90–93
 - prediction of outcome, trauma/sepsis, 87, 89–93
- Thyroxine (T₄), 87, 89–91, 93
- TISS, 17–21
- Transaminases, liver, corticosteroids compared, endotoxemic shock, 275, 277, 278, 281
- Transferrin and organ failure scores, septic patients, 68, 70–75
- Transition scales, 25–26
- Trauma
- multiple, proenzyme functional inhibition index, predictor in septicemia, 99
 - score, 17
 - see also* β -Factor XIIa inhibition, polytraumatized patients vs. normals, plasma; Fluid resuscitation, hydroxyethyl starch vs. Ringer's lactate, traumatic-hemorrhagic shock; Lung surfactant and parenteral nutrition, multiply traumatized rat; Scoring systems/prediction, hypovolemic and traumatic shock; Scoring systems/prediction, sepsis and trauma
- Triiodothyronine (T₃), 87–91, 93
- TSH, 87, 89, 91–93
- Vascular resistance
- peripheral, 130, 133, 135
 - early predictors, sepsis, 116–119
 - septic peritonitis, 110–112
 - pulmonary, septic peritonitis, 110, 112
 - systemic, and hemodynamics monitoring, septic shock, 123–124, 126–127
- Ventilatory management, 175–182
- CPAP, 177, 178, 181
 - CPPV, 177, 178, 181
 - fluid management, 180
 - IRV, 177–179
 - lung surfactant
 - and parenteral nutrition, multiple trauma, 295
 - replacement and free radical-induced respiratory failure, 306, 308, 312
 - oxygen administration, 177–178
 - PEEP, 178, 179
 - prevention of ARDS and MOF, 163, 167–171, 182
 - pros and cons, 167
 - prophylaxis *cf.* early therapy, 175
 - pulmonary edema, 175–176
 - functional residual capacity, 176, 178, 181
 - renal failure, 180
 - schedule, 180–181
- Volume loading, failure, glucose-insulin-potassium (GIK) following, 315, 318
- Water, extravascular lung. *See* Lung water, extravascular
- Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome, 216
- Xanthine oxidase, lung surfactant replacement and free radical-induced respiratory failure, 305, 308–312
- ZAP, 264, 265