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REVIEW

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Early goal-directed therapy in severe sepsis and septic shock: insights and comparisons to ProCESS, ProMISe, and ARISE

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Abstract

Prior to 2001 there was no standard for early management of severe sepsis and septic shock in the emergency department. In the presence of standard or usual care, the prevailing mortality was over 40-50 %. In response, a systems-based approach, similar to that in acute myocardial infarction, stroke and trauma, called early goal-directed therapy was compared to standard care and this clinical trial resulted in a significant mortality reduction. Since the publication of that trial, similar outcome benefits have been reported in over 70 observational and randomized controlled studies comprising over 70,000 patients. As a result, early goal-directed therapy was largely incorporated into the first 6 hours of sepsis management (resuscitation bundle) adopted by the Surviving Sepsis Campaign and disseminated internationally as the standard of care for early sepsis management. Recently a trio of trials (ProCESS, ARISE, and ProMISe), while reporting an all-time low sepsis mortality, question the continued need for all of the elements of early goal-directed therapy or the need for protocolized care for patients with severe and septic shock. A review of the early hemodynamic pathogenesis, historical development, and definition of early goal-directed therapy, comparing trial conduction methodology and the changing landscape of sepsis mortality, are essential for an appropriate interpretation of these trials and their conclusions.

Background

The early physiologic-hemodynamic response to severe sepsis and septic shock

In animal and human models of early sepsis, global tissue hypoxia results from hemodynamic perturbations that create an imbalance between systemic oxygen delivery and demands. These perturbations can include hypovolemia, decreased vasomotor tone, decreased arterial oxygen content, myocardial depression, increased metabolic demands, and impairment of systemic oxygen utilization via microcirculatory or mitochondrial

derangements (cytopathic tissue hypoxia) [1]. A critical decrease in systemic oxygen delivery is followed by an increase in the systemic oxygen extraction ratio and a decrease in mixed or central venous (SvO₂ or ScvO₂) oxygen saturation. Anaerobic metabolism ensues when the limits of this compensatory mechanism cannot maintain systemic oxygen consumption leading to lactate production [2]. The final, and often terminal, stage is an impairment of systemic oxygen utilization. Patients in this stage have elevated ScvO₂, increased lactate, and decreased systemic oxygen consumption (Additional file 1: Figure S1).

As a result of this early response, distinct hemodynamic phenotypes emerge. Characterizing patients by distinct hemodynamic phenotypes using ScvO₂, lactate, and blood pressure provides diagnostic, therapeutic, and prognostic staging of sepsis for study

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comparisons. These hemodynamic phenotypes reflect distinct stages along a continuum of disease whether pre-hospital, in the emergency department (ED), on general practice floors or in the intensive care unit (ICU) setting.

The history and development of early goal-directed therapy (EGDT)

Beginning in the early 1990s, the EGDT Collaborative Group challenged the paradigm of sepsis care as an "ICU disease" by applying similar urgent diagnostic and therapeutic principles as used for acute myocardial infarction, stroke, and trauma at the point of presentation in the ED. At that time, no structured formal worldwide accepted protocols for early identification and treatment of patients with sepsis existed. The observations of high mortality, fractured, and unstructured care triggered a series of investigations using a system-based approach to identify delays in patient diagnosis and care before hospital admission. Combining system issues with the early pathogenesis and natural progression of sepsis required the development of unique diagnostic and risk stratification criteria to detect patients at risk and most likely to benefit (Fig. 1) [3].

From EGDT to ProCESS, ARISE and ProMISe

EGDT is comprised of early identification of high-risk patients, appropriate cultures, source control, and administration of appropriate antibiotics. This is followed by early hemodynamic optimization of oxygen delivery, guided by preload (central venous pressure (CVP) or surrogate targeting with fluids), afterload (mean arterial pressure (MAP) targeted with vasopressors), arterial oxygen content (packed red blood cells and/or oxygen supplementation), contractility (inotropic agents), and decreasing oxygen consumption (mechanical ventilation and sedation), and guided by ScvO₂. These principles were essentially best practice recommendations for sepsis management in the ICU setting (Fig. 1) [4].

After observing a local hospital mortality of over 50 % for severe sepsis and septic shock, an institutional quality improvement initiative led to the randomized controlled trial of EGDT between 1997 and 2000 [3]. After validity, reliability, and feasibility testing across multiple healthcare settings both nationally and internationally for over a decade, EGDT became part of the fundamental components of the sepsis resuscitation bundle for the Surviving Sepsis Campaign (SSC), the National Quality Forum and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services [5].

Since the EGDT publication, significant scientific interest was generated to "disassemble or unbundle" early sepsis resuscitation and question the value of its individual components [6, 7]. Even though EGDT was based on a

series of investigations to systematically improve sepsis outcomes, it has been inappropriately characterized as a hemodynamic optimization study driven by CVP and ScvO₂ as targets for early shock resolution [8–11]. There was also the additional question of its external validity because it was a single center study with an "unusually high" control group mortality of 46.5 %. Recently, a "trio of trials" which examined versions of EGDT called ProCESS (Protocol-Based Care for Early Septic Shock), ARISE (Australasian Resuscitation in Sepsis Evaluation) and ProMISe (Protocolized Management in Sepsis) were published from a related consortium of investigators [12–14].

The trio of trials of EGDT reported an unprecedented all-time low in sepsis mortality for all treatment groups compared to historical controls (Table 1). However, they concluded: "EGDT does not show improved survival for patients randomized to receive EGDT compared to usual care or to less invasive alternative hemodynamic resuscitation protocols. EGDT is, however, associated with increased admission to ICU. Our findings do not support the systematic use of EGDT in the management of all patients with septic shock or its inclusion in the Surviving Sepsis Campaign guidelines" [15]. The purpose of this review is to provide the reader with the critical information needed to objectively interpret the purpose, methodology, results, and conclusion of the trio of EGDT trials [16–19].

Review

Enrollment procedures and logistics

The location, number of centers, hospital setting and size, and number of ED visits for the EGDT and trio of EGDT trials are noted in Table 2 and Additional file 1, Table S1. Trials were primarily conducted in academic/tertiary care centers, where higher patient volumes are associated with better outcomes [20]. The trio of EGDT trials began 8 years after completion of the EGDT trial, were conducted over a 5-year period, and published more than 14 years after the EGDT trial. This time period also paralleled the introduction (2004) and two revisions of the SSC guidelines in 2008 and 2013 [5].

Eligible patients were excluded in 10.4 %, 65 %, 42.7 %, and 55.4 % of the EGDT, ProCESS, ARISE, and ProMISe trials, respectively. The enrollment rate was 7 patients per month for the EGDT trial compared with 0.5 to 0.7 patients per month per center in the trio of EGDT trials (Table 2). Daytime and weekday enrollment (as in the ProMISe trial) is associated with lower mortality when compared to nighttime and weekends [21, 22]. High exclusion rates, convenient enrollment, low patient per site relative to high-volume recruitment, and a 5-year duration of enrollment methodologically challenges the external validity of even large randomized trials [19].

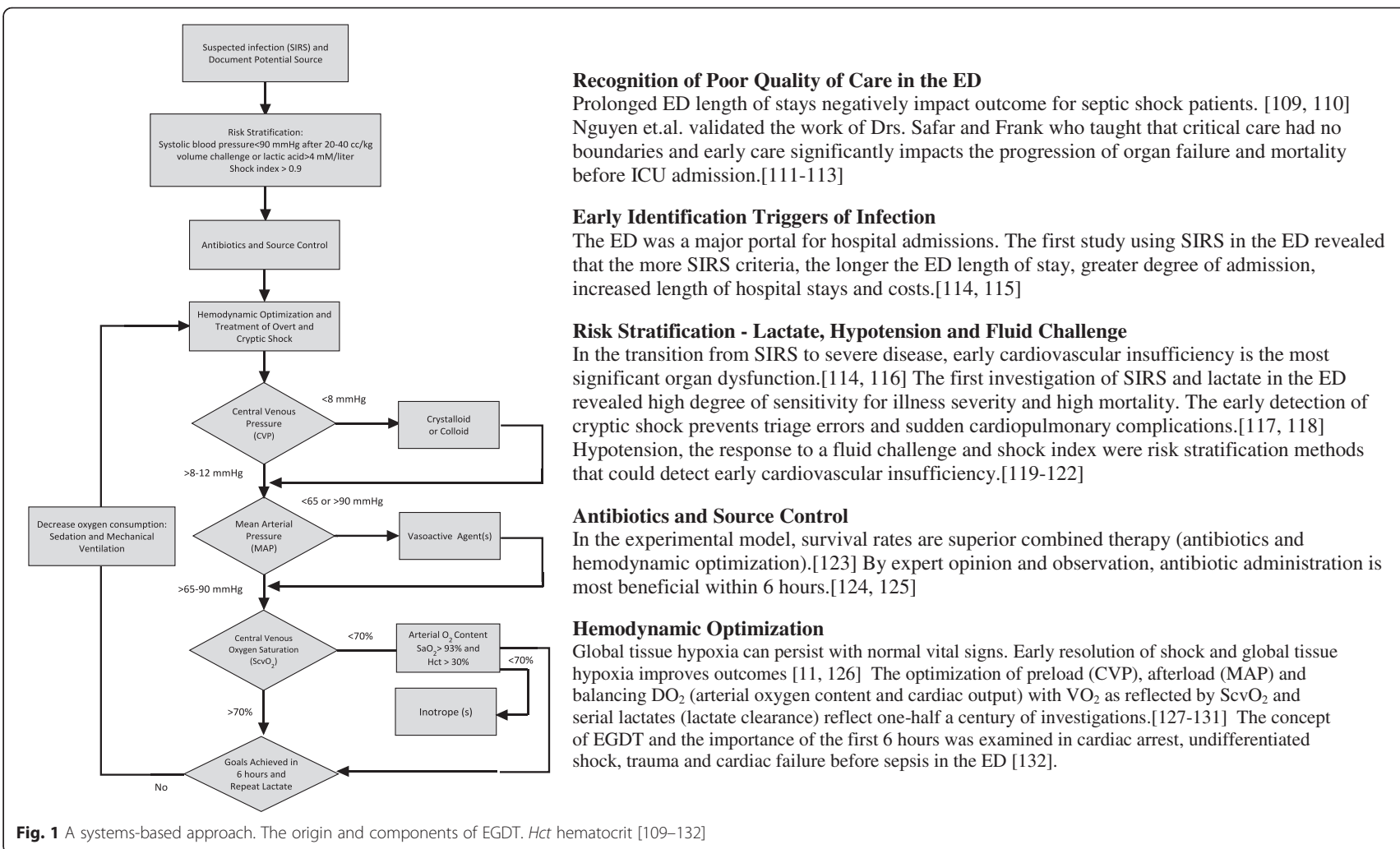


Fig. 1 A systems-based approach. The origin and components of EGDT. *Hct* hematocrit [109–132]

Recognition of Poor Quality of Care in the ED

Prolonged ED length of stays negatively impact outcome for septic shock patients. [109, 110] Nguyen et.al. validated the work of Drs. Safar and Frank who taught that critical care had no boundaries and early care significantly impacts the progression of organ failure and mortality before ICU admission.[111-113]

Early Identification Triggers of Infection

The ED was a major portal for hospital admissions. The first study using SIRS in the ED revealed that the more SIRS criteria, the longer the ED length of stay, greater degree of admission, increased length of hospital stays and costs.[114, 115]

Risk Stratification - Lactate, Hypotension and Fluid Challenge

In the transition from SIRS to severe disease, early cardiovascular insufficiency is the most significant organ dysfunction.[114, 116] The first investigation of SIRS and lactate in the ED revealed high degree of sensitivity for illness severity and high mortality. The early detection of cryptic shock prevents triage errors and sudden cardiopulmonary complications.[117, 118] Hypotension, the response to a fluid challenge and shock index were risk stratification methods that could detect early cardiovascular insufficiency.[119-122]

Antibiotics and Source Control

In the experimental model, survival rates are superior combined therapy (antibiotics and hemodynamic optimization).[123] By expert opinion and observation, antibiotic administration is most beneficial within 6 hours.[124, 125]

Hemodynamic Optimization

Global tissue hypoxia can persist with normal vital signs. Early resolution of shock and global tissue hypoxia improves outcomes [11, 126] The optimization of preload (CVP), afterload (MAP) and balancing DO_2 (arterial oxygen content and cardiac output) with VO_2 as reflected by $ScvO_2$ and serial lactates (lactate clearance) reflect one-half a century of investigations.[127-131] The concept of EGDT and the importance of the first 6 hours was examined in cardiac arrest, undifferentiated shock, trauma and cardiac failure before sepsis in the ED [132].

Table 1 Comparison of observational studies before and during the EGDT, ProCESS, ProMISe and ARISE trials

| Studies | Year | Mortality before (%) ^a | Mortality after (%) ^b |
|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| EGDT [3] | 1997–2000 | 46.5 | 30.5 |
| Shanker-Hari et al. (septic shock) [96] (n = 52, n = 166,479) | 1993–2015 | 46.5 | n/a |
| US observational Studies | | | |
| Dombrovsky et al. (severe sepsis) [133] | 2001 | 40.3 | n/a |
| Ani et al. (severe sepsis) [134] | 1999–2008 | 40.0 | 27.8 |
| Stevenson et al. [135] | 1993–2009 | 46.9 | 29.2 |
| Kumar et al. (severe sepsis) [136] | 2003–2009 | 39.6 | 27.3 |
| Kumar et al. (septic shock) [136] | 2000–2007 | 47.1 | 36.4 |
| Mechanically ventilated patients [60] | 2002–2012 | 64.1 | 39.7 |
| Studies of EGDT (number of studies, number of patients) | | | |
| Quasi experimental studies (n = 4, n = 1120) [137–140] | 2001–2016 | 45.8 | 28.5 |
| Prospective observational (n = 38, n = 66,862) [43, 87, 91, 93, 94, 141–174] | 2001–2016 | 40.3 | 27.6 |
| Prospective with historical controls (n = 9, n = 2250) [175–183] | 2001–2016 | 45.5 | 29.6 |
| Retrospective (n = 10, n = 2183) [184–193] | 2001–2016 | 41.1 | 24.7 |
| Randomized control trials (n = 11, n = 5756) [3, 12–14, 79, 194–199] | 2001–2016 | 31.3 | 26.2 |
| ProCESS [12] | 2008–2013 | 18.9 | 19–20 |
| United Kingdom observational studies | | | |
| Padkin et al. [200] | 1995–2000 | 47.0 | n/a |
| Gao et al. [148] | 2004–2005 | 55.0 | 29.0 |
| Reuben et al. [201] | 2004–2005 | 43.0 | n/a |
| Melville et al. [202] | 2005–2008 | 51.9 | 41.3 |
| Daniels et al. [203] | 2007–2008 | 44.1 | 20.0 |
| Sivayoham et al. [189] | 2006–2009 | 42.8 | 22.7 |
| ProMISe [14] | 2011–2014 | 25.6 | 24.6 |
| Australia and New Zealand observational studies | | | |
| Finfer et al. (severe sepsis) [204] | 1999 | 37.5 | n/a |
| Kaukonen et al. (severe sepsis, with co morbidities) [205] | 2000–2012 | 46.3 | 23.4 |
| Kaukonen et al. (severe sepsis) [205] | 2000–2012 | 30.2 | 14.2 |
| Kaukonen et al. (septic shock) [205] | 2000–2012 | 40.3 | 22.0 |
| ARISE [13] | 2008–2014 | 18.8 | 18.6 |

^aBefore (baseline, usual or control); ^bAfter (treatment). References are given in Additional file 1 (Table S6)

ARISE Australasian Resuscitation in Sepsis Evaluation, EGDT Early Goal-Directed Therapy, ProCESS Protocolized Care for Early Septic Shock, ProMISe Protocolized Management in Sepsis

Baseline enrollment criteria (SIRS, lactate, and blood pressure)

An increased respiratory rate, lower partial pressure of carbon dioxide, and decreased temperature were the more prominent systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) criteria in the EGDT study patients. Additionally, the EGDT study patients had a greater degree of metabolic acidosis and lower ScvO₂, reflecting greater shock severity (Table 3) [23–25]. While lactate remains an excellent early screening tool, the incidence of a normal lactate level in septic shock is frequent, necessitating an alternative method of risk stratification such as hypotension [26, 27]. On the other hand, intermediate lactate levels (2–4 mM/L) are also

associated with increased mortality which is significantly reduced (19 % odds ratio for hospital mortality) with protocolized care [28–32].

A hypotensive episode is associated with an increased risk of death and the response to an adequate fluid challenge improves upon this discriminatory value [32, 33]. The fluid challenge requirement of EGDT (20–30 mL/kg) after randomization into the study was significantly higher than the 1 liter fixed bolus over 60 min prior to randomization used in the trio of EGDT trials (Table 4, Additional file 1: Figure S3). Patients enrolled in these trials because they remained hypotensive after 1 liter of crystalloid may not

Table 2 Enrollment characteristics and data

| Treatment groups | EGDT | | ProCESS | | | ARISE | | ProMiSe | |
|----------------------------|--|---------|---|------|-------|--|---------|---|-------|
| | EGDT | Control | EGDT | PBST | Usual | EGDT | Control | EGDT | Usual |
| Location | United States | | United States | | | Multinational ^a | | United Kingdom | |
| Number of centers | 1 | | 31 | | | 51 ^a | | 56 | |
| Setting | Metropolitan academic teaching hospital | | Metropolitan academic teaching hospitals | | | Metropolitan and rural tertiary and non-tertiary care teaching hospitals | | National Health Service hospitals throughout the United Kingdom | |
| Enrollment time frame | March 1997–March 2000 | | March 2008–May 2013 | | | October 2008–April 2014 | | February 2011–July 2014 | |
| Duration of study (months) | 36 | | 62 | | | 66 | | 41 | |
| Patients enrolled | 263 | | 1341 | | | 1600 | | 1260 | |
| Eligible patients excluded | 10.4 % | | 65.0 % | | | 42.7 % | | 66.6 % | |
| Enrollment/month/center | 7 | | 0.7 | | | 0.5 | | 0.5 | |
| Lactate screening program | For enrollment | | Required | | | Required | | Required | |
| Existing sepsis protocols | No | | Yes (SSC and individual center protocols) | | | Yes (SSC and national standards) | | Yes (SSC and national standards) | |
| Fluid challenge | 20–30 mL/kg | | Initially, 20 mL/kg; changed to 1000 mL (55 % enrolled using latter criteria) | | | 1000 mL (70 % of patients) | | 1000 mL | |
| Location of study | ED | | ED/ICU | | | ED/ICU | | ED/ICU | |
| Blinding of ICU clinicians | Yes | | No | | | No | | No | |
| Treatment team structure | ED attending, resident, nurses (clinical care) | | Study physician/attending, study coordinator, nurse | | | ED or ICU MD consultant, registrar, or nurse | | ED or ICU MD consultant, registrar, or nurse | |
| Hours to randomization | 1.3 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| ED length of stay (hours) | 8.0 | 6.3 | Not reported | | | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |

^aNumber of study sites by country—Australia: 42 sites, New Zealand: 3 sites, Finland: 2 sites, Ireland: 1 site and Hong Kong: 3 sites

ARISE Australasian Resuscitation in Sepsis Evaluation, ED emergency department, EGDT Early Goal-Directed Therapy, ICU intensive care unit, MD Medical Doctor, PBST protocol-based standard therapy, ProCESS Protocolized Care for Early Septic Shock, ProMiSe Protocolized Management in Sepsis, SSC Surviving Sepsis Campaign

Table 3 Comparison of enrollment criteria and resuscitation endpoints

| | EGDT | | ProCESS | | | ARISE | | ProMiSe | |
|--------------------------------|------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| | EGDT | Control | EGDT | PBST | UC | EGDT | Control | EGDT | Control |
| Temperature, °C | 35.9 | 36.6 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 37.6 | | |
| Heart rate, beats/min | 117 | 114 | 113.7 | 114.6 | 114.5 | 104.9 | 104.7 | | |
| Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg | 106 | 109 | 100.2 | 102.1 | 99.9 | 78.8 | 79.6 | 77.7 | 78.4 |
| Respiratory rate, breaths/min | 31.8 | 30.2 | 25.4 | 25.1 | 25.3 | 24.5 | 25.1 | | |
| Lactate, mM/L | 7.7 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.2 | | 5.1 |
| Lactate >4, mM/L (%) | | 79 | 59 | 59.2 | 60.7 | 46 | 46.5 | 65.4 | 63.7 |
| CVP, mmHg | 5.3 | 6.1 | | | | >10 | | | |
| ScvO ₂ , % | 48.6 | 49.2 | 71 | | | 72.7 | | 70.1 | |
| pH | 7.31 | 7.32 | 7.33 | 7.31 | 7.34 | | | | |
| PaCO ₂ , mm Hg | 31.5 | 30.6 | 35.7 | 38.9 | 36.9 | 35.2 | 35.5 | | |
| MAP (6 h), mm Hg | 95 | 81 | 77 | 79 | 76 | 76.5 | 75.3 | 76.5 | 76.5 |
| CVP (6 h), mmHg | 13.8 | 11.8 | | | | 11.4 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 11.7 |
| ScvO ₂ (6 h), % | 77.3 | 66.0 | | | | 75.9 | | 74.2 | |

Open spaces indicate data not available

ARISE Australasian Resuscitation in Sepsis Evaluation, CVP central venous pressure, EGDT Early Goal-Directed Therapy, MAP mean arterial pressure, PaCO₂ partial pressure of carbon dioxide, PBST protocol-based standard therapy, ProCESS Protocolized Care for Early Septic Shock, ProMiSe Protocolized Management in Sepsis, ScvO₂ central venous oxygen saturation, UC usual care

be similarly enrolled in the EGDT trial if they were given 20–30 mL/kg of fluids (Tables 4 and 5).

Methodology—ED presentation, duration of stay and blinding of care

Randomization and protocol completion was exclusively performed in the ED (minimum of 7–8 h) in the EGDT

trial to reflect the reality of care and maximize external validity [28]. This compares to a length of stay of less than 3 h in the ED and the remainder in the inpatient setting in the trio of EGDT trials (Table 2). National initiatives to admit patients to the hospital within 4 h of ED presentation (ProMiSe and ARISE) may have improved sepsis care [34, 35]. It has also been noted in the

Table 4 Comparison of treatments across the EGDT, ProCESS, ARISE, and ProMiSe trials

| | EGDT | | ProCESS | | | ARISE | | ProMiSe | |
|---|--------|---------|---------|------|------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|------|
| | EGDT | Control | EGDT | PBST | UC | EGDT | UC | EGDT | UC |
| Fluid from ED arrival to 6 h, mL ^a | 4981 | 3499 | 5059 | 5511 | 4362 | 4479 | 4304 | 4216 | 3987 |
| Fluids 6–72 h, mL | 8625 | 10,602 | 4458 | 4918 | 4354 | 4274 | 4382 | 4215 | 4366 |
| Total fluids 0–72 h, mL | 13,443 | 13,358 | 7253 | 8193 | 6663 | 6906 | 6672 | 5946 | 5844 |
| Vasopressor 0–6 h, % | 27.4 | 30.3 | 54.9 | 52.2 | 44.1 | 66.6 | 57.8 | 53.3 | 46.6 |
| Vasopressor 6–72 h, % | 29.1 | 42.9 | 47.6 | 46.6 | 43.2 | 58.8 | 51.5 | 57.9 | 52.6 |
| Vasopressor 0–72 h, % | 36.8 | 51.3 | 60.4 | 61.2 | 53.7 | | | 60.5 | 55.0 |
| Inotrope 0–6 h, % | 13.7 | 0.8 | 8.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 15.4 | 2.6 | 18.1 | 3.8 |
| Inotrope 6–72 h, % | 14.5 | 8.4 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 17.7 | 6.5 |
| Mechanical ventilation 0–6 h, % | 53.0 | 53.8 | 26.4 | 24.7 | 21.7 | 34.8 ^c | 32.9 ^c | 20.2 | 19.0 |
| Mechanical ventilation 6–72 h, % | 2.6 | 16.8 | 33.7 | 31.4 | 27.9 | 38.6 ^c | 40.6 ^c | 24.4 | 25.4 |
| Any mechanical ventilation, % | 55.6 | 70.6 | 36.2 | 34.1 | 29.6 | 30.0 | 31.5 | 27.4 | 28.5 |
| Steroids pre-randomization, % | None | None | 9.3 | 9.4 | 8.3 | | | 5 | 4 |
| Steroids 0–6 h, % | None | None | 12.3 | 10.8 | 8.1 | | | 11.7 | 11.5 |
| Any steroids 72 h, % | None | None | | | | 36.9 | 35.9 | 21.9 | 21.1 |

^aThe Pre-Randomization period refers to a time-frame prior to the time of informed consent for study enrollment. Interventions were initiated as indicated, but these interventions were not considered for outcome evaluations (Additional file 1: Figure S3)

^bCombined invasive and non-invasive mechanical ventilation

ARISE Australasian Resuscitation in Sepsis Evaluation, EGDT Early Goal-Directed Therapy, ED emergency department, PBST protocol-based standard therapy, ProCESS Protocolized Care for Early Septic Shock, ProMiSe Protocolized Management in Sepsis, UC usual care

Table 5 Summary of Methodological Comparisons

| | The trio of EGDT trials | EGDT study |
|--|---|---|
| Requisite for enrollment and defined as usual care | Screening using SIRS Fluid challenge Lactate screening for cryptic shock Early antibiotic administration within 6 h encouraged (ProCESS) | No previous standards. Developed from a series of studies over a decade. |
| Enrollment | Enrollment (8/site/year) 2- to 12-h window of enrollment in the ED Weekdays and no weekends (ProMISe) Exclusion rate of 43 to 67 % | Single center 1–2 h enrollment |
| Fluid challenge | Fluid challenge—1 liter or surrogate | 20–30 mL/kg |
| Trial duration and timing | Trials began 7–8 years after EGDT (2008–2015) Duration ranging between 4 and 8 years SSC guidelines were published in 2004, 2008, and 2012 | No existing sepsis protocols |
| Blinding | Open label study in the ICU | ICU was blinded to care provided in the ED |
| Trial conduct | Duration of ED stay less than 3 h Majority of care provided in ICU Delayed resuscitation bundle completion after 6 h not tested High volume and tertiary care centers CVP placement over 50 % of control groups in trio of EGDT trials A reduction in sample size after interim analysis low mortality | Performed in ED only 6–8 h in the ED Delayed care improves outcomes |
| Co-morbidities | Fewer Younger patients | Increased cardiovascular, liver, neurologic and renal failure |
| Mechanical ventilation | Rate of 26 % No delayed increase after enrollment Protective lung strategies | Rate of 54 % No protective lung or fluid management strategies Increase in delayed MV in the control group. |
| Illness severity | Acute pulmonary edema excluded Acute lung injury excluded | Lower temperature Lower PaCO ₂ More tachypnea |
| Hemodynamic phenotype | Normal ScvO ₂ and CVP at baseline (all groups received similar fluids as the original EGDT treatment group from hospital arrival to 6 hours) 50 % more vasopressors (vasodilatory) in the trio of EGDT trials Steroid use 8–37 % | Lower ScvO ₂ Higher lactate Lower CVP No steroid use |
| Sudden cardiopulmonary events | Not a predominant feature | Significant reduction from 20 to 10 % |
| Sources of improved care | Pre-existing sepsis protocols, pre-hospital care, sepsis alerts and screens, rapid response systems, telemedicine, glucose control, ventilator strategies, hemoglobin strategies, palliative care, national limits on ED length of stay (Australia and United Kingdom), ultrasound | |
| Generalizability and external validity | Performed in academic centers in industrialized countries Specialized care delivery | EGDT replicated in community and academic centers worldwide |

CVP central venous pressure, EGDT Early Goal-Directed Therapy, ED emergency department, ICU intensive care unit, MV mechanical ventilation, PaCO₂ partial pressure of carbon dioxide, ProCESS Protocolized Care for Early Septic Shock, ProMISe Protocolized Management in Sepsis, ScvO₂ central venous oxygen saturation, SIRS systemic inflammatory response syndrome, SSC Surviving Sepsis Campaign

USA that early ICU admission not only improves the processes of care but contributes to diminishing mortality [36, 37].

In the EGDT trial, the admitting inpatient clinicians (ICU) were completely blinded to the randomized treatment group in the ED and clinical variables related to the study during the 72-h follow-up [3, 18]. This included blinding to lactate (and lactate clearance) as well as ScvO₂ values over 72 h as they were not a standard of care and not readily available in the chart. In contrast, the care provided in the trio of EGDT trials was unblinded. The adverse hemodynamic or sudden cardiopulmonary events

that occur as a result of the transition and turnover of care from ED to ICU are diminished if care is unblinded and provided by a coordinated research or inpatient team [18].

Antibiotic therapy

The encouragement or requisite for antibiotic administration prior to enrollment in the trio of EGDT trials is a significant intervention (Additional file 1: Table S4). An 8.5 % increase in mortality for a 6-h delay or a 7.6 % increase in mortality (septic shock) for each hour of delay from the time of diagnosis to antibiotic therapy has been observed [38, 39]. The mortality benefit of timely antibiotic

administration is further enhanced by antibiotic appropriateness [38, 40].

Screening for SIRS criteria, lactate levels, fluid challenge (for hypotension), and antibiotics was a requisite for site enrollment at the centers of the trio of EGDT trials. These interventions can alter the natural trajectory of sepsis progressing to more severe disease, thus mitigating the need for aggressive intervention.

Fluid and vasopressor therapy

From hospital arrival to the end of the 6-h study period the total fluid volume given ranged from 3.5 to 5.5 liters for the EGDT and trio of trials study groups. Overall, because of the greater lead time prior to enrollment in the trio of EGDT trials, the total volume given was actually similar to the EGDT study treatment group. The comparative differences in fluid therapy were 1482 mL (42.4 %), 697 mL (16 %), 175 mL (4.1 %), and 229 mL (4.4 %) between the EGDT and usual or control care treatment groups in the EGDT, ProCESS, ARISE, and ProMISE trials, respectively (Table 4).

In the EGDT study, the greater volume therapy or treatment effect during the 6 hours of resuscitation was associated with a greater reduction (13.8 %) in vasopressor therapy, less volume therapy (2 liters or 23 %) and lower mechanical ventilation rates (14.2 %) between the EGDT and control group during the subsequent 6- to 72-h time period.

Early and more frequent administration of vasopressors in the trio of EGDT trials may result in a hemodynamic phenotype of "vasodilatory septic shock" which is associated with a lower mortality risk as described by Hernandez et al. [41]. Waechter et al. further report that vasopressor use in the first hour may be associated with increased mortality in patients of greater illness severity [42].

Central venous catheterization

In the EGDT trial, the timing of central venous catheter (CVC) placement was earlier compared to the trio of EGDT trials because it was an emergent standard of care provided in both treatment groups. As a result, the lower baseline CVP and ScvO₂ values in both treatment groups are more consistent with experimental models of sepsis where hypovolemia is predominant (Table 3) [1]. The normal CVP (>10 mmHg) at study entry in the ARISE trial suggests adequate volume resuscitation at enrollment. CVC placement rates were 57.9 %, 61.9 %, and 50.9 % in the control groups of the ProCESS, ARISE, and ProMISE trials, respectively (Additional file 1: Table S2). These CVC placement rates exceed the "real life" CVC placement rate of 35.4 % noted in large observational quality improvement studies where associated mortality reduction is from 47.7 % to 29.5 % (almost identical to the EGDT study) [43]. CVC insertion (within 12 h of diagnosis) and

attainment of the target CVP ≥ 8 mm Hg has been associated with lower in-hospital death [43, 44]. The CVC placement rates in the trio of EGDT trials potentially narrows the treatment effect between the studied groups.

Central venous oxygen saturation (ScvO₂)

Similar to a low CVP, a low ScvO₂ (<40 %) is a consistent finding in experimental models and observations of early human sepsis [1, 45]. The lower ScvO₂ values in the EGDT trial reflect earlier CVC placement, greater shock severity, or imbalances between DO₂ (oxygen delivery) and VO₂ (oxygen consumption) before corrective interventions [26, 46, 47]. The frequency of ScvO₂ less than 70 % has been reported as 36 % to 45.4 % in ED patients and up to 53 % of ICU admissions. ScvO₂ below 70 % upon ICU admission is associated with a 10.4 % increase in hospital mortality [26, 48].

Did the trio of EGDT trials shed light on the role of ScvO₂ as an important endpoint of EGDT when the initial mean ScvO₂ was 71 %, 72 %, and 70 % in the ProCESS, ARISE, and ProMISE trials, respectively, along with a normal CVP (Table 3)? In the EGDT trial, the mean (and median) ScvO₂ of 49 % at randomization was 2 standard deviations below the target ScvO₂ of 70 %. In other words, 97.5 % of enrolled patients actually required specific steps to normalize ScvO₂. Assuming that ScvO₂ values were normally distributed—and they were reported and analyzed in the trio of EGDT trials as parametric (normally distributed) data—the median value for ScvO₂ would also be greater than or equal to 70 %, indicating that half of the patients had a normal baseline ScvO₂ or reached the targeted endpoint of EGDT at the time of randomization. Assuming that randomization was effective in the trio of EGDT trials, half of patients in the usual care arms of the studies also would not have "required" specific steps of EGDT to reach this endpoint.

Intention-to-treat (ITT) analysis was a component of the trio of EGDT trials. ITT analysis is limited when the endpoint of the variable in question (ScvO₂ and CVP) is achieved at the time of randomization [17, 49]. A methodologically more appropriate investigation would randomize patients who required normalization of ScvO₂ (or with low baseline ScvO₂) to receive EGDT versus usual or other forms of care. Unfortunately, without having a CVC inserted, the investigators of the trio of EGDT trials did not have a mechanism for screening those patients with low ScvO₂ after meeting the same enrollment criteria as the EGDT trial [17].

Myocardial dysfunction

Myocardial dysfunction can be present in up to 15 % of septic shock patients, and more frequent in the presence of cardiovascular co-morbidities [50, 51]. In addition,

greater use of mechanical ventilation can potentiate adverse heart–lung interactions necessitating cardiovascular manipulation (Table 4) [52]. The hemodynamic phenotype of myocardial dysfunction (low ScvO₂, increased CVP and lactate) may be absent on physical examination but is associated with increased mortality [53–57]. Inotropic therapy is associated with increased fluid administration as a result of reducing CVP secondary to lowering ventricular end-diastolic pressure (improving compliance) and allowing for fluid administration [58]. Ultrasound assessment has also emerged as a common tool in the ED management of shock. Recent literature suggests that left ventricular strain seen on cardiac ultrasound during sepsis is associated with a decreased ScvO₂ and increased lactate [59]. The use of cardiac ultrasound has therefore a potential impact on therapeutic interventions used. The trio of EGDT trials did not formally discuss the use of ultrasound or other technologies (i.e., pulmonary artery catheter) and their treatment effects on usual care.

Mechanical ventilation

The greater need for mechanical ventilation in the EGDT trial patients compared to the trio of trials is multifactorial and provides unique therapeutic and outcome dimensions (Table 4) [52, 60–62]. At enrollment, there were greater degrees of respiratory demands (increased respiratory rate and decreased partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PaCO₂) and increasing shock severity (increased lactate and decreased ScvO₂) in the EGDT trial patients (Table 3). Patients with acute pulmonary edema were excluded from the trio of EGDT trials without specifying a cardiogenic or non-cardiogenic etiology (acute lung injury (ALI)).

Mechanical ventilation alters the hemodynamic phenotype in severe sepsis and septic shock compared to a spontaneously breathing patient [24, 46, 60, 63]. While ScvO₂ generally increases upon the introduction of mechanical ventilation, hemodynamic perturbations resulting from adverse heart–lung interactions may trigger more therapeutic interventions [63]. These can range from modifying the fraction of inspired oxygen, positive end-expiratory pressure, fluid administration, vasoactive agents, and decreasing the work of breathing after intubation [46, 47, 64]. Normalization of SvO₂ even up to 47 h after disease onset is associated with improved outcomes and decreased duration of mechanical ventilation in the setting of ALI [56]. Decreased duration of mechanical ventilation is associated with more efficient and definitive shock resolution as noted up to 72 h in the EGDT group of the original trial when compared to the control group [3, 65].

The SSC database from 2005 to 2008 reports a mechanical ventilation rate of 52.4 % (7877/15,022 patients) which is almost identical to the EGDT study (Table 4). Mortality rates in this report were 48.3, 45.7, and 33.0 % in

mechanically ventilated patients with ALI, without ALI, and without mechanical ventilation, respectively. In a cohort study of the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project Nationwide Inpatient Sample, Attaway et al. also reported that mortality decreased more in sepsis patients requiring mechanical ventilation ($n = 884,848$; from 64.1 % to 39.7 %; $p < 0.05$) compared to those that did not require mechanical ventilation ($n = 6,963,920$; 14.8 % to 9.0 %; $p < 0.05$). They specifically stated that “this occurred over a decade following the introduction of EGDT (2001 to 2012)” [60]. This 24.4 % reduction in mortality is multifactorial, with protective lung strategies accounting for 8.7 % and the remainder attributed to other interventions such as EGDT [61]. The EGDT trial is unique because it was conducted before the introduction of protective lung strategies and alternative fluid management strategies [66, 67].

Corticosteroids

Adrenal dysfunction has been found to be present in up to 19 % of vasopressor-dependent patients following adequate volume resuscitation in the ED [68]. Over 8 % of all treatment groups in the ProCESS trial received steroids prior to randomization [12]. In the ARISE trial, 36.9 % of the EGDT group versus 35.9 % of the usual care group received steroid therapy within 72 h due to co-enrollment in a double-blind randomized trial of corticosteroids in septic shock as noted in the supplemental material of the study [13]. In the ProMISe trial [14], 4–5 % and 11–12 % of both treatment groups received steroids at baseline and within 6 h, respectively (Table 4). While the impact of steroids on mortality draws continued debate, recent evidence suggests that early treatment (within 9 h) decreases the vasopressor requirement and positively impacts outcome, especially in patients with higher illness severity [69, 70]. The use of steroids for vasopressor refractory shock was absent in the EGDT trial.

Defining usual care and other influences on mortality

The trio of EGDT trials was conducted during a period of diminishing sepsis mortality (Table 1) [5, 71, 72]. Quality improvement initiatives and other technologies implemented over this time include pre-hospital management [73], healthcare provider education [74], sepsis and antibiotic administration alerts [75], ultrasound, stroke volume, or pulse pressure variation [76–78], lactate clearance [79], scoring systems [80], rapid response teams [81], telemedicine [82], around the clock intensivist staffing [83], early referral to larger hospitals [20], palliative care [84], state-wide sepsis initiatives [16], improved coding [85], and documentation [86].

As a result of the ubiquitous nature of the SSC over the last decade, sepsis protocols or quality improvement initiatives were evident in a majority of the ProCESS trial sites before or during conduct of the trio of EGDT trials (Additional file 1: Figure S2) [87, 88]. The Sepsis Six and

Table 6 Outcomes across the EGDT, ProCESS, and ARISE trials

| | EGDT | | ProCESS | | | ARISE | | ProMISe | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|------|------------|------------|
| | EGDT | Control | EGDT | PBST | UC | EGDT | UC | EGDT | UC |
| APACHE II at enrollment | 21.4 ± 6.9 | 20.4 ± 7.4 | 20.8 ± 8.1 | 20.6 ± 7.4 | 20.7 ± 7.5 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 18.7 ± 7.1 | 18.0 ± 7.1 |
| Predicted mortality, % based on APACHE II | 40.3 | 36.9 | 38.2 | 37.5 | 37.9 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 30.2 | 29.1 |
| In-hospital mortality, % (actual) | 30.5 | 46.5 | 21.0 | 18.2 | 18.9 | 14.5 | 15.7 | 25.6 | 24.6 |
| Predicted minus actual mortality, % | 9.8 | -9.6 | 17.2 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Relative risk reduction in hospital mortality | 24.3 | -26.0 | 45.0 | 51.5 | 50.1 | 30.9 | 25.2 | 25.6 | 24.6 |
| Incidence of cardiovascular complications % | 10 | 20 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 1.6 |

APACHE II Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II, ARISE Australasian Resuscitation in Sepsis Evaluation, EGDT Early Goal-Directed Therapy, PBST protocol-based standard therapy, ProCESS Protocolized Care for Early Septic Shock, ProMISe Protocolized Management of Sepsis, UC usual care

SEPSIS KILLS pathway were nationally implemented prior to or paralleling the ProMISe and ARISE trials and have been associated with increased resuscitation bundle compliance and improved mortality [89, 90]. These generically comprise administering high-flow oxygen, obtaining blood cultures, administering broad spectrum antibiotics and intravenous fluid challenges, and measuring serum lactate and hemoglobin along with accurate hourly urine output. The administration of supplemental oxygen can significantly increase and potentially normalizes ScvO₂ even before enrollment [47, 64]. This is followed by reassessment and early referral to the ICU.

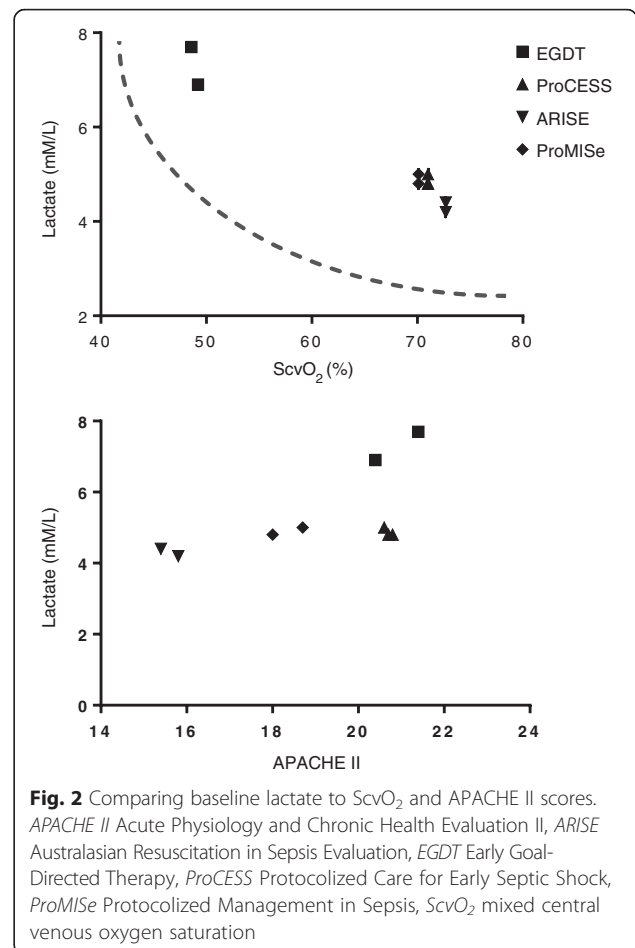
Compliance to the resuscitation bundle elements (lactate, cultures, antibiotics, fluid challenge, and even CVC placement) in the usual care or control groups was over 50 % in each of the trio of EGDT trials. This resulted from CVC placement as a standard of care by usual care or control care clinicians. Large observational studies have shown that even when resuscitation bundle compliance rates improve from 7 % to 29.2 %, mortality is reduced from 45.7 % to 29.5 % for an absolute risk reduction of 16.5 % and a relative risk reduction of 36 % (*p* < 0.001; Additional File 1: Figure S2) [91].

The trio of EGDT trials did not examine the impact of delayed care. A significant mortality reduction has been observed even with significant delays (up to 12 h) before initiating EGDT [92–94]. Patients could potentially receive usual or control arm care during the 6-h study period of the trio of EGDT trials and then receive delayed EGDT or a facsimile, thus altering the treatment effect between groups.

What is the true baseline, control group or usual care mortality?

Mortality from severe sepsis and septic shock over the decade prior to and paralleling the conduct of the trio of EGDT trials has undergone a consistent and significant decrease (Table 1). For the most common cause of sepsis requiring hospital admission (pneumonia) in the USA, inpatient mortality rates have decreased 45 % among adults between 2002 and 2012 [95]. Whether protocolized care

study designs were quasi experimental, prospective observational, prospective with historical controls, or retrospective or randomized controlled, an historical baseline mortality approaches 40–50 % (Table 1). These findings are consistent with a Sepsis International Consensus Definitions Task Force who performed a systematic review comprising 52 studies and 166,479 patients (1993–2015) and reported a septic shock-associated crude mortality of 46.5 % [96]. This reference mortality is identical to the original EGDT trial [3], which supports its external validity



and is nearly twice the mortality of the trio of EGDT trials (Table 1) [12–14]. Using this reference mortality as usual or control group mortality, it is clear that mortality has diminished over the last decade. This significant change in mortality, if not accounted for, increases the likelihood of an underpowered trial [19].

What is the real baseline mortality in the trio of EGDT trials? When the observed hospital mortality is subtracted from the predicted mortality using the baseline mean Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II scores, a relative risk mortality reduction of 45–51.5 % in ProCESS, 25.2–30.9 % in ARISE, and 24.6–25.6 % in ProMISe is seen across all treatment groups. These mortality projections similarly compare to the original EGDT trial's relative mortality reduction of 24.3 % between treatment and control groups (Table 6).

Hemodynamic subgroups (phenotypes)

Early risk stratification of high-risk patients using SIRS, lactate screening, and fluid challenge was a standard of care in all treatment groups in the trio of EGDT trials. Lactate screening not only provides earlier detection of occult shock, but therapeutically alters the natural history of sepsis by decreasing early cardiopulmonary events, which can occur in up to 20 % of patients [3, 97, 98]. These events associated with increased mortality can range from hypotension, respiratory deterioration, and cardiac arrhythmias, to cardiac arrest even after the 6-h trial period and ICU admission [98, 99]. Early lactate screening further leads to a reduction in the time to overall diagnostic results, intravenous fluids, ED care, and ICU admission. The estimated mortality reduction attributed to lactate screening approaches 11 % [100, 101].

In the EGDT trial, the baseline lactate level was almost 2 mM/L higher than in the trio of EGDT trials. The number of patients with a lactate less than 4 mM/L was 21 %, 45 %, 54 %, and 35.4 % in the EGDT, ProCESS, ARISE, and ProMISe trials, respectively (Table 3) [3, 12–14]. In the ProCESS trial, the number of patients with a lactate greater than 5.3 mM/L was 12 % higher in the EGDT group compared to the two other study groups ($p = 0.05$).

The combination of a high lactate and low ScvO₂ at baseline comprise a hemodynamic phenotype that is independently associated with greater degrees of systemic inflammation, organ dysfunction, and higher mortality [31, 97, 100, 102–105] (Fig. 2). When this hemodynamic phenotype is adjusted for organ dysfunction (lactate/APACHE II ratio) at baseline, patients in the EGDT trial are also of higher acute illness severity compared to the trio of EGDT trials (Fig. 2) [26, 27, 48, 106].

Conclusions

EGDT has been shown to have internal and external validity in reducing mortality for the treatment of severe sepsis

and septic shock. The various approaches examined by the trio of EGDT trials suggest that alternative strategies can provide an equal reduction in mortality. However, as a result of multiple methodological differences when compared to the original EGDT trial (including undefined usual care), the external validity of these alternative strategies remain to be determined. The combination of a diminishing treatment effect between these alternative strategies and EGDT, along with a global reduction in sepsis mortality over the last 15 years, can render even well-conducted control trials underpowered and inconclusive.

The trio of EGDT trials provides enormous insight into explaining the discrepancy in trials attempting to replicate a previously positive trial over a decade later. It has been shown that large prospective observational studies which have confirmed the external validity and reliability of the EGDT trial provide an equally reliable scientific alternative to randomized control trials [17–19, 107, 108].

In this era of global reductions in sepsis mortality, clinicians should view EGDT as a verb (series of actions) rather than a noun. Future research should focus on the precision for using invasive or non-invasive approaches at the initial presentation of high risk patients.

Additional file

Additional file 1: Online Supplemental Information. **Figure S1.** Oxygen transport and utilization. **Figure S2.** Changes in mortalities over time in regard to before and after Implementation of EGDT. **Figure S3.** Pre and Post-Randomization Study Workflow Comparisons. **Table S1.** Enrollment characteristics and data. **Table S2.** Comparison of enrollment criteria and resuscitation end-points. **Table S3.** Comparison of treatments across the EGDT, ProCESS, ARISE, and ProMISe trials. **Table S4.** Patient enrollment and treatment initiation. (DOC 543 kb)

Abbreviations

ALI: acute lung injury; APACHE: Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation; ARISE: Australasian Resuscitation in Sepsis Evaluation; CVC: central venous catheter; CVP: central venous pressure; ED: emergency department; EGDT: Early Goal-Directed Therapy; ICU: intensive care unit; ITT: intention-to-treat; ProCESS: Protocol-Based Care for Early Septic Shock; ProMISe: Protocolized Management in Sepsis; ScvO₂: central venous oxygen saturation; SIRS: systemic inflammatory response syndrome; SSC: Surviving Sepsis Campaign; SvO₂: mixed venous oxygen saturation.

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Competing interests

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