

Category : **Renal: extracorporeal support**

## **A210 - RRT WITH THE OXIRIS MEMBRANE DECREASE PAI-1 : EFFET ON TEG PARAMETERS**

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### **Introduction:**

RRT with adsorbing membranes is used in septic shock with AKI , but the anti coagulation may be problematic when a pro -inflammatory and anti-fibrinolytic response is present . Aim of this study is : 1- to evaluate the changes of Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor 1 (PAI-1 ) , a key suppressor of fibrinolysis , during RRT with an adsorbing membrane. 2 - the time course of the thromboelastographic parameters

### **Methods:**

30 patients with sepsis and AKI were submitted to RRT with the adsorbing membrane oXiris ( Baxter , USA ) in CVVHDF mode integrated into the Prismaflex platform ( Baxter , USA) . Pre filter citrate was used as loco – regional anticoagulation. In all the patients arterial and post filter TEG was performed at basal time ( T0 ) and at 24 hours of treatment ( T1) and an arterial sample was obtained to calculate plasmatic PAI-1 ( Elisa method.) at the same times. All data are expressed as mean and SD or median and IQ . For comparison between data T test student or non parametric test were used. The significance level was < 0.05.

### **Results:**

All the treatments were completed without major complications. Arterial TEG parameters did't changes from T0 to T1 and were in the normal range , whereas post filter TEG parameters parameters had longer R time and reduced MA amplitude. Plasmatic PAI-1 decreased from  $46 \pm 30$  to  $17 \pm 10$  ng/ml . (  $p < 0,05$ )

### **Conclusion:**

PAI-1 , a key suppressor of the fibrinolysis , may decrease durng CRRT with the membrane oXiris. This may improve the anti-coagulant response of the filter without negatively affect the patient coagulation.