

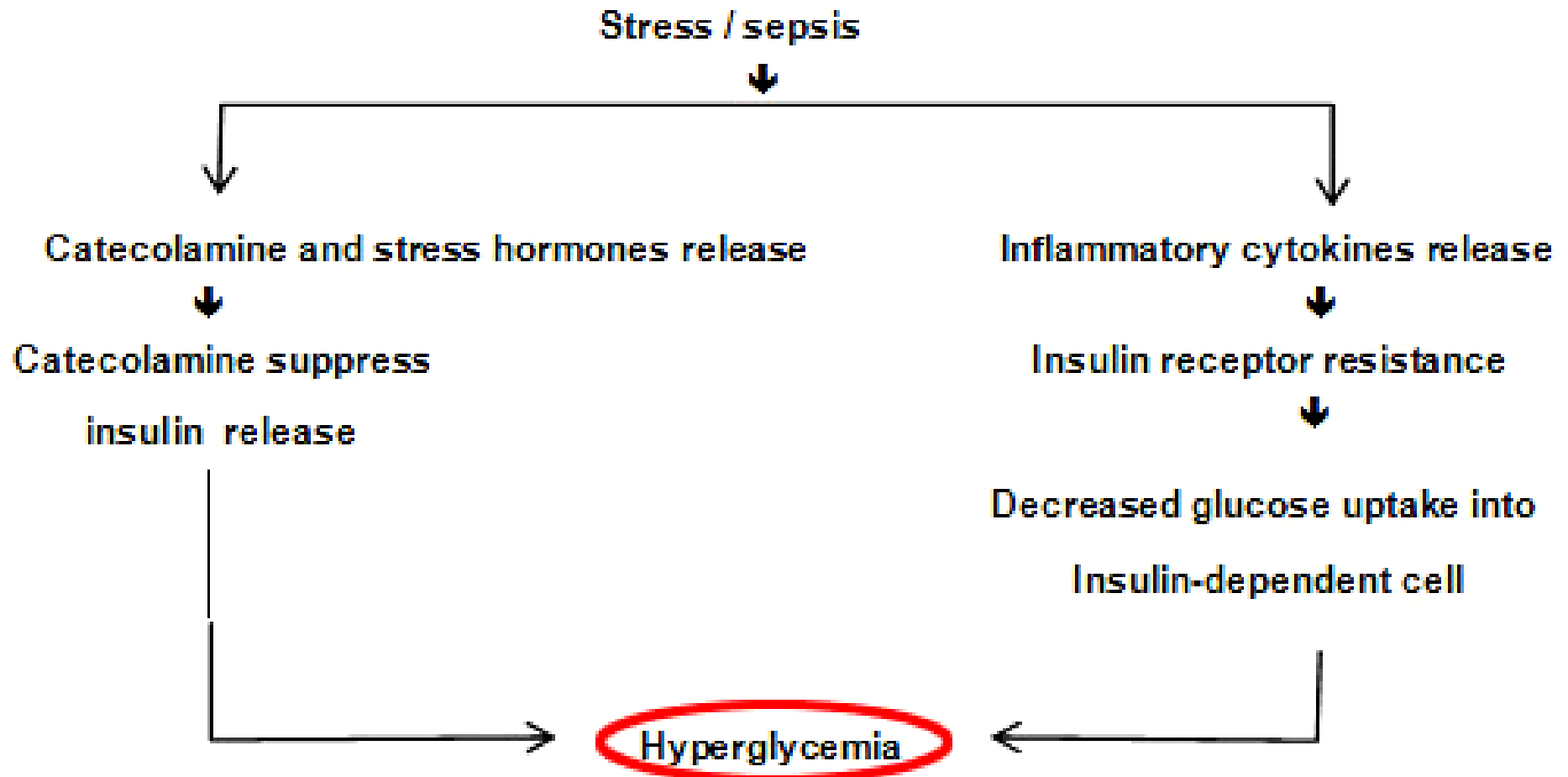
Adjunctive Pharmacotherapy In Sepsis

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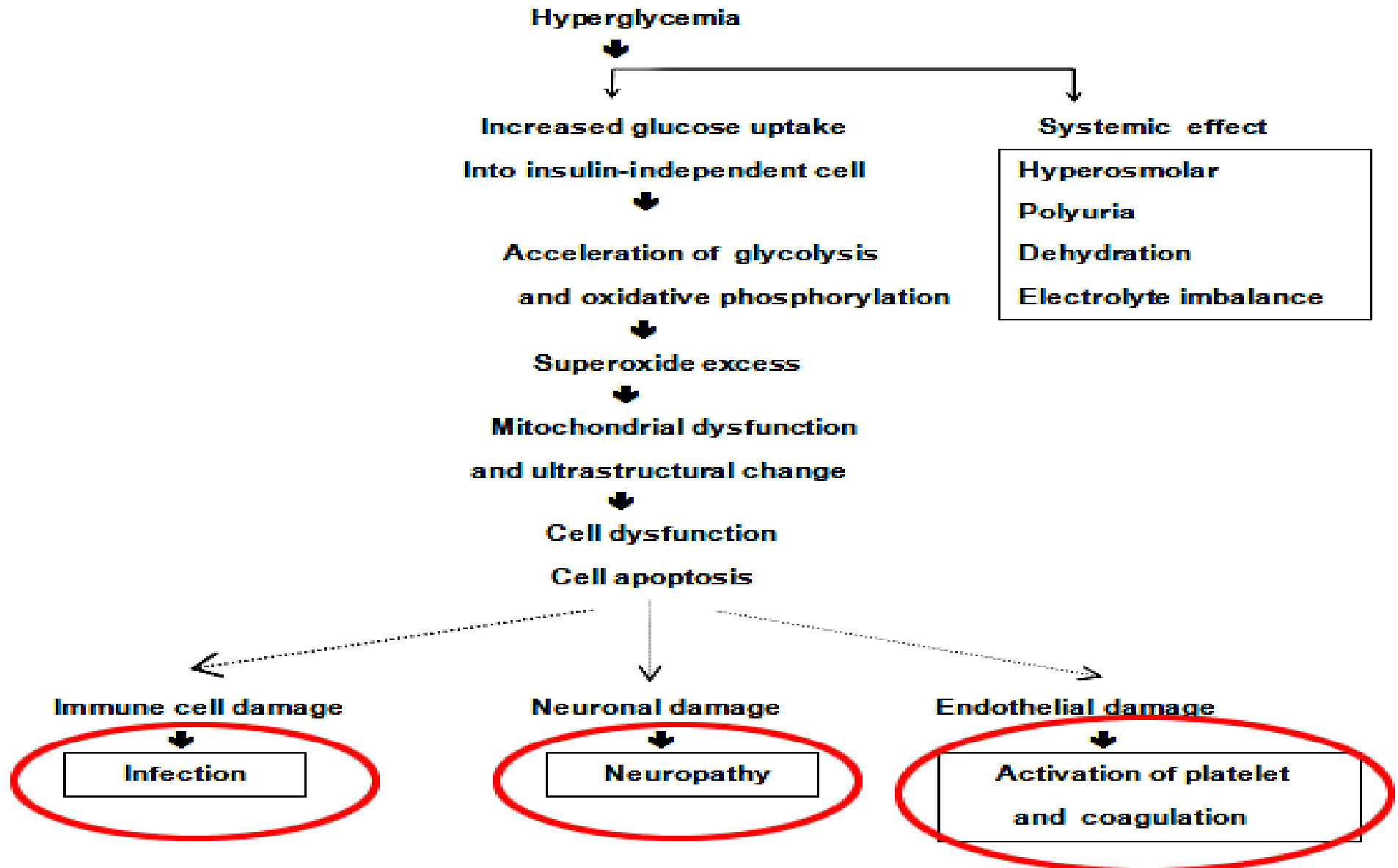
Insulin Therapy & Glycemic Control

- Hyperglycemia is common in critically-ill patients
- **Associated with increased risk of death and substantial morbidity** such as
critical-illness polyneuropathy
skeletal-muscle wasting and need for prolonged
mechanical ventilation
increased susceptibility to infections
Organs failure

Hyperglycemia in Critically-Ill Patients



Effects of Hyperglycemia on Critically-Ill Patients



Insulin Therapy In Surgical Patients

- RCT : 1,548 Adult receiving MV in surgical-ICU
- Intensive therapy (BS 80-110 mg/dl) vs conventional gr (180-200 mg/dl)
- Result : **decreased mortality and complications**
- Mortality-Intensive gr vs conventional gr :4.6% vs 8%, $P<0.04$
- Decreased
 - mortality 34%
 - Bloodstream infection 46%
 - Renal failure 28%
 - Renal failure requiring dialysis 41%
 - Critical-illness polyneuropathy 44%
 - Need for prolong MV 39%