

# Continuous Venovenous Haemofiltration in Critically III Patients: Practice Assessment and Cost Impact



E. Jean-Bart<sup>(1)</sup>, F. Bel<sup>(1)</sup>, F. Morey<sup>(1)</sup>, R. Bruyere<sup>(2)</sup>, N. Sedillot<sup>(2)</sup>

(1)Pharmacy, Hospital Center Bourg en Bresse, Bourg en Bresse, France
(2)Intensive Care Unit, Hospital Center Bourg en Bresse, Bourg en Bresse, France

#### **BACKGROUND**

- → Changing practices and restitution fluids (RF)
- → Reflexion between physicians, nurses and pharmacists
- → Cost impact

#### **PURPOSE**

Assess cost impact of citrate CVVH versus no citrate CVVH Estimate cost impact of different RF use.

### **METHOD**

- Retrospective study about all ICU patients requiring CVVH in 2014.
- Data collected: patient characteristics, CVVH data.

|                  | CITRATE        |            | NON CITRATE |          |  |
|------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|----------|--|
| PPS RF           | Prismocitrate® |            |             |          |  |
| Reinjected<br>RF | Prismocal®     | Phoxilium® | Prismocal®  | Hémosol® |  |

#### Statistical analysis:

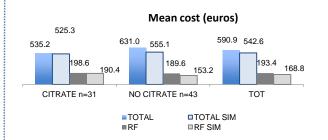
Results about costs: for 24h of effective CVVH.

Differences citrate and no citrate group : student test with p<0,05. Cost impact simulation of different RF: appariate student test with p<0,05.

#### **RESULTS**

# CVVH characteristics and cost impact simulations

|                             | All (n=74)<br>Mean (SD) | Citrate<br>(n=31) | No citrate<br>(n=43) | р    |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------|
| CVVH dose ml/kg/h           | 36.4 (8.3)              | 36.2 (9.2)        | 36.5 (7.6)           | 0.89 |
| Mean effective duration (h) | 52.1 (60.7)             | 53.8 (60.8)       | 50.8 (61.3)          | 0.16 |

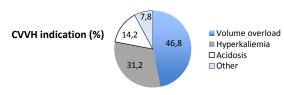


- → Cost citrate vs no citrate CVVH: no statistical difference
- → RF: annual total economy of 5726.3€

# **Patients Characteristics**

# In 2014, 64 patients received CVVH in ICU

|                    | All (n = 64)   | Citrate (n = 26) | No citrate (n = 38) |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Age                | 68.1 ± 16.6    | 72.7 ± 11.7      | 64.9 ± 17.4         |
| Ratio M/F          | 0.7 (42/22)    | 0.7 (18/8)       | 0.7 (25/13)         |
| ВМІ                | $27.9 \pm 6.6$ | $28.6 \pm 6.6$   | $27.7 \pm 5.2$      |
| SAPS II            | 58.2 ± 20.5    | $54.8 \pm 18.7$  | 61.8 ± 20.5         |
| Mean stay in ICU   | $9.0 \pm 9.6$  | $11.3 \pm 9.7$   | 8.5 ± 9.6           |
| Mortality rate (%) | 28.1           | 23.1             | 31.6                |
|                    |                |                  |                     |



- Duration was < 24h for 39.2% (n=29) of CVVH, 65.6% of them because of normal conditions recovery.
- Citrate anticoagulation was used for 40.0% of them.

#### CONCLUSION

- Interesting assessment of CVVH practices
- No statistically difference between citrate and no citrate group about the mean cost/24h
- · Most CVVH were shorter than 24h
- → reflexion about the intermittent hemodiafiltration could be needed
- With this methodology, not taking into account human costs, only evaluation of cost impact of fluids and materials consumptions in ICU:
- → help to identify where some interesting economies could be made