



Steroids in Sepsis

"Dysregulated host response" = inflammation

Worry about secondary infection, hyperglycemia, hypernatremia

Landmark trials:

Bone (1987) Methylprednisolone. No benefit, trended toward harm

Annane (2002) Hydrocortisone improved mortality (amongst stim test responders)

CORTICUS (2008) Hydrocortisone. Quicker shock resolution, no meaningful outcome benefit

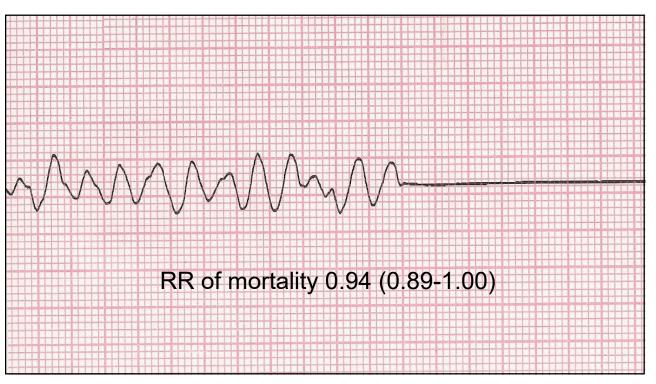
COIITSS (2010) Adding fludrocortisone and insulin to patients on hydrocortisone. No benefit,

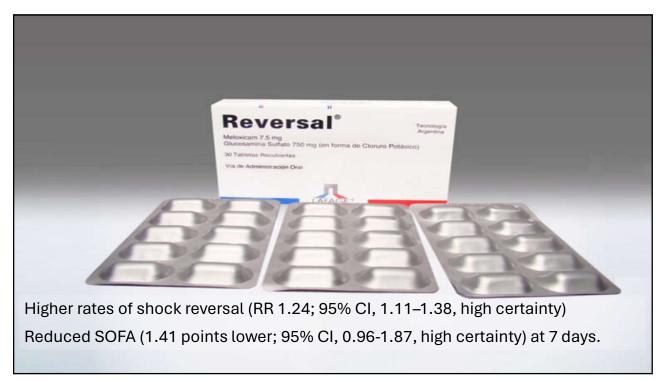
but more secondary infections

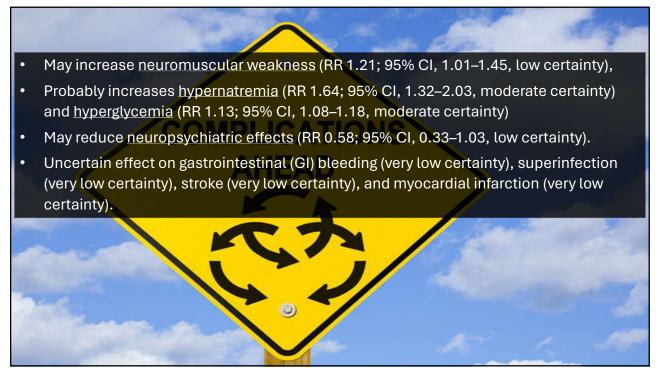
HYPRESS (2016) Hydrocortisone, pre-shock. No benefit.

ADRENAL (2018) Hydrocortisone. Quicker shock resolution, but no meaningful outcome benefit

APROCCHSS (2018) Hydrocortisone/Fludrocortisone, sick pts than ADRENAL. Improved mortality











Recommendations

We "suggest" administering corticosteroids to adult patients with septic shock (conditional recommendation, low certainty)

We "recommend against" administration of high dose/short duration corticosteroids (> 400 mg/d hydrocortisone equivalent for < 3 d) for adult patients with septic shock (strong recommendation, moderate certainty).

ONLINE SPECIAL ARTICLE

2024 Focused Update: Guidelines on Use of Corticosteroids in Sepsis, Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome, and Community-Acquired Pneumonia

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Steroids in ARDS

ARDS is another hyperinflammatory state

Landmark trials:

Meduri (1998) 24 patients. Methylpred 2 mg/kg with taper. Started at ARDS day 7.

Mortality 0% vs 63% (!!!)

Steinberg (2006) Late steroids in ARDS (start day 7-28). Methylpred 2 mg/kg with taper.

No benefit. Caused harm in super-late (> day 14)

Meduri (2007) Within 72hrs of ARDS onset. Methylpred 1 mg/kg with taper. Improved vent-

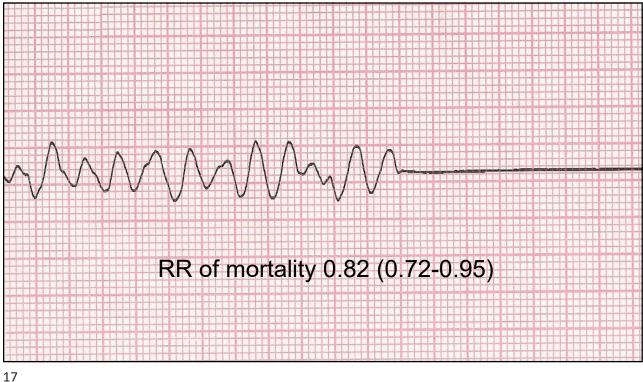
free days and ICU survival, but no impact on hospital mortality

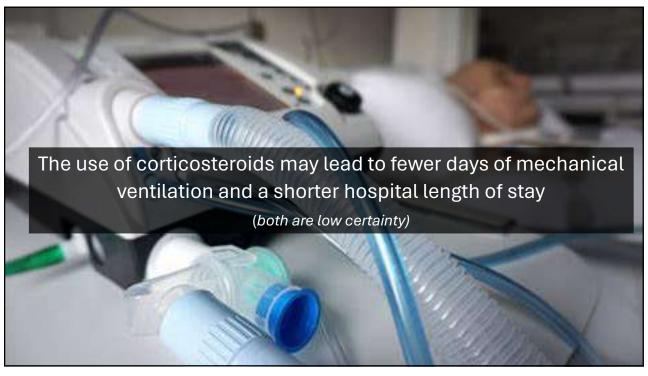
DEXA-ARDS (2020) Improved vent-free survival. Dexamethasone 20mg daily x 5 days, then 10 mg

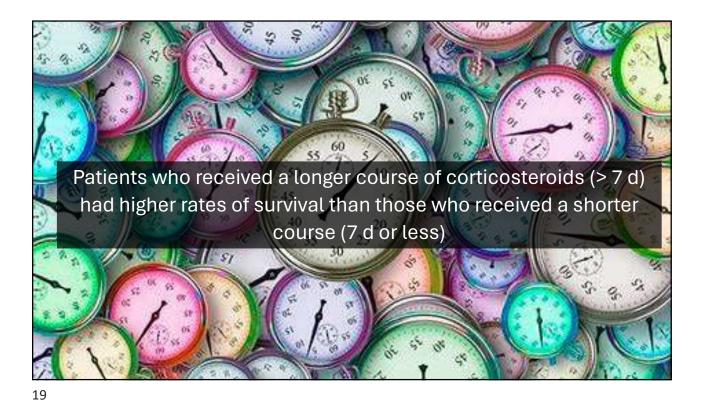
daily x 5 days (stop if extubated). Trial stopped early

RECOVERY (2021) COVID, not ARDS per-se. Improved mortality. Dexamethasone 6 mg for up to

10 days. Only beneficial if needing O2







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Recommendations

We "suggest" administering corticosteroids to adult critically ill patients with ARDS (conditional recommendation, moderate certainty)

P:F requirement (previously < 200) was removed in this iteration

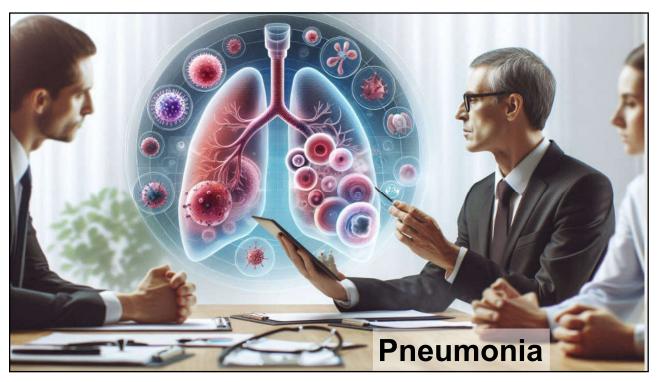
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Steroids in CAP

Inflammation (sensing a theme?)

Landmark trials:

Confalonieri (2005) Severe CAP, hydrocortisone 200 mg bolus followed by infusion. Improved

mortality and LOS

Sabry (2011) Severe CAP, hydrocortisone 12.5 mg/hr infusion. Reduced vent days and

improved physiologic parameters (e.g. P:F), but not powered for mortality

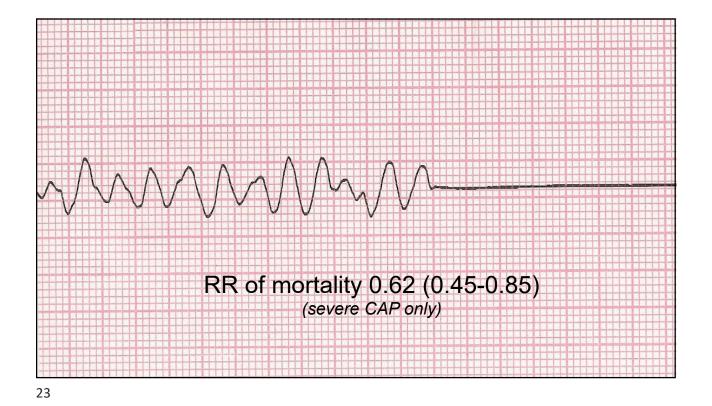
Meduri (2022) Severe CAP, methylpred 40 mg/day with taper. No benefit. Under-recruited.

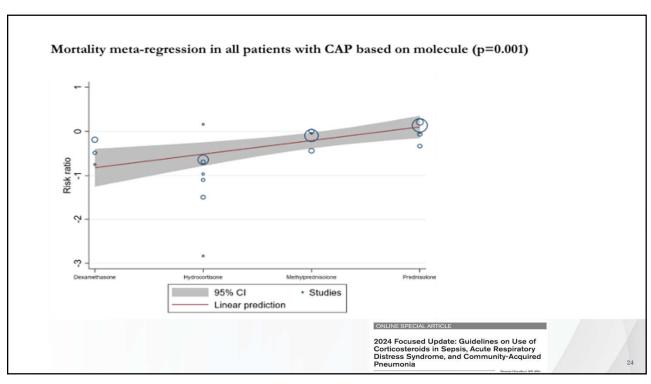
Study took place 2012-2016 at 42 VAs.

CAPE COD (2023) Severe CAP (vent, HFNC w/ P:F < 300, or PSI class V). Early hydrocortisone

200mg/day infusion 8-14 days with taper (stop on ICU discharge)

Improved mortality. Stopped early.











Recommendations

We "recommend" administering corticosteroids to adult patients hospitalized with severe bacterial CAP (strong recommendation, moderate certainty).

We "make no recommendation" for administering corticosteroids for adult patients hospitalized with less severe bacterial CAP.

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