



HAL
open science

Guidelines for the choice of intravenous fluids for vascular filling in critically ill patients, 2021

Olivier Joannes-Boyau, Philippe Le Conte, Marie-Pierre Bonnet, Eric Cesareo, Benjamin Chousterman, Djamila Chaiba, Bénédicte Douay, Emmanuel Futier, Anatole Harrois, Catherine Huraux, et al.

► To cite this version:

Olivier Joannes-Boyau, Philippe Le Conte, Marie-Pierre Bonnet, Eric Cesareo, Benjamin Chousterman, et al.. Guidelines for the choice of intravenous fluids for vascular filling in critically ill patients, 2021. *Anaesthesia Critical Care & Pain Medicine*, 2022, 41 (3), pp.101058. 10.1016/j.accpm.2022.101058 . hal-03692384

HAL Id: hal-03692384

<https://hal.science/hal-03692384>

Submitted on 19 Sep 2022

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution - NonCommercial - NoDerivatives 4.0 International License



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Anaesthesia Critical Care & Pain Medicine

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com

Guidelines

Guidelines for the choice of intravenous fluids for vascular filling in critically ill patients, 2021 ☆,☆☆



Olivier Joannes-Boyau^{a,*}, Philippe Le Conte^b, Marie-Pierre Bonnet^{c,d}, Eric Cesareo^e, Benjamin Chousterman^{f,g}, Djamil Chaiba^h, Bénédicte Douayⁱ, Emmanuel Futier^{j,k}, Anatole Harrois^l, Catherine Huraux^m, Carole Ichaiⁿ, Eric Meaudre Desgouttes^o, Olivier Mimoz^{p,q,r}, Laurent Muller^s, Mathieu Oberlin^t, Nicolas Peschanski^{u,v}, Hervé Quintard^w, Geoffroy Rousseau^x, Dominique Savary^y, Alexy Tran-Dinh^z, Barbara Villoing^A, Anthony Chauvin^B, Emmanuel Weiss^{C,D}

^a Service d'Anesthésie-Réanimation SUD, CHU de Bordeaux, Hôpital Magellan, Bordeaux, France

^b Nantes Université, Faculté de Médecine, CHU de Nantes, Service des Urgences, Nantes, France

^c Sorbonne Université, Service d'Anesthésie-Réanimation, Hôpital Trousseau, DMU DREAM, GRC 29, APHP, Paris, France

^d INSERM U1153, Equipe de Recherche en Epidémiologie Obstétricale, Périnatale et Pédiatrique (EPOPé), Centre de Recherche Epidémiologie et Statistique Sorbonne Paris Cité, Paris, France

^e Samu 69, Hôpital Édouard-Herriot, Hospices Civils de Lyon, 5, Place d'Arsonval, F-69437 Lyon Cedex 03, France

^f APHP, CHU Lariboisière, Département d'Anesthésie-Réanimation, DMU PARABOL, FHU, PROMICE, Paris, France

^g Université de Paris, INSERM U942 MASCOT, Paris, France

^h Service des Urgences Médico-Chirurgicales, Hôpital Simone Veil, Eaubonne, France

ⁱ SMUR/Service des Urgences, Hôpital Beaujon, AP-HP Nord, Clichy, France

^j Centre Hospitalier Universitaire (CHU) Clermont-Ferrand, Département Anesthésie et Réanimation, Hôpital Estaing, Clermont-Ferrand, France

^k Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS, Inserm U-1103, Clermont-Ferrand, France

^l Service d'Anesthésie-Réanimation et Médecine Périopératoire, Hôpital Bicêtre, Assistance Publique Hôpitaux de Paris (APHP), Université Paris-Saclay, Paris, France

^m Clinique des Cèdres, Grenoble, France

ⁿ Université Côte D'Azur, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Nice, Hôpital Pasteur 2, Service de Réanimation Polyvalente, Nice, France

^o Service Anesthésiologie-Réanimation Chirurgicale, Hôpital d'Instruction des Armées Sainte Anne, Toulon, France

^p Service des Urgences Adultes & SAMU 86, CHU de Poitiers, Poitiers, France

^q Faculté de Médecine et de Pharmacie, Université de Poitiers, Poitiers, France

^r Inserm U1070, Pharmacology of Antimicrobial Agents, Poitiers, France

^s UR-UM103 IMAGINE, Univ Montpellier, Division of Anesthesia Critical Care, Pain and Emergency Medicine, CHU Nîmes, Montpellier, France

^t Structure des Urgences, Hôpitaux Universitaires de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France

^u Service des Urgences-SAMU-SMUR-CHU Rennes, Rennes, France

^v Faculté de Médecine-Université Rennes-1, Rennes, France

^w Service des Soins Intensifs Adultes, Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève, Switzerland

^x Département de Médecine d'Urgences, CHRU Tours, Tours, France

^y Département de Médecine d'Urgence, CHU d'Angers, Angers, France

^z Service d'Anesthésie-Réanimation, Hôpital Bichat-Claude Bernard, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Université Paris Cité, Paris, France

^A SAU-SMUR, CHU Cochin Hôtel Dieu, Assistance Publique Hôpitaux de Paris (APHP), Paris, France

^B Services des Urgences/SMUR, Hôpital Lariboisière, Université de Paris Cité, Paris, France

^C Service Anesthésie-Réanimation, Hôpital Beaujon, DMU PARABOL, AP-HP Nord, Clichy, France

^D Centre de Recherche sur l'Inflammation, UMR_S1149, Université de Paris, Paris, France

* Validated by the SFAR Clinical Guidelines Committee on the 10th of May 2021, the SFAR Board of Directors on the 19th of May 2021; the SMFU Clinical Guidelines Committee and the SFMU Board of Directors on the 29th of June 2021.

☆☆ Guidelines issued by the French Society of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine (Société française d'anesthésie et de réanimation) in collaboration with the French Society of Emergency Medicine (Société française de médecine d'urgence).

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: olivier.joannes-boyau@chu-bordeaux.fr (O. Joannes-Boyau).

ARTICLE INFO

Historique de l'article :
Available online 5 May 2022

ARTICLE INFO

Historique de l'article :
Available online 5 May 2022

Keywords:
Fluid therapy
Sepsis or septic shock
Haemorrhagic shock
Acute brain failure
Guidelines

ABSTRACT

Purpose: To provide recommendations for the appropriate choice of fluid therapy for resuscitation of critically ill patients.

Design: A consensus committee of 24 experts from the French Society of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine (Société française d'anesthésie et de réanimation, SFAR) and the French Society of Emergency Medicine (Société française de médecine d'urgence, SFMU) was convened. A formal conflict-of-interest policy was developed at the onset of the process and enforced throughout. The entire guideline elaboration process was conducted independently of any industry funding. The authors were advised to follow the principles of the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) system to guide their assessment of quality of evidence. The potential drawbacks of making strong recommendations in the presence of low-quality evidence were emphasised. Some recommendations were left ungraded.

Methods: Four fields were defined: patients with sepsis or septic shock, patients with haemorrhagic shock, patients with acute brain failure, and patients during the peripartum period. For each field, the panel focused on two questions: (1) Does the use of colloids, as compared to crystalloids, reduce morbidity and mortality, and (2) Does the use of some specific crystalloids effectively reduce morbidity and mortality. Population, intervention, comparison, and outcomes (PICO) questions were reviewed and updated as needed, and evidence profiles were generated. The analysis of the literature and the recommendations were then conducted according to the GRADE methodology.

Results: The SFAR/SFMU guideline panel provided nine statements on the appropriate choice of fluid therapy for resuscitation of critically ill patients. After two rounds of rating and various amendments, strong agreement was reached for 100% of the recommendations. Out of these recommendations, two have a high level of evidence (Grade 1 +/–), six have a moderate level of evidence (Grade 2 +/–), and one is based on expert opinion. Finally, no recommendation was formulated for two questions.

Conclusions: Substantial agreement among experts has been obtained to provide a sizable number of recommendations aimed at optimising the choice of fluid therapy for resuscitation of critically ill patients.

© 2022 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Masson SAS on behalf of Société française d'anesthésie et de réanimation (Sfar). This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Intravenous fluids used for volume resuscitation are drugs, which are referenced as such in hospital pharmacies, and are the most widely used medicinal products in perioperative and critical care settings. Aside from synthetic colloids, they were until recently poorly studied, and practitioners were largely unaware of their specificities. Due to the arrival of new fluids and the publication of large-scale clinical trials, it is now possible to have a somewhat more precise vision of their prescription specificities, but numerous questions remain unanswered. That is the reason for these guidelines which were drawn up after analysis of the literature of the last fifteen years and should facilitate informed choices of fluids for vascular filling according to the clinical situations encountered.

It was decided to focus solely on choices of the type of intravenous fluids, and not on haemodynamic optimisation or the indications to initiate fluid therapy, subjects that have previously been to some extent the object of guidelines [1–4].

Currently known as fluid therapy (FT), injection of intravenous fluids is one of the most important methods in managing hypotensive patients in critical care and in perioperative and emergency settings.

In the first place, FT is aimed at restoring blood volume or at reducing hypovolaemia. However, FT needs to be determined with regard not only to the quality and quantity of the fluids to be administered, but also the way it is administered. Physiologically, FT increases “constrained” volume and, consequently, mean systemic pressure, whilst reducing resistance to venous return. The combined effect of these two actions is to increase venous return and cardiac output, provided that the cardiovascular system, and in particular the ventricle ejection volume are “preload dependent” (ascending limb of the Starling curve).

In these conditions, the objective of FT is to improve cardiac output (or systolic ejection volume), in situations where the latter does not satisfactorily fit with the metabolic demands of peripheral tissue: hypotension, decreased cardiac output, low venous oxygen saturation. In fact, in most clinical situations characterised by acute circulatory failure, decreased cardiac output is primarily due to (true or relative) hypovolaemia, and only rarely to heart failure (15%–20% of cases) [5,6]. Cardiac output monitoring measuring is mandatory to differentiate these two situations, especially insofar as clinical examination is a mediocre predictor of response to plasma volume expansion [3,7].

The different types of intravenous fluid have also to be defined according to their characteristics. There exist two families of fluids, namely colloids and crystalloids. Among the colloids, synthetic colloids (hydroxyethyl starch, gelatin) are to be distinguished from natural colloids (albumin). Crystalloids are initially classified according to their tonicity. For example, isotonic fluid osmolarity (or osmotic concentration) ranges from 280 to 310 mOsm/L (0.9% NaCl, Plasma-Lyte[®], Isofundine[®]). Fluids with osmolarity lower than 280 mOsm/L are considered as hypotonic (Ringer lactate), while those with osmolarity exceeding 310 mOsm/L are hypertonic (3% NaCl, 7.5% NaCl). Crystalloids are also to be classified in terms of their chlorine concentration and their ionic composition, the objective being to differentiate 0.9% NaCl from the so-called balanced crystalloids, which are due to their ionic composition, which is more similar than 0.9% NaCl to normal plasma concentrations. The different fluids available are summarised in Table 1.

A possible limit to the use of balanced fluids could be the presence of potassium in their composition (4 or 5 mmol/l) (Table 1), especially in patients with hyperkalaemia. It would nonetheless seem that their use, even in those patients, does not entail excess potassium or increased risk, as has been shown in

Table 1
Characteristics of the different fluids utilised in vascular filling.

Composition	Plasma	NaCl 0.9%	Ringer's lactate	Plasmalyte	Isofundine
Na ⁺ (mmol/l)	142	154	130	140	145
K ⁺ (mmol/l)	4		4	5	4
Cl ⁻ (mmol/l)	103	154	108	98	127
Ca ²⁺ (mmol/l)	2.4		0.9	0	2.5
Mg ²⁺ (mmol/l)	1			3	1
HCO ₃ ⁻ (mmol/l)	27				
Others (mmol/l)	Lactate 2		Lactate 27.6	Acetate 27 Gluconate 23	Acetate 27 Malate 5
Osmolarity (mOsmol/l)	285	308	277	295	309
pH	7.4	5–6.5	6–7.5	6.5–7.5	5–6.5

randomised studies of renal transplant recipients, among whom kalaemia increases to a greater extent in patients receiving 0.9% NaCl than in those receiving Ringer lactate [8,9]. Moreover, the two most recent randomised studies, which cumulatively involved 30,000 patients and compared 0.9% NaCl to balanced fluids, found comparable plasma concentration in the two groups [10,11]. Lastly, from a physiological standpoint it appears coherent to assume that it would not be possible to create potassium excess using a fluid with potassium concentration inferior to the patient's one.

To establish our recommendations, we have limited ourselves to frequently encountered clinical situations that have not been dealt with in previously published specific guidelines. That is why we have excluded from these guidelines: patients with cirrhosis, acute pancreatitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), kidney failure, and children (treated in accordance with a specific recommendation). It also bears mentioning that the field covered by these guidelines will be limited to the type of fluid to be used and will indicate neither the quantity of fluids to administer, nor the way to have them administered.

2. Methods

2.1. General organisation

These recommendations are the result of work by a group of experts brought together by the French Society of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine (SFAR) and the French Society of Emergency Medicine (SFMU). Prior to participation in the analysis, each expert filled out a competing interest statement. The group's agenda was established in advance. During the initial stage, the organising committee decided in collaboration with the coordinators on the questions to be addressed. The committee then designated the experts who would oversee each one of the questions, which were formulated in accordance with the PICO (Patient Intervention Comparison Outcome) format following the first meeting of the expert group. Analysis of the literature and formulation of the recommendations was then carried out according to the GRADE (Grade of Recommendation Assessment, Development and Evaluation) methodology. A level of evidence was defined for each of the cited bibliographic references according to type of study and could be re-evaluated by considering the methodological quality of the study. An overall level of evidence was determined for each evaluation criterion, considering the level of evidence of each bibliographic reference, the coherence of the results from one study to another, the direct or indirect nature of the evidence, and analysis of the relative magnitude of costs and benefits. A high level of evidence led to formulation of "strong" recommendation (it is recommended to proceed; it is not recommended to proceed: GRADE 1+ or 1-). A moderate or low level of evidence led to the drafting of an

"optional" recommendation (it is probably recommended to proceed, or it is probably not recommended to proceed: GRADE 2+ or 2-). When the relevant literature was non-existent, the question could lead to a recommendation in the form of an expert opinion (the experts suggest...). The proposed recommendations were presented and discussed one by one. The goal was not necessarily to provide single and convergent advice on the different propositions, but rather to facilitate the emergence of points of agreement, disagreement, or indecision. Each recommendation was then evaluated by each of the experts and given individual ratings on a scale ranging from 1 (complete disagreement) to 9 (complete agreement). Collective grading was established according to GRADE grid methodology. To validate a recommendation based on a single criterion, at least 50% of the experts had to express a generally concordant opinion, while fewer than 20% expressed a discordant opinion. For a recommendation to be strong, at least 70% of the participants had to express a generally concordant opinion. In the absence of strong agreement, the recommendations were reformulated and once again graded, the objective being to achieve a consensus.

2.2. Fields of recommendations

The formulated recommendations are divided into four fields according to the type of patient: patients with sepsis or septic shock; patients with haemorrhagic shock; patients with acute brain failure; patients during the peripartum period. For each field, the recommendations addressed two main interrogations: (1) What are the potential benefits of using a colloid solution as compared to a crystalloid solution? (2) What are the potential benefits of using one type of crystalloid solution in comparison to others?

At the outset, it was decided to avoid writing recommendations that could not be fully justified by the data in the literature and consequently to limit the number of expert opinions. For example, the paediatric population was excluded from the scope of these guidelines. An extensive bibliographic search covering the last 15 years was carried out from the PubMedTM and CochraneTM databases and www.clinicaltrials.gov. To be considered for analysis, the publications had to be written in English or French. Analysis was focused on recent data according to order of interest ranging from meta-analyses and randomised trials to observational studies. Size of population and relevance of research were taken into consideration for each study.

2.3. Synthesis of the results

Synthesis elaboration by the experts and application of the GRADE methodology led to the formulation of nine recommendations and three treatment protocols. Out of the nine formalised recommendations concerning adults, two presented a high level of

evidence (GRADE 1+/-), while six showed a moderate level of evidence (GRADE 2+/-). As regards the ninth recommendation, the GRADE method could not be applied, leading to formulation of an expert opinion. After two rating rounds and an amendment, strong agreement was reached regarding the recommendations taken as a whole. For two questions, no recommendation could be formulated.

The SFAR and the SFMU are encouraging all anaesthesiologists, intensivists, and emergency physicians to comply with these guidelines in view of ensuring high-quality patient care. When applying these recommendations, however, a practitioner is called upon to exercise his own judgment, taking into full account the expertise and specificities of his establishment, the objective being to decide on the means of intervention best adapted to the state of the patient of whom he is in charge.

FIELD 1: Patients with sepsis or septic shock

Coordinator: L. Muller (SFAR)

Question 1: In patients with sepsis or septic shock, compared to a crystalloid solution does utilisation of a colloid solution help to reduce morbi-mortality?

Experts: B. Chousterman (SFAR), L. Muller (SFAR), M. Oberlin (SFMU), A. Tran-Dinh (SFAR)

R1.1 – In comparison with non-hypertonic crystalloids, it is not recommended in case of sepsis or septic shock to use hydroxyethyl starch as fluid therapy to reduce mortality and/or renal replacement therapy requirement.

GRADE 1- (STRONG AGREEMENT)

R1.2 – In comparison with non-hypertonic crystalloids, the experts suggest that in cases of sepsis or septic shock, gelatins should not be used as fluid therapy to reduce mortality and/or renal replacement therapy requirement.

EXPERT OPINION (STRONG AGREEMENT)

Rationale

The theoretical interest of synthetic colloids would consist in their guaranteeing, through a theoretical power of expansion greater than that of isotonic crystalloids, more rapid and prolonged haemodynamic stabilisation, which would lead to improved prognosis. This postulate was invalidated by the results of several large-scale randomised controlled trials (RCT) published between 2008 and 2014, in which hydroxyethyl starches (HES) were compared to isotonic crystalloids in resuscitation. The VISEP [12] and 6S [13] studies specifically compared these two types of solutions in sepsis patient populations and showed increased mortality and incidence of acute renal failure following utilisation of HES with high as well as low molecular weight. Two other large-scale RCT (CHEST [14] and CRISTAL [15]) compared the two types of fluids in critical care septic and non-septic patients. In terms of mortality, the two trials did not confirm either higher death rates associated with HES use or its superiority when compared to isotonic crystalloids. The CHEST study reported increased incidence of renal replacement therapy in the HES group [14]. The meta-analyses conducted over the last ten years in patients with sepsis highlighted either the non-superiority of synthetic colloids or higher death rates associated with HES use [16–19]. They also reported increased incidence of renal replacement therapy in the colloid group [16,17,20–22]. If no data on dextran has been rendered available over the last ten years (except for some cases in the CRISTAL study [15]), it is because this therapeutic class has been dropped due to its anaphylactic and renal adverse effects. In 2013, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) recommended that

HES no longer be used for volume resuscitation, particularly in sepsis patients, with or without renal failure [23].

As regards gelatins, a prospective observational before-after study (two two-year periods) showed no difference in terms of mortality, length of stay, or mechanical ventilation duration [24]. The study also reported increased risk of renal failure with gelatins as compared to isotonic crystalloids [24]. In the CRISTAL study, a pragmatic RCT comparing colloids versus crystalloids and leaving to practitioner discretion the choice of type of colloid or crystalloid, 304/774 patients in the colloid group received gelatins [15]. In this study, no difference in mortality rate was observed between the colloid and the crystalloid groups [15]. Three meta-analyses are available and suggest the non-superiority of gelatins in terms of mortality [25–27]. However, the meta-analyses are quite heterogeneous: comparison of gelatins and other fluid therapies (crystalloids, HES, albumin); surgical studies; studies with mixed populations of critically ill patients (no sepsis subgroup). One of the three meta-analyses showed a higher incidence of anaphylactic reactions with gelatins [27].

R1.3 – In comparison with crystalloids, it is probably not recommended in cases of sepsis or septic shock to use albumin as first-line treatment to reduce mortality or renal replacement therapy requirement.

GRADE 2- (STRONG AGREEMENT)

Rationale

The utilisation of albumin in sepsis cases is based on several pathophysiological hypotheses: 1. Quasi-constant hypoalbuminaemia in sepsis patients is associated with a poor prognosis; 2. The interest of albumin as a possible plasma volume expander; 3. The anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties of albumin. Several experimental studies, *in vivo* and *in vitro*, have highlighted the benefits of this treatment. However, notwithstanding some encouraging pre-clinical results, up until now, no benefit for patient survival has been shown in a high-quality study. That said, the diversified concentrations of albumin used [4–5% (iso-oncotic) or 20% (hyper-oncotic)] and the differing means of administration (doses, volumes, objectives) render it impossible to make a definitive judgment. Five randomised controlled trials (RCT) have assessed the impact of albumin by using mortality as primary endpoint [15,28–31]. Published in 2004, the SAFE study [28] is up until now the largest randomised trial on the subject (close to 7000 patients). During this trial, 4% albumin was compared to 0.9% NaCl in patients undergoing resuscitation. After adjustment, post-hoc analysis underscored the favourable effect of albumin on mortality, with an OR of 0.71 95% CI (0.52–0.97) [32]. Two trials (ALBIOS [29] and EARSS [30]) appraised treatment by 20% albumin in sepsis patients, the objective in the ALBIOS trial being to maintain an elevated level of serum albumin. The two trials showed no effect on mortality in septic patients ascribable to albumin treatment [ALBIOS: OR 1.00 (0.87–1.14) and EARSS: 0.92 (0.72–1.17)], even though some effect was observed in the sub-group of patients with septic shock in the ALBIOS study (1121 patients, OR 0.87 (0.77–0.99)). Concerning these studies, two factors should be taken into consideration: 1) the EARSS study was not published in a peer-reviewed journal (only the abstracts were presented in a congress), 2) the mortality rate reported in the ALBIOS study is pronouncedly inferior to prior estimates (30% observed vs. 45% predicted), and more generally, the study is lacking in power. As for the CRISTAL study [15] comparing colloids to crystalloids among patients with (mainly septic) shock, it did not show any benefit in terms of mortality. Regarding this question, six meta-analyses have been carried out [16,18,19,33–35], five of which found no beneficial

effect on mortality of either 4%–5% or 20% albumin. Only the meta-analysis by Xu et al. [35] found a benefit on mortality at day 90 in patients with septic shock [OR 0.81 (0.67–0.97)]. Lastly, it bears mentioning that a potentially deleterious effect of albumin on renal function was suggested in a multicentre observational study [CRYCO study [36]], showing a highest risk of renal failure in patients with shock undergoing treatment with 20% albumin. That said, none of the RCT or meta-analyses carried out to date appear to justify fear of this risk, whether with respect to 4%–5% or to 20% albumin [15,19,22,28–30,32].

ABSENCE OF RECOMMENDATION – After analysis of the literature, the experts were not able to issue a recommendation on the use of albumin as second-line treatment in patients with major hypoalbuminaemia and/or requiring large volumes of fluid therapy.

Rationale

Even though albumin treatment does not show benefits regarding primary endpoints such as mortality or extra-renal purification, several studies have confirmed its benefits in terms of improved circulatory function and lower volume of vascular load, which has also been reported in several small-scale studies. In the SAFE study [28], volume of infused fluids was lower in the albumin group than in the isotonic saline solution group (3011 (+/– 1924) vs. 3522 (+/– 2507) mL, $p < 0.001$). In the ALBIOS study [29], the cardiovascular SOFA score was significantly lower in the albumin group than in the crystalloid group (1.20 (0.46–2.31) vs. 1.42 (0.60–2.50), $p = 0.03$) as was duration of vasopressor treatment (3 (1–6) vs. 4 (2–7) days for the albumin and crystalloid groups respectively, $p = 0.007$). The fluid balance was also lower (at D2, D3 and D4) in the albumin group. The above results from methodologically qualitative trials complement the findings of less ambitious studies [37]. To conclude, even though the 2021 Surviving Sepsis Campaign [38] suggested to use albumin in addition to crystalloids as fluid therapy in sepsis and septic shock patients requiring large volumes of saline, the present-day level of evidence is, according to the experts, not sufficient to justify a recommendation.

Question 2: In patients with sepsis or septic shock, does use of a particular crystalloid solution help to reduce morbi-mortality?

Experts: B. Chousterman (SFAR), L. Muller (SFAR), M. Oberlin (SFMU), A. Tran-Dinh (SFAR)

R1.4 – In patients with sepsis or septic shock, it is probably recommended to use balanced crystalloids for fluid resuscitation (rather than 0.9% NaCl), the objective being to reduce mortality and/or occurrence of adverse renal events.

GRADE 2+ (STRONG AGREEMENT)

Rationale

There exists no randomised study specifically comparing the administration of isotonic saline solutions (ISS) and balanced crystalloid solutions (BCS) during sepsis or septic shock. Most of the available data originated from the two-year SMART study, which included 15,802 patients admitted to five critical care units (medical, traumatology, neurology, cardiovascular, surgical) of a large university hospital in the United States [10]. The study was open-labelled, and cluster randomised according to a multiple-crossover study design. Random allocation of ISS or BCS was carried out on the scale of the critical care unit rather than the patient, and each unit was repeatedly crossed over during the study. Study feasibility had been preliminarily assessed in the SALT

trial conducted by the same authors [39], with results favouring BCS in patients with sepsis. As regards the SMART study in the subgroup of 2336 sepsis or septic shock patients, as compared to ISS the administration of BCS was associated with fewer major renal events during a 30-day period, a composite criterium consisting in all-cause death, initiation of renal replacement therapy or persistent doubling of baseline serum creatinine [OR 0.80 95% CI (0.67–0.94)] and a trend toward lower in-hospital mortality [OR 0.80 (0.67–0.97)]. It bears mentioning that the study presented several biases: absence of blinding, concomitant administration in some patients of two types of solutions, and low fluid volume administered. Based on this study, two secondary post-hoc analyses were carried out [40,41]. Brown et al. studied 1641 sepsis or septic shock patients who had been admitted to a medical ICU in the original study and received higher amount of fluids. Thirty-day in-hospital mortality and occurrence of composite-criteria of major renal events during the 20 days were lower in the patients having received BCS (OR 0.74 (0.59–0.93)). By contrast, incidence of acute renal failure and renal replacement therapy-free days did not differ [40]. Jackson et al. showed that the beneficial effects of BCS as compared to ISS on intra-hospital mortality at 30 days were more pronounced when BCS was preferred to ISS on admission to an emergency unit rather than on hospitalisation in an intensive care unit [OR 0.68 (0.52–0.89)] [41]. Raghunathan et al. conducted a retrospective study including 53,448 sepsis or septic shock patients treated in 360 American hospitals from 2005 to 2010, and showed in a propensity score analysis of 6730 patients that BCS administration was associated with lower intra-hospital mortality [RR 0.86 (0.78–0.94)] [42]. In this study, however, there was no difference between the two solutions in terms of prevalence of acute renal failure with or without dialysis. The only study not associating BCS utilisation with reduced mortality in sepsis patients was the SPLIT study [43], which compared the respective effects of BCS and ISS among intensive care patients; that said, only 77 out of more than 2000 patients presented with sepsis, a factor rendering interpretation problematically generalisable. A meta-analysis by Tseng et al. published in 2020 covered the available studies and incorporated non-published data from the CRISTAL study [15,19]. The authors confirmed an association of lessened mortality in patients with sepsis having received BCS versus ISS [OR 0.84 (0.74–0.95)]. However, a beneficial effect of BCS was not found regarding occurrence of acute renal failure.

FIELD 2: Patients with haemorrhagic shock

Coordinator: A. Harrois (SFAR)

Question 1: In patients with haemorrhagic shock, compared to a crystalloid solution, does use of a colloid solution help to reduce morbi-mortality?

Experts: D. Chaiba (SFMU), E. Futier (SFAR), A. Harrois (SFAR), E. Meaudre (SFAR), G. Rousseau (SFMU), D. Savary (SFMU)

R2.1 – In patients with haemorrhagic shock, whatever the context, it is probably not recommended, in comparison with non-hypertonic crystalloid, to use a colloid solution as fluid therapy to reduce mortality and/or renal replacement therapy requirement.

GRADE 2- (STRONG AGREEMENT)

Rationale

While numerous randomised controlled trials have compared colloid and crystalloid solutions to correct hypovolaemia in intensive care or during surgery, few studies have specifically targeted patients with haemorrhagic shock. Since 2014, the French health authorities (HAS) have restricted the utilisation of hydro-

xyethyl starches, which are indicated only in second-line treatment in the event of blood loss, and when crystalloids are deemed insufficient. The two most recent meta-analyses, which aggregated the trauma patients included in randomised trials, did not report benefits in terms of mortality arising from the utilisation of hydroxyethyl starches or gelatins as compared to crystalloid solutions [19,44]. Nor did Tseng et al. find a difference in renal function when comparing the administration of colloid solutions (hydroxyethyl starches, gelatins) to administration of crystalloid solutions in trauma patients or during surgical procedures entailing haemorrhagic risk [19]. In their meta-analysis, Qureshi et al. found a divergent result, with a difference favourable to colloid solutions, which exposed trauma patients to less risk of renal failure as compared to crystalloid solutions [44]. That said, their meta-analysis included patients having received hypertonic saline solution (HSS)/dextran in the colloid group as well as patients having received HSS in the crystalloid group, which meant that direct conclusions could not be drawn, concerning the effects of colloids as compared to crystalloids. More recently, two studies randomised 1057 patients [45] and 826 patients [46] during abdominal surgery placing them at high haemorrhagic risk to receive either hydroxyethyl starch or 0.9% NaCl. No difference was reported in the two studies regarding the primary composite endpoint, which associated several postoperative complications (renal failure, postoperative infection, etc.). In the FLASH study, renal failure (secondary endpoint) was significantly more frequent in the hydroxyethyl starch group [1.34 (1.0–1.8), $p = 0.05$] [46]. In a sub-group analysis of surgical patients from the CRISTAL study in which intensive care patients in hypovolaemic shock were randomised to receive colloids *versus* crystalloids ($n = 741$ out of the 2857 patients in the main study), no difference was found in terms of mortality or renal replacement therapy requirement. [47]. Administration of hydroxyethyl starch during major non-cardiovascular surgery was also associated with haemostasis disorders and a haemorrhagic risk significantly higher than when crystalloid solutions were administered [48]. In ICU, this resulted in higher transfusion requirements [49]. As a result, even though the volume expansion capacity of colloids exceeds that of crystalloids (mean ratio of 1.5) [50], this was not translated by an improved prognosis (mortality or composite criteria of postoperative complications) in patients with haemorrhagic shock. Given the reported risks of renal failure and haemostasis disorder, crystalloid solutions should be preferred as an alternative.

There has been no published study specifically focusing on the interest during haemorrhage of albumin, which is more expensive than the crystalloid solutions. The few studies carried out, which are primarily based on a sub-group analysis of the SAFE study (sub-group of trauma patients without traumatic brain injury), showed no benefit [19,51]. In most cases it is not recommended to administer albumin to patients with haemorrhagic shock.

Question 2: In patients with haemorrhagic shock, does use of a particular crystalloid solution help to reduce morbi-mortality?

Experts: D. Chaiba (SFMU), E. Futier (SFAR), A. Harrois (SFAR), E. Meaudre (SFAR), G. Rousseau (SFMU), D. Savary (SFMU)

R2.2 – In patients with haemorrhagic shock, it is probably recommended to use balanced crystalloids rather than 0.9% NaCl as first-line fluid therapy to reduce mortality and/or adverse renal events.

GRADE 2+ (STRONG AGREEMENT)

Rationale

Up until now, no randomised study has specifically appraised the interest of balanced crystalloids as opposed to non-balanced

crystalloids (0.9% NaCl) in patients with haemorrhagic shock. Haemorrhagic shock resuscitation presents a specificity insofar as it requires high volumes of vascular filling, particularly in trauma, where the volume regularly exceeds 5000 mL, and even 10,000 mL, during the first 24 h [52,53]. The high volumes are necessitated both by the vascular volume required to replace blood loss and by the occurrence of systemic inflammation within hours of the trauma [54].

A meta-analysis included ten studies and 3794 trauma patients randomised to receive either 0.9% NaCl or a balanced solution, reported no difference in terms of either mortality [OR 0.95 (0.75–1.20)] or acute renal failure [19]. The same meta-analysis reported no difference in mortality when comparing perioperatively administered 0.9% NaCl and balanced solutions in major surgery on 2348 patients in four studies. More recently, Maheshwari et al. randomised 8616 patients receiving either 0.9% NaCl or Ringer Lactate during (orthopaedic or colorectal) surgery involving moderate haemorrhagic risk [55]. While no difference was reported concerning the incidence of acute renal failure [6.2% vs. 6.6% respectively, RR 1.18 (0.99–1.41)], the patients had received only a median volume of 1900 mL of crystalloid solutions. In the SMART study, which included 15,802 ICU patients receiving either a balanced solution (Ringer Lactate[®] or Plasmalyte[®]) or 0.9% NaCl, reduced incidence of a major adverse kidney event (MAKE 30: death, two-fold increase in serum creatinine or renal replacement therapy within 30 days) was observed in the balanced solution group. Among these patients, 3328 had been admitted to hospital due to trauma, and no difference in occurrence of major adverse kidney event (MAKE 30 criteria [OR 0.95 (0.74–1.21)]) was found [10]. That said, the median volume received by these patients during their ICU stay was low (1000 mL), and markedly inferior to the volumes usually administered during haemorrhagic shock resuscitation. In addition to these randomised studies, several large-scale observational studies have reported increased mortality in patients presenting with postoperative hyperchloraemia following surgery at high haemorrhagic risk [56] or having received high volumes (> 5000 mL) of chloride-rich solutions in ICU [57]. As regards solution volumes comparable to those utilised in haemorrhagic shock resuscitation, a favourable effect of balanced solutions was found in these studies. Moreover, several authors have reported lower perioperative blood transfusion requirements in patients at high haemorrhagic risk receiving balanced solutions rather than 0.9% NaCl [55,58]. However, this result was not found in all the relevant studies [59]. Lastly, administration of balanced solutions as opposed to 0.9% NaCl is constantly associated with better acid-basic balance [58,60,61].

To conclude, present-day data do not suffice to justify GRADE 1 recommendation of a given type of crystalloid solution in cases of haemorrhagic shock. That said, the potentially deleterious effects on renal function and survival of high-volume chloride-rich solutions should in most cases orient first-line treatment choices toward balanced solutions, while awaiting more robust studies in the context of haemorrhagic shock.

R2.3 – In patients with haemorrhagic shock, it is not recommended in first-line treatment to administer as fluid therapy a 3% or 7.5% hypertonic solution to reduce mortality.
GRADE 1- (STRONG AGREEMENT)

Rationale

Numerous pre-clinical studies have suggested that vascular loading with a small volume of hypertonic saline solution (HSS) could restore haemodynamic balance and reduce mortality. However, all the analyses based on clinical data, three of which were published in 2017, have concluded that HSS has no beneficial effect on mortality.

In these different studies, HSS was administered during initial resuscitation as a single bolus. A meta-analysis by Wu et al. [62] involved 2932 patients randomised in 12 studies including patients with haemorrhagic shock, in prehospital settings (8 studies), in emergency department (3 studies) or in ICU (1 study) and having received HSS [RR 0.96 (0.82–1.12)] or HSS/dextran [RR 0.92 (0.80–1.06)] vs. an isotonic solution; no difference was found in terms of mortality, nor was there any difference in fluid volume, transfusion, organ failure or length of stay [63]. More recently, in a randomised controlled study comparing 3% HSS or 7.5% HSS vs. Ringer Lactate during prehospital resuscitation of patients with haemorrhagic shock, Han et al. [64] reported more frequent complications in the Ringer Lactate group. However, this study contained numerous biases such as the absence of a clear definition of the complications or the type of solution received following the first bolus, which was the only factor to be randomised (3% HSS or 7.5% HSS vs. Ringer Lactate). As regards the utilisation of HSS in scheduled surgery entailing haemorrhagic risk, a meta-analysis of 18 relatively old (1983–2013) randomised controlled studies including 1087 patients analysed the benefit/risk balance of perioperative HSS or of 0.9% NaCl for fluid therapy. Due to a lack of power and pronounced heterogeneity between studies, it was not possible to conclude that perioperative HSS had either a positive or a negative impact on morbi-mortality [65]. Over the ensuing years, several studies conducted in a perioperative context during major surgery, exterior to the specificities of haemorrhage, have yielded disparate results, which do not allow conclusions to be drawn as to the possible benefits of HSS fluid therapy as compared to 0.9% NaCl or Ringer Lactate [66,67].

HSS is consequently not recommended as a solution for volume resuscitation of patients with haemorrhagic shock. However, the experts wish to mention that in situations combining haemorrhagic shock with severe head trauma and focal neurological signs, due to its osmotic effect, administration of an HSS bolus is recommended.

FIELD 3: Patients with acute brain failure

Coordinator: H. Quintard (SFAR)

Question 1: In patients with acute brain injury, compared to a crystalloid solution, does utilisation of a colloid solution help to reduce morbi-mortality?

Experts: C. Ichai (SFAR), H. Quintard (SFAR), N. Peschanski (SFMU), B. Villoing (SFMU)

R3.1 – In acute brain injury patients, it is probably not recommended to use colloids, particularly albumin, as fluid therapy to reduce mortality and/or to improve the neurological prognosis.

GRADE 2- (STRONG AGREEMENT)

Rationale

Very few data on synthetic colloids are presently available. A retrospective study on patients with subarachnoid haemorrhage showed that while utilisation of synthetic colloids had no effect on the incidence of secondary ischaemia, it was associated with worse neurological prognosis at 6 weeks [68]. Another retrospective study found no relation between the occurrence of acute renal failure and the utilisation of synthetic colloids in patients with subarachnoid haemorrhage [69]. A single prospective study comparing synthetic colloids and crystalloids reported a deleterious effect on the neurological prognosis at 6 months in SAH patients in the colloid group [70]. A meta-analysis comparing utilisation of a hypertonic colloid solution (dextran) to utilisation of an isotonic saline solution in patients with brain injury found no difference regarding mortality at 28 days [71].

The SAFE study, which dealt with albumin fluid loading in trauma patients, reported increased mortality in the sub-group of traumatic brain injury patients treated with 4% albumin ($n = 460$; RR 1.63 (1.17–2.26); $p = 0.003$) [72]. Concerning cerebrovascular pathologies, the data are less numerous and more controversial. Among patients having presented with a cerebrovascular accident, while the ALIAS study found no clinical benefit in albumin administration (25%), it also described a risk of pulmonary oedema or intracranial haemorrhage [73]. In the group of patients with subarachnoid haemorrhage, conversely albumin seemed associated with an improved neurological prognosis in a retrospective study [74], and reduced mortality when administered during the period at high risk of secondary ischaemia (D5–D14) [75].

Question 2: In patients with acute brain injury, does utilisation of a particular type of crystalloid help to reduce morbi-mortality?

Experts: C. Ichai (SFAR), H. Quintard (SFAR), N. Peschanski (SFMU), B. Villoing (SFMU)

R3.2 – It is probably recommended, to use isotonic crystalloids as first-line fluid therapy in patients with acute brain injury to reduce mortality and/or to improve the neurological prognosis.
GRADE 2+ (STRONG AGREEMENT)

Rationale

Vascular filling is of paramount importance in treatment of patients with acute brain injury [76,77]. The type of solution utilised, particularly as regards its ionic composition and its tonicity, can have a direct impact on cerebral oedema and risk of intracranial hypertension, and consequently on patients' neurological prognosis. A solution is considered as isotonic when its osmolarity ranges from 280 to 310 mOsm/L (0.9% NaCl, Plasma-lyte[®], Isofundine[®]). Due to the risk of induced cerebral oedema, hypotonic solutions (< 280 mOsm/L) are to be avoided in patients with acute brain failure. A multicentre study comparing pre-hospital utilisation of hypotonic solutions such as Ringer Lactate (RL) to isotonic solutions (0.9% NaCl) in patients with traumatic brain injury reported higher mortality in the RL group [300 patients (HR 1.78 (1.04–3.04)]; $p = 0.035$) [78].

Given the low level of evidence of the existing studies, the experts cannot positively affirm the superiority of isotonic balanced crystalloids as compared to 0.9% NaCl in treatment of patients with acute brain failure. Two randomised controlled studies found no effect on the prognosis except for a significant reduction of the risk of hyperchloraemia [79,80] (respectively on 42 patients: OR 0.28 (0.11–0.7) – $p = 0.006$; and on 36 patients 89% vs. 44%; $p = 0.006$). The experts emphasise a need for further research.

FIELD 4: Patients during the peripartum period

Coordinator: MP. Bonnet (SFAR)

Question 1: During the peripartum period, does utilisation of a particular type of solution help to reduce maternal and/or neonatal mortality?

Experts: M-P. Bonnet (SFAR), E. Cesareo (SFMU), B. Douay (SFMU), O. Mimoz (SFMU)

ABSENCE OF RECOMMENDATION – Due to the absence of available data in the literature, no specific recommendation can be issued concerning the choice of fluid therapy to be utilised in volume resuscitation of women during the peripartum period.

Rationale

No study comparing the therapeutic efficacy of the different types of fluid therapy is currently available in the specific context of resuscitation of women in a state of peripartum shock. By default, the solution chosen will be the one that is recommended according to the context in the general population.

SFAR expert coordinator

Olivier Joannes-Boyou (Bordeaux)

SFMU expert coordinator

Philippe Le Conte (Nantes)

SFAR organiser

Emmanuel Weiss (Clichy)

SFMU organiser

Anthony Chauvin (Paris)

SFAR expert group

Marie Pierre Bonnet, Benjamin Chousterman, Emmanuel Futier, Anatole Harrois, Catherine Huraux, Carole Ichai, Olivier Joannes Boyau, Eric Meaudre, Laurent Muller, Hervé Quintard, Alexy Tran-Dinh

SFMU expert group

Eric Cesareo, Djamila Chaiba, Bénédicte Douay, B Drugeon, Philippe Le Conte, Olivier Mimoz, Mathieu Oberlin, Nicolas Peschanski, Geoffroy Rousseau, Dominique Savary, Barbara Villoing.

Study group

SFAR Clinical Guideline Committee: Marc Garnier (president), Alice Blet (secretary), Hélène Charbonneau, Philippe Cuvillon, Hugues De Courson, Audrey De Jong, Marc-Olivier Fischer, Denis Frasca, Catherine Huraux, Matthieu Jabaudon, Daphné Michelet, Emmanuel Weiss.

SFAR Board of Directors: Hervé Bouaziz (president), Laurent Delaunay (vice president), Pierre Albaladejo (vice president), Marie-Laure Cittanova (treasurer), Karine Nouette-Gaulain (treasurer), Jean-Michel Constantin (general secretary), Marc Leone; Julien Amour; Hélène Beloeil; Valérie Billard; Julien Cabaton; Xavier Capdevila; Marie-Paule Chariot; Isabelle Constant; Delphine Garrigue; Pierre Kalfon; Frédéric Lacroix; Olivier Langeron; Sigismond Lasocki; Frédéric Le Saché; Luc Mercadal; Frédéric Mercier; Olivier Rontes; Paul Zetlaoui

SFMU Clinical Guideline Committee: Anthony Chauvin (president), Pierre Catoire, Djamila Chaiba, Bénédicte Douay, Cédric Gil-Jardiné, Aurélie Gloaguen, Sybille Goddet, Philippe Le Conte, Mikael Martinez, Mathieu Oberlin, Caroline Zanker-Ronsin, Geoffroy Rousseau, Barbara Villoing

SFMU Board of Directors: Karim Tazarourte (president), Thibaut Desmettre (vice président), Catherine Pradeau (general secretary), Muriel Vergne (assistant general secretary), Jean-Paul Fontaine (treasurer), Tahar Chouid (assistant treasurer), Florence Dumas, Delphine Hugenschmitt, Yann Penverne, Patrick Plaisance, Patrick Ray, Youri Yordanov

Competing interests of SFAR experts during the five years preceding the date of validation by SFAR Board of Directors

Marie Pierre BONNET: No competing interest that could compromise her independence regarding the present guidelines

Benjamin CHOUSTERMANN: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines

Emmanuel FUTIER: Competing interest related to the guidelines: Baxter, Fresenius Kabi. Competing interests unrelated to the guidelines: Drager Medical, GE Healthcare, Edwards Lifesciences, Orion Pharma, Fisher and Paykel Healthcare

Anatole HARROIS: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines. Competing interests unrelated to the guidelines: LFB, Edwards, Mindray

Catherine HURAUX: No competing interest that could compromise her independence regarding the present guidelines

Carole ICHAI: No competing interest that could compromise her independence with regard to the present guidelines. Competing interests unrelated to the guidelines: consultant for Baxter

Olivier JOANNES-BOYAU: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines. Competing interests unrelated to the guidelines: consultant for Baxter, BBraun, Fresenius medical care and Jafron.

Eric MEAUDRE: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines

Laurent MULLER: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines

Hervé QUINTARD: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines.

Alexy TRAN-DINH: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines.

Emmanuel WEISS: Competing interests related to the guidelines: GRIFOLS. Competing interests unrelated to the guidelines: Lecturer for MSD and Akcea Therapeutics

Competing interests of the SFMU experts during the five years preceding the date of validation by the SFMU board of directors

Eric CESAREO: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines.

Djamila CHAIBA: No competing interest that could compromise her independence regarding the present guidelines

Anthony Chauvin: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines

Bénédicte DOUAY: No competing interest that could compromise her independence regarding the present guidelines

Bertrand DRUGEON: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines

Philippe LE CONTE: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines

Olivier MIMOZ: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines

Mathieu OBERLIN: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines

Nicolas PESCHANSKI: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines

Geoffroy ROUSSEAU: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines

Dominique SAVARY: No competing interest that could compromise his independence regarding the present guidelines

BARBARA VILLOING: No competing interest that could compromise her independence regarding the present guidelines

References

- [1] Ichai C, Vinsonneau C, Souweine B, Armando F, Canet E, Clec'h C, et al. Acute kidney injury in the perioperative period and in intensive care units (excluding renal replacement therapies). *Ann Intensive Care* 2016;6:48. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s13613-016-0145-5>.
- [2] Duranteau J, Asehnoune K, Pierre S, Ozier Y, Leone M, Lefrant J. Recommandations sur la réanimation du choc hémorragique. *Anesth Reanim* 2015;62:74.
- [3] Vallet B, Blanloeil Y, Cholley B, Orliaguet G, Pierre S, Tavernier B, et al. Guidelines for perioperative haemodynamic optimization. *Ann Fr Anesth Reanim* 2013;32:e151–158. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.annfar.2013.09.010>.
- [4] Martin C, Brun-Buisson C. [Initial management of severe sepsis in adults and children]. *Ann Fr Anesth Reanim* 2007;26:53–73. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.annfar.2006.10.021>.
- [5] Mouncey PR, Osborn TM, Power GS, Harrison DA, Sadique MZ, Grieve RD, et al. Trial of early, goal-directed resuscitation for septic shock. *N Engl J Med* 2015;372:1301–11. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1500896>.
- [6] Rivers E, Nguyen B, Havstad S, Ressler J, Muzzini A, Knoblich B, et al. Early goal-directed therapy in the treatment of severe sepsis and septic shock. *N Engl J Med* 2001;345:1368–77. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa010307>.
- [7] Cecconi M, De Backer D, Antonelli M, Beale R, Bakker J, Hofer C, et al. Consensus on circulatory shock and hemodynamic monitoring. Task force of the European society of intensive care medicine. *Intensive Care Med* 2014;40:1795–815. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00134-014-3255-z>.
- [8] O'Malley CMN, Frumento RJ, Hardy MA, Benvenisty AI, Brentjens TE, Mercer JS, et al. A randomized, double-blind comparison of lactated Ringer's solution and 0.9% NaCl during renal transplantation. *Anesth Analg* 2005;100:1518–24. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1213/01.ANE.0000150939.28904.81>.
- [9] Khajavi MR, Etezadi F, Moharari RS, Imani F, Meysamie AP, Khashayar P, et al. Effects of normal saline vs. lactated Ringer's during renal transplantation. *Ren Fail* 2008;30:535–9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08860220802064770>.
- [10] Semler MW, Self WH, Wanderer JP, Ehrenfeld JM, Wang L, Byrne DW, et al. Balanced crystalloids versus saline in critically ill adults. *N Engl J Med* 2018;378:829–39. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1711584>.
- [11] Self WH, Semler MW, Wanderer JP, Wang L, Byrne DW, Collins SP, et al. Balanced crystalloids versus saline in noncritically ill adults. *N Engl J Med* 2018;Mar 1;378(9):819–28. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1711586>.
- [12] Brunkhorst FM, Engel C, Bloos F, Meier-Hellmann A, Ragaller M, Weiler N, et al. Intensive insulin therapy and pentastarch resuscitation in severe sepsis. *N Engl J Med* 2008;358:125–39. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa070716>.
- [13] Perner A, Haase N, Guttormsen AB, Tenhunen J, Klemenzson G, Aneman A, et al. Hydroxyethyl starch 130/0.42 versus Ringer's acetate in severe sepsis. *N Engl J Med* 2012;367:124–34. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1204242>.
- [14] Myburgh JA, Finfer S, Bellomo R, Billot L, Cass A, Gattas D, et al. Hydroxyethyl starch or saline for fluid resuscitation in intensive care. *N Engl J Med* 2012;367:1901–11. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1209759>.
- [15] Annane D, Siami S, Jaber S, Martin C, Elatrous S, Declère AD, et al. Effects of fluid resuscitation with colloids vs crystalloids on mortality in critically ill patients presenting with hypovolemic shock: the CRISTAL randomized trial. *JAMA* 2013;310:1809–17. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jama.2013.280502>.
- [16] Patel A, Waheed U, Brett SJ. Randomised trials of 6% tetra starch (hydroxyethyl starch 130/0.4 or 0.42) for severe sepsis reporting mortality: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Intensive Care Med* 2013;39:811–22. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00134-013-2863-6>.
- [17] Serpa Neto A, Veelo DP, Peirreira VGM, de Assunção MSC, Manetta JA, Espósito DC, et al. Fluid resuscitation with hydroxyethyl starches in patients with sepsis is associated with an increased incidence of acute kidney injury and use of renal replacement therapy: a systematic review and meta-analysis of the literature. *J Crit Care* 2014;29:185.e1–7. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrrc.2013.09.031>.
- [18] Rochwerf B, Alhazzani W, Sindi A, Heels-Ansdell D, Thabane L, Fox-Robichaud A, et al. Fluid resuscitation in sepsis: a systematic review and network meta-analysis. *Ann Intern Med* 2014;161:347–55. <http://dx.doi.org/10.7326/M14-0178>.
- [19] Tseng C-H, Chen T-T, Wu M-Y, Chan M-C, Shih M-C, Tu Y-K. Resuscitation fluid types in sepsis, surgical, and trauma patients: a systematic review and sequential network meta-analyses. *Crit Care* 2020;24:693. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s13054-020-03419-y>.
- [20] Haase N, Perner A, Hennings LI, Siegemund M, Lauridsen B, Wetterslev M, et al. Hydroxyethyl starch 130/0.38–0.45 versus crystalloid or albumin in patients with sepsis: systematic review with meta-analysis and trial sequential analysis. *BMJ* 2013;346:f839. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.f839>.
- [21] Mutter TC, Ruth CA, Dart AB. Hydroxyethyl starch (HES) versus other fluid therapies: effects on kidney function. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2013CD007594. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD007594.pub3>.
- [22] Rochwerf B, Alhazzani W, Gibson A, Ribic CM, Sindi A, Heels-Ansdell D, et al. Fluid type and the use of renal replacement therapy in sepsis: a systematic review and network meta-analysis. *Intensive Care Med* 2015;41:1561–71. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00134-015-3794-1>.
- [23] Agency EM. PRAC confirms that hydroxyethyl-starch solutions (HES) should no longer be used in patients with sepsis or burn injuries or in critically ill patients. n.d.
- [24] Bayer O, Reinhart K, Kohl M, Kabisch B, Marshall J, Sakr Y, et al. Effects of fluid resuscitation with synthetic colloids or crystalloids alone on shock reversal, fluid balance, and patient outcomes in patients with severe sepsis: a prospective sequential analysis. *Crit Care Med* 2012;40:2543–51. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/CCM.0b013e318258fee7>.
- [25] Saw MM, Chandler B, Ho KM. Benefits and risks of using gelatin solution as a plasma expander for perioperative and critically ill patients: a meta-analysis. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 2012;40:17–32. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0310057X1204000104>.
- [26] Thomas-Rueddel DO, Vlasakov V, Reinhart K, Jaeschke R, Rueddel H, Hutagalung R, et al. Safety of gelatin for volume resuscitation—a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Intensive Care Med* 2012;38:1134–42. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00134-012-2560-x>.
- [27] Moeller C, Fleischmann C, Thomas-Rueddel D, Vlasakov V, Rochwerf B, Theurer P, et al. How safe is gelatin? A systematic review and meta-analysis of gelatin-containing plasma expanders vs crystalloids and albumin. *J Crit Care* 2016;35:75–83. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrrc.2016.04.011>.
- [28] A comparison of albumin and saline for fluid resuscitation in the intensive care unit. *N Engl J Med* 2004;350:2247–56. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa040232>.
- [29] Caironi P, Tognoni G, Masson S, Fumagalli R, Pesenti A, Romero M, et al. Albumin replacement in patients with severe sepsis or septic shock. *N Engl J Med* 2014;370:1412–21. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1305727>.
- [30] Charpentier J, Mira JP. Efficacy and tolerance of hyperoncotic albumin administration in septic shock patients: the EARSS study. *Intensive Care Med* 2011;S115–0438.
- [31] Park CHL, de Almeida JP, de Oliveira GQ, Rizk SI, Fukushima JT, Nakamura RE, et al. Lactated Ringer's versus 4% albumin on lactated Ringer's in early sepsis therapy in Cancer patients: a pilot single-center randomized trial. *Crit Care Med* 2019;47:e798–805. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/CCM.0000000000003900>.
- [32] The SAFE Study Investigators. Impact of albumin compared to saline on organ function and mortality of patients with severe sepsis. *Intensive Care Med* 2011;37:86–96. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00134-010-2039-6>.
- [33] Jiang L, Jiang S, Zhang M, Zheng Z, Ma Y. Albumin versus other fluids for fluid resuscitation in patients with sepsis: a meta-analysis. *PLoS One* 2014;9:e114666. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0114666>.
- [34] Zou Y, Ma K, Xiong J-B, Xi C-H, Deng X-J. Comparison of the effects of albumin and crystalloid on mortality among patients with septic shock: systematic review with meta-analysis and trial sequential analysis. *Sao Paulo Med J* 2018;136:421–32. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1516-3180.2017.0285281017>.
- [35] Xu J-Y, Chen Q-H, Xie J-F, Pan C, Liu S-Q, Huang L-W, et al. Comparison of the effects of albumin and crystalloid on mortality in adult patients with severe sepsis and septic shock: a meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials. *Crit Care* 2014;18:702. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s13054-014-0702-y>.
- [36] Schortgen F, Girou E, Deye N, Brochard L, for the CRYCO Study Group. The risk associated with hyperoncotic colloids in patients with shock. *Intensive Care Med* 2008;34:2157–68. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00134-008-1225-2>.
- [37] Rackow EC, Falk JL, Fein IA, Siegel JS, Packman MI, Haupt MT, et al. Fluid resuscitation in circulatory shock: a comparison of the cardiorespiratory effects of albumin, hetastarch, and saline solutions in patients with hypovolemic and septic shock. *Crit Care Med* 1983;11:839–50.
- [38] Evans L, Rhodes A, Alhazzani W, et al. Surviving Sepsis Campaign: International Guidelines for Management of Sepsis and Septic Shock 2021. *Crit Care Med* 2021;49(11):e1063–143. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/CCM.0000000000005337>.
- [39] Semler MW, Wanderer JP, Ehrenfeld JM, Stollings JL, Self WH, Siew ED, et al. Balanced crystalloids versus saline in the intensive care unit. The SALT randomized trial. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2017;195:1362–72. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1164/rccm.201607-13450C>.
- [40] Brown RM, Wang L, Coston TD, Krishnan NI, Casey JD, Wanderer JP, et al. Balanced crystalloids versus saline in sepsis. A secondary analysis of the SMART clinical trial. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2019;200:1487–95. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1164/rccm.201903-0557OC>.
- [41] Jackson KE, Wang L, Casey JD, Bernard GR, Self WH, Rice TW, et al. Effect of early balanced crystalloids before ICU admission on sepsis outcomes. *Chest* 2021;159:585–95. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chest.2020.08.2068>.
- [42] Raghunathan K, Bonavia A, Nathanson BH, Beadles CA, Shaw AD, Brookhart MA, et al. Association between initial fluid choice and subsequent in-hospital mortality during the resuscitation of adults with septic shock. *Anesthesiology* 2015;123:1385–93. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/ALN.0000000000000861>.
- [43] Young P, Bailey M, Beasley R, Henderson S, Mackle D, McArthur C, et al. Effect of a buffered crystalloid solution vs saline on acute kidney injury among patients in the intensive care unit: the SPLIT randomized clinical trial. *JAMA* 2015;314:1701–10. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jama.2015.12334>.
- [44] Qureshi SH, Rizvi SI, Patel NN, Murphy GJ. Meta-analysis of colloids versus crystalloids in critically ill, trauma and surgical patients. *Br J Surg* 2016;103:14–26. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/bjs.9943>.
- [45] Kabon B, Sessler DI, Kurz A. Crystalloid–Colloid Study Team. Effect of intraoperative goal-directed balanced crystalloid versus colloid administration on major postoperative morbidity: a randomized trial. *Anesthesiology* 2019;130:728–44. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/ALN.0000000000002601>.
- [46] Futier E, Garot M, Godet T, Biais M, Verzilli D, Ouattara A, et al. Effect of hydroxyethyl starch vs saline for volume replacement therapy on death or postoperative complications among high-risk patients undergoing major abdominal surgery: the FLASH randomized clinical trial. *JAMA* 2020;323:225–36. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jama.2019.20833>.
- [47] Heming N, Lamothe L, Jaber S, Trouillet JL, Martin C, Chevret S, et al. Morbidity and mortality of crystalloids compared to colloids in critically ill surgical patients: a subgroup analysis of a randomized trial. *Anesthesiology* 2018;129:1149–58. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/ALN.0000000000002413>.

- [48] Rasmussen KC, Secher NH, Pedersen T. Effect of perioperative crystalloid or colloid fluid therapy on hemorrhage, coagulation competence, and outcome: a systematic review and stratified meta-analysis. *Medicine* (Baltimore) 2016;95:e4498. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/MD.0000000000004498>.
- [49] Lewis SR, Pritchard MW, Evans DJ, Butler AR, Alderson P, Smith AF, et al. Colloids versus crystalloids for fluid resuscitation in critically ill people. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2018;8CD000567. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD000567.pub7>.
- [50] Orbeago Cortés D, Gamarano Barros T, Njimi H, Vincent J-L. Crystalloids versus colloids: exploring differences in fluid requirements by systematic review and meta-regression. *Anesth Analg* 2015;120:389–402. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1213/ANE.0000000000000564>.
- [51] Finfer S, Norton R, Bellomo R, Boyce N, French J, Myburgh J. The SAFE study: saline vs. albumin for fluid resuscitation in the critically ill. *Vox Sang* 2004;87 Suppl 2:123–31. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-6892.2004.00468.x>.
- [52] Holcomb JB, Tilley BC, Baraniuk S, Fox EE, Wade CE, Podbielski JM, et al. Transfusion of plasma, platelets, and red blood cells in a 1:1:1 vs a 1:1:2 ratio and mortality in patients with severe trauma: the PROPPR randomized clinical trial. *JAMA* 2015;313:471–82. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jama.2015.12>.
- [53] Young JB, Utter GH, Schermer CR, Galante JM, Phan HH, Yang Y, et al. Saline versus Plasma-Lyte A in initial resuscitation of trauma patients: a randomized trial. *Ann Surg* 2014;259:255–62. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/SLA.0b013e318295feba>.
- [54] Timmermans K, Kox M, Vaneker M, van den Berg M, John A, van Laarhoven A, et al. Plasma levels of danger-associated molecular patterns are associated with immune suppression in trauma patients. *Intensive Care Med* 2016;42:551–61. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00134-015-4205-3>.
- [55] Maheshwari K, Turan A, Makarova N, Ma C, Esa WAS, Ruetzler K, et al. Saline versus lactated Ringer's solution: the saline or lactated Ringer's (SOLAR) trial. *Anesthesiology* 2020;132:614–24. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/ALN.0000000000003130>.
- [56] McCluskey SA, Karkouti K, Wijeyesundera D, Minkovich L, Tait G, Beattie WS. Hyperchloremia after noncardiac surgery is independently associated with increased morbidity and mortality: a propensity-matched cohort study. *Anesth Analg* 2013;117:412–21. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1213/ANE.0b013e318293d81e>.
- [57] Sen A, Keener CM, Sileanu FE, Foldes E, Clermont G, Murugan R, et al. Chloride content of fluids used for large volume resuscitation is associated with reduced survival. *Crit Care Med* 2017;45:e146–53. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/CCM.0000000000002063>.
- [58] Krajewski ML, Raghunathan K, Paluszkiwicz SM, Schermer CR, Shaw AD. Meta-analysis of high-versus low-chloride content in perioperative and critical care fluid resuscitation. *Br J Surg* 2015;102:24–36. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/bjs.9651>.
- [59] Reddy SK, Bailey MJ, Beasley RW, Bellomo R, Mackle DM, Psirides AJ, et al. Effect of 0.9% saline or plasma-lyte 148 as crystalloid fluid therapy in the intensive care unit on blood product use and postoperative bleeding after cardiac surgery. *J Cardiothorac Vasc Anesth* 2017;31:1630–8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1053/j.jvca.2017.04.023>.
- [60] Odor PM, Bampoe S, Dushianthan A, Bennett-Guerrero E, Cro S, Gan TJ, et al. Perioperative administration of buffered versus non-buffered crystalloid intravenous fluid to improve outcomes following adult surgical procedures: a Cochrane systematic review. *Perioper Med (Lond)* 2018;7:27. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s13741-018-0108-5>.
- [61] Pfortmueller CA, Funk G-C, Reiterer C, Schrott A, Zotti O, Kabon B, et al. Normal saline versus a balanced crystalloid for goal-directed perioperative fluid therapy in major abdominal surgery: a double-blind randomised controlled study. *Br J Anaesth* 2018;120:274–83. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bja.2017.11.088>.
- [62] Wu M-C, Liao T-Y, Lee EM, Chen Y-S, Hsu W-T, Lee M-TG, et al. Administration of hypertonic solutions for hemorrhagic shock: a systematic review and meta-analysis of clinical trials. *Anesth Analg* 2017;125:1549–57. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1213/ANE.0000000000002451>.
- [63] Ie B, A A, Kl T, Pe R, D L, G L et al. The effectiveness of prehospital hypertonic saline for hypotensive trauma patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMC Emerg Med* 2017;17. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12873-017-0146-1>.
- [64] J H, Hq R, Qb Z, Yl W, Zy Q. Comparison of 3% and 7.5% hypertonic saline in resuscitation after traumatic hypovolemic shock. *Shock* (Augusta Ga) 2015;43. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/SHK.0000000000000303>.
- [65] B S, B C, E M, Ke B, T Z, V M. Hypertonic salt solution for peri-operative fluid management. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2016;2016. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD005576.pub3>.
- [66] H L, Nm S, Ti C, Jm W, Dp M, Dm G. et al. The HYSLAR trial: a prospective randomized controlled trial of the use of a restrictive fluid regimen with 3% hypertonic saline versus lactated Ringers in patients undergoing pancreaticoduodenectomy. *Ann Surg* 2014;260. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/SLA.0000000000000872>.
- [67] Ca P, M K, N S, As M, B H, L J. et al. Hypertonic saline for fluid resuscitation in ICU patients post-cardiac surgery (HERACLES): a double-blind randomized controlled clinical trial. *Intensive Care Med* 2020;46. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00134-020-06132-0>.
- [68] Gm I, Rl M. The effects of fluid balance and colloid administration on outcomes in patients with aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage: a propensity score-matched analysis. *Neurocrit Care* 2013;19. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12028-013-9860-z>.
- [69] S B, T W, T B, S L, D L, J M. Hydroxyethyl starch for volume expansion after subarachnoid haemorrhage and renal function: results of a retrospective analysis. *PLoS One* 2018;13. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0192832>.
- [70] My T, Pj H, Pj K. Effects of fluid therapy following aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage: a prospective clinical study. *Br J Neurosurg* 2008;22. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02688690701832100>.
- [71] Bergmans SF, Schober P, Schwarte LA, Loer SA, Bossers SM. Prehospital fluid administration in patients with severe traumatic brain injury: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Injury* 2020;51:2356–67. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.injury.2020.08.030>.
- [72] J M, Dj C, S F, R B, R N, N B. et al. Saline or albumin for fluid resuscitation in patients with traumatic brain injury. *N Engl J Med* 2007;357. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa067514>.
- [73] Md G, Yy P, Md H, Rh M, Cs M, Wg B. et al. High-dose albumin treatment for acute ischaemic stroke (ALIAS) part 2: a randomised, double-blind, phase 3, placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet Neurol* 2013;12. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422\(13\)70223-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422(13)70223-0).
- [74] Ji S, L S, Oo Z, Mf S, G S, G L. et al. Effect of human albumin administration on clinical outcome and hospital cost in patients with subarachnoid hemorrhage. *J Neurosurg* 2004;100. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3171/jns.2004.100.4.0585>.
- [75] K K, K F, S M, Kb I, H H, K F. Association of early post-procedure hemodynamic management with the outcomes of subarachnoid hemorrhage patients. *J Neurool* 2013;260. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00415-012-6710-4>.
- [76] O J-B, A R, Jm C, C D-G, C D-F, O L. et al. Choice of fluid for critically ill patients: an overview of specific situations. *Anaesth Crit Care Pain Med* 2020;39. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.accpm.2020.10.003>.
- [77] M O, D P, R H, G M, N S, P B. et al. Fluid therapy in neurointensive care patients: ESICM consensus and clinical practice recommendations. *Intensive Care Med* 2018;44. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00134-018-5086-z>.
- [78] Rowell SE, Fair KA, Barbosa RR, Watters JM, Bulger EM, Holcomb JB, et al. The impact of pre-hospital administration of lactated Ringer's solution versus normal saline in patients with traumatic brain injury. *J Neurotrauma* 2016;33:1054–9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/neu.2014.3478>.
- [79] Roquilly A, Loutrel O, Cinotti R, Rosenczweig E, Flet L, Mahe PJ, et al. Balanced versus chloride-rich solutions for fluid resuscitation in brain-injured patients: a randomised double-blind pilot study. *Crit Care* 2013;17:R77. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/cc12686>.
- [80] Lehmann L, Bendel S, Uehlinger DE, Takala J, Schafer M, Reinert M, et al. Randomized, double-blind trial of the effect of fluid composition on electrolyte, acid-base, and fluid homeostasis in patients early after subarachnoid hemorrhage. *Neurocrit Care* 2013;18:5–12. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12028-012-9764-3>.