
Top ICU Stories of 2019



As we move into 2020, here's a quick recap of our most clicked stories in ICU in 2019:

[Using Biomarkers for Mortality Prediction in Patients With Sepsis](#)

A new study evaluated the prognostic value of six biomarkers at onset of sepsis in adult patients with sepsis or septic shock.

[Risk Factors for Frailty and Death in the ICU](#)

A study was conducted to determine the risk factors for becoming frail or dying after ICU hospitalisation in non-frail patients.

[Emergency Department to ICU Time and Mortality](#)

Findings show that prolonged emergency department to ICU time is associated with increased hospital mortality after ICU admission.

[End-of-Life Practices in European ICUs - From 1999 to 2016](#)

How have end-of-life practices in European ICUs changed from 1999-2000 to 2015-2016? A new review evaluates.

[Targeted Temperature Management: HYPERION Trial](#)

A study compares moderate therapeutic hypothermia with targeted normothermia in patients with coma admitted to the ICU after resuscitation from cardiac arrest with nonshockable rhythm.

[Risk Factors for ARDS in Mechanically Ventilated Adults](#)

Findings show that patients with ARDS after mechanical ventilation onset had a similar 90-day mortality compared to those with ARDS at mechanical ventilation onset.

[Conservative Oxygen Therapy During Mechanical Ventilation](#)

Findings show that the use of conservative oxygen therapy in critically ill patients undergoing mechanical ventilation does not have an impact on the number of ventilator-free days.

[Promoting Family Engagement in the ICU](#)

Patient- and family centred engagement is now an essential component of care and effective strategies should be implemented to assist clinicians to promote optimal care in the ICU.

[Nutritional Support in Malnourished Medical Inpatients](#)

Nutritional support in hospitalised patients who are malnourished or at nutritional risk is associated with improved nutritional and clinical outcomes.

[Hydrocortisone Versus Placebo in Patients with Septic Shock](#)

According to findings from the Adjunctive Glucocorticoid Therapy in Patients with Septic Shock (ADRENAL) trial, in patients with severe septic shock, a continuous infusion of hydrocortisone did not result in a lower 90-day mortality than placebo.

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