Category: Sepsis: biomarkers

A610 - Hipec influences crp kinetics ?

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Introduction:
The effect that neoadjuvant chemotherapy and hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) may have in the postoperative kinetics of biomarkers remains unknown. Some studies demonstrate that neoadjuvant chemotherapy and HIPEC do not invalidate the use of inflammatory markers in postoperative patient monitoring, but none have compared biomarkers kinetics between patients who underwent HIPEC or only cytoreduction surgery. Our main purpose was to identify a difference pattern in C-reactive protein (CRP).

Methods:
We conducted a single-center observational study from January 2015 to November 2019, including all patients who underwent cytoreductive surgery with or without HIPEC. CRP was measured daily until seven postoperative day. We compared patients with and without HIPEC.

Results:
A total of 19 patients were included, 15 were female. Mean age was 63 yrs (44-76). No clinical and demographical differences were observed between groups. No documented infection was found. After surgery CRP increased markedly in both groups. CRP time-course from the day of surgery onwards was significantly different in HIPEC patients (9.78 ± 3.95 mg/dL vs 14.80 ± 5.63 mg/dL; *p*=0.035). Multiple comparisons between HIPEC and non HIPEC patients were performed and CRP concentration was significantly different on the 5th and 7th POD (Graphic 1). No differences were found in other biomarkers (leucocytes and platelets) neither in body temperature.

Conclusion:
After a major elective surgical insult CRP levels markedly increase independently of HIPEC. Serum CRP time-course showed a higher pattern in HIPEC patients despite no infection detected.

Image:

CRP kinetics in cytoreductive surgery