

Poster Abstracts

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SHORT-TERM EFFICACY OF METHYLENE BLUE IN DISTRIBUTIVE SHOCK

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Objectives: To report the efficacy of methylene blue in distributive shock patients

Methods: A retrospective chart review in patients with distributive shock whom received methylene blue (MB) in Ramathibodi hospital between 2015 to 2016

Results: There were 5 patients (age 1.8 months to 35 years) with diagnosis of distributive shock, mainly septic shock. Most of the patients (4/5) received at least 3 inotropic drugs before receiving MB. The major cause of distributive shock was sepsis (4/5). One patient had cardiogenic and distributive shock. Dosage of MB were varied, range from 1-2 mg/kg bolus with intermittent bolus dose and continuous infusion dose. All patients died in the ICU but many days later, mostly from multiorgan failure. No deaths were likely to relate to methylene blue infusion.

Conclusion: After initial resuscitation from distributive shock, methylene blue transiently increases mean arterial pressure and reduces dose of inotropes