Role of terlipressin in preventing Acute Kidney Injury in refractory severe septic shock

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BACKGROUND:

Terlipressine could prevent acute kidney injury (AKI) in refractory severe septic shock (SS) by decreasing the use of noradrenaline and by decreasing the vasoconstriction of the afferent glomerular arteriole as suggested by our case report.

CASE REPORT:

DISCUSSION:

- In severe septic shock the benefit of using vasopressin is unclear.
- A case of severe abdominal refractory SS, who benefit from using terlipressin infusion, leading to a 50% reduction of noradrenaline.
- This fact could be explained by the predominant vasoconstrictor effect of terlipressin on efferent glomerular arteriole and therefore an improvement in GFR.

CONCLUSION:

The use of terlipressin in severe refractory SS is suggested, as may have a role in preventing AKI associated with Severe Septic Shock.