





## Clinical Evidence for CytoSorb® Therapy in ECMO

| Name   | Title   | Aim   | Number of patients   | Type of study                          | Outcome  |
|--|---|---|----------------------|--|--|
| <a href="#">Hayanga et al., Crit Care; 27(1):243</a>         | Extracorporeal hemoadsorption in critically ill COVID-19 patients in VV ECMO: The CytoSorb® Therapy in COVID-19 (CTC) Registry  | Final report from CTC Registry from 5 US centres in patients on veno-venous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (VV ECMO) and CytoSorb® for COVID-19 related acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)             | 100                  | Registry                               | This multicentre registry is the largest systematically collected dataset looking at use of CytoSorb® in VV ECMO patients. Results confirm that the approach is easy-to-implement, safe, and associated with high survival rates (74% at 90 days compared to ELSO registry data 52%). Early start may improve outcomes by reducing organ support requirements and length of ICU stay.  |
| <a href="#">Akil et al., J Clin Med 2022; 11(20):5990</a>    | Use of CytoSorb® Hemoadsorption in Patients on Veno-Venous ECMO Support for Severe Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome: A Systematic Review   | Systematic review of all published data reporting on the use of CytoSorb® in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and veno-venous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (vvECMO)                  | N/A                  | Systematic Review                      | Despite low patient numbers, there was a trend towards effective inflammatory biomarker reduction, decreased vasopressor dosage and improved lung function. Exploratory analyses suggest that these clinical benefits may also translate into lower mortality. Early initiation of CytoSorb® in the ECMO circuit might offer a new approach to enhance lung rest and promote recovery in these difficult to treat patients.  |
| <a href="#">Soltesz et al., J Clin Med 2022; 11(21):6517</a> | Influence of Venoarterial Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation Integrated Hemoadsorption on the Early Reversal of Multiorgan and Microcirculatory Dysfunction and Outcome of Refractory Cardiogenic Shock. | Patients with refractory cardiogenic shock on vaECMO with or without integrated CytoSorb® were propensity matched to compare rates of reversal of multiorgan and microcirculatory dysfunction, and early mortality. | 58<br>(29 versus 29) | Retrospective Propensity Matched Pairs | There was a lower mean sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) score ( $p = 0.04$ ), lactate ( $p = 0.015$ ), P(v-a)CO <sub>2</sub> gap ( $p < 0.001$ ), vasoactive inotropic score ( $p = 0.007$ ), and reduced delta C-reactive protein level ( $p = 0.005$ ) in the CytoSorb® group after 72 hrs of therapy. In-hospital mortality was much lower than predicted in the CytoSorb® group (44.8%) with less ECMO-associated bleeding complications ( $p = 0.049$ ). Overall, 90-day survival was better in the hemoadsorption group. |





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|  <b>Rieder et al.,<br/>ASAIO J 2021;<br/>67(3): 332 - 8</b>                    | Cytokine adsorption in severe acute respiratory failure requiring veno-venous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation. | Patients with severe acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) treated with veno-venous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (vv-ECMO) plus CytoSorb® compared to propensity score matched patients. | 18<br>(9 versus 9)  | Registry                | Survival in the CytoSorb® group was 55.6% compared to 22.2% in the control group. Need for fluid resuscitation and vasopressor support and lactate levels all significantly decreased in the CytoSorb® but not the control group. |
|  <b>Akil et al.,<br/>Thorac Cardiovasc<br/>Surg 2021;<br/>69(3): 246 - 251</b> | Combined use of CytoSorb® and ECMO in patients with severe pneumogenic sepsis.                                     | Patients with pneumogenic sepsis on high flow veno-venous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (vv-ECMO) plus CytoSorb® compared to patients treated with ECMO alone.                                 | 20<br>(13 versus 7) | Prospective case series | Use of CytoSorb® resulted in a rapid and significant reduction in inflammatory markers and quicker weaning off high dose catecholamine therapy within 48 hrs.   |

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