Effect of Ascorbic Acid, Corticosteroids, and Thiamine on Health-Related Quality of Life in Sepsis

Secondary analysis of the Ascorbic Acid, Corticosteroids, and Thiamine in Sepsis (ACTS) randomized controlled trial

ACTS Trial

200 PATIENTS with suspected or confirmed sepsis

RECEIVED PLACEBO n = 99
RECEIVED INTERVENTION n = 101

SURVIVED TO 90 DAYS n = 60
SURVIVED TO 90 DAYS n = 57

CONTACTED BY STUDY TEAM n = 34 ENROLLED n = 38

SF-36

Intervention 39.4 [IQR, 31.2-45.4]
Placebo 43.2 [IQR 37.0-46.7]
Average American

There were no significant differences between the placebo and intervention groups in any health-related quality of life domains.

SURVIVING SEPSIS

The overall and physical health score for respondents in both groups was significantly lower than the average score for people residing in the United States.