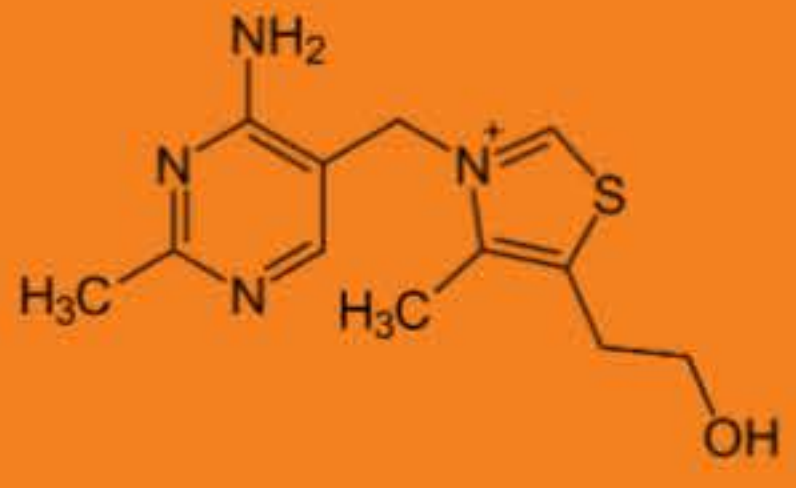


Nationwide database-based observational study did not support an association between early thiamine administration after admission and the 28-day mortality in patients with septic shock



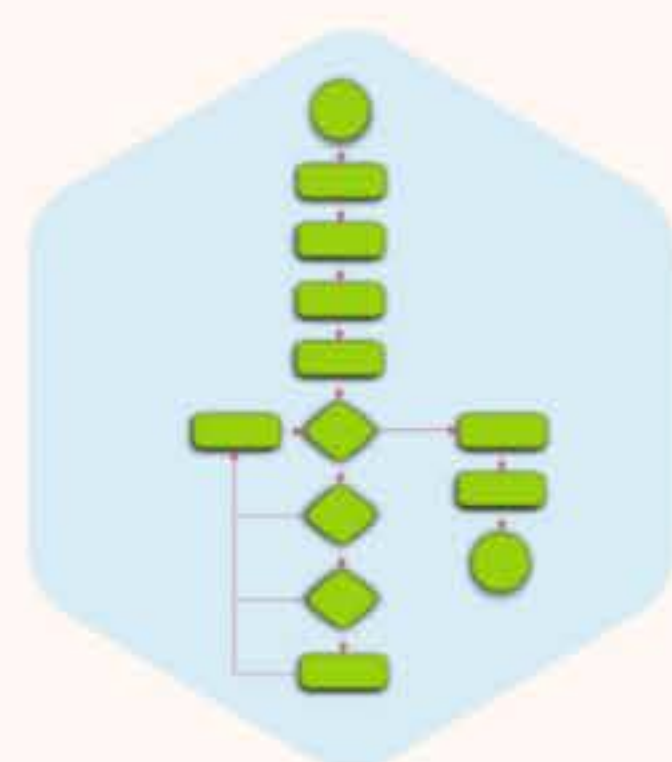
Title

Association Between IV Thiamine and Mortality in Patients With Septic Shock: A Nationwide Observational Study



Objective

To examine the effect of thiamine administration on mortality in patients with septic shock requiring norepinephrine



Design

Retrospective observational cohort study from July 2010 to March 2017



Setting

More than 1,000 acute care hospitals covering approx. 90% of all tertiary care emergency hospitals in Japan



Patients

Patients with septic shock requiring norepinephrine within 2 days of admission were retrospectively reviewed



Intervention

Patients who received greater than or equal to 100 mg of thiamine within 2 days of admission were included in the thiamine group, and those who did not were included in the control group.

Results

