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Early use of polymyxin B hemoperfusion in patients with septic shock due to peritonitis: a multicenter randomized control trial

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Take-home message: The benefit of post-operative endotoxin adsorption by hemoperfusion in septic shock related to peritonitis tested in a randomized controlled trial did not show a reduction in 28- and 90-day mortality when compared to conventional group. Early polymyxin B hemoperfusion cannot be recommended in septic shock patients secondary to peritonitis.

Trial Registration: Clinical trials.gov
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Electronic supplementary material
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Abstract Purpose: To test whether the polymyxin B hemoperfusion (PMX HP) fiber column reduces mortality and organ failure in peritonitis-induced septic shock (SS) from abdominal infections.

Method: Prospective, multicenter, randomized controlled trial in 18 French intensive care units from October 2010 to March 2013, enrolling 243 patients with SS within 12 h after emergency surgery for peritonitis related to organ perforation. The PMX HP group received conventional therapy plus two sessions of PMX HP. Primary outcome was mortality on day 28; secondary outcomes were mortality on day 90 and a reduction in the severity of organ failures based on Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) scores. **Results:** Primary outcome: day 28 mortality in the PMX HP group ($n = 119$) was 27.7 versus 19.5 % in the conventional group ($n = 113$), $p = 0.14$ (OR 1.5872, 95 % CI 0.8583–2.935).

Secondary endpoints: mortality rate at day 90 was 33.6 % in PMX-HP versus 24 % in conventional groups, $p = 0.10$ (OR 1.6128, 95 % CI 0.9067–2.8685); reduction in SOFA score from day 0 to day 7 was -5 (-11 to 6) in PMX-HP versus -5 (-11 to 9), $p = 0.78$. Comparable results were observed in the predefined subgroups (presence of comorbidity; adequacy of surgery, <2 sessions of hemoperfusion) and for SOFA reduction from day 0 to day 3. **Conclusion:** This multicenter randomized controlled study demonstrated a non-significant increase in mortality and no improvement in organ failure with PMX HP treatment compared to conventional treatment of peritonitis-induced SS.

Keywords Septic shock · Peritonitis · Hemoperfusion · Polymyxin B

Introduction

Among the etiologies of severe sepsis or septic shock (SS), pulmonary and the abdomen infection are the most frequent [1]. The mortality of peritonitis remains high when associated with SS [2, 3]. Experimental models of peritonitis using rodent cecal ligation and puncture (i.e., peritonitis) have been largely investigated to dissect the septic-induced mechanisms with potentials for “adjuvant therapies”. Among these mechanisms, presence of endotoxin (ET) is well established to induced systemic inflammatory response in Gram-negative infection [4] but also after injection in a non-septic animal model [5] or in human [6]. Randomized clinical trials (RCT) testing treatment interfering with different steps of this pathway have been completed with negative results [4, 7]. ET plasma removal, neutralization or blocking ET-receptors have also been tested. In the same line, extra-corporeal device to remove ET or inflammatory mediators have been tested [8–10]. The benefit to remove ET by hemoperfusion with polymyxin B membrane membranes (PMX-HP; Toraymyxin; Toray Industries, Tokyo, Japan) using an extra-corporeal device has been developed and is currently largely used in patients with severe sepsis or SS in Japan [11–15]. The reviewed 28 clinical studies have reported some benefits in membrane-treated patients, such as a hemodynamic failure improvement and a reduction in

mortality [16]. However, most of these studies were not randomized, selecting heterogeneous patients for the source of infection, with limited sample size, poor or no characterization of inflammation, and most often with no measurement of ET levels. A recent RCT enrolling 64 severe sepsis or SS relayed to intra-abdominal infection showed a hemodynamic improvement at day 3 with a significant reduction in mortality in the PMX-HP arm in a post hoc analysis [17]. The small size of the cohort not initially powered to test the impact on outcome justified the design of a larger RCT on SS related to peritonitis. This present randomized controlled study tested the benefit to use the PMX-HP membrane on mortality at day 28 as a primary outcome.

Methods

The registered protocol (Clinical trials.gov NCT01222663) was approved by the French Ethical committee “Comité de Protection des Personnes” (CPP Ile de France IV; 2010-A0004039) fixing the primary end-point on day 28 mortality. A written informed consent was obtained from patients or their surrogates according to the French Ethical Law for clinical investigation. This law allows the use of “emergency

enrollment” when the delay for inclusion is too short to obtain informed consent from surrogates. In this case, a doctor independent from a unit not related to the protocol can authorize inclusion after checking the medical history and ethical conditions. After enrollment, the investigator has to subsequently validate the agreement to use the data by a surrogate or the patient himself.

Study patients

Adult patients were eligible for inclusion if they had SS and underwent emergency surgery to treat visually confirmed peritonitis. In order to distinguish between hypotension resulting from the effect of sedation, shock had to occur or persist within 10 h after surgical procedure with a duration of at least 2 h. Shock was classically defined as a hypotension resistant to fluid administration requiring norepinephrine or other vasopressor [18]. The minimal amount of fluid administration was fixed on the protocol at 20 mL/kg of body weight during the 4 h interval including the onset of vasopressor infusion (see inclusion and exclusion criteria in ESM). The confirmation of peritonitis was made *de visu* observing the peritoneal cavity infection (purulent fluid with a detected perforation of the gut or biliary tract). Routine laboratory samples done on a day-to-day basis allowed to calculate the Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) score. The remainder volume of blood samples at day 1 was used to measure plasma IL-6 levels as a marker of systemic inflammation [19].

Since the quality of surgery was shown to be essential for prognosis [20], the surgical procedure quality was evaluated by an independent and blinded general surgeon (see ESM). Reports were classified into adequate, non-adequate, or non-evaluable procedures. The adequacies of antimicrobial therapy for administration were also collected.

Study treatments

After fulfilling the entry criteria and satisfying the ethical agreement, the patient was enrolled and randomized from a centralized system (allocation 1:1 stratified by center

with block size of 4) to receive PMX-HP treatment or a conventional treatment. By nature, PMX-HP-treated patients could not realistically be blinded from investigators and clinicians in charge. Hemoperfusion was performed with a circuit allowing the blood to circulate through a PMX membrane connected to a double-lumen venous catheter. The membrane used was an adsorbent column containing 5 mg of polymyxin B per gram of polystyrene fiber (Toraymyxin; Toray Industries). Hemoperfusion consisted of two sessions of perfusion for 2 h each as previously reported [10, 17].

The protocol steps are summarized in Fig. 1. The first PMX-HP session had to start within 12 h after abdominal surgery followed by a second PMX-HP session 22–24 h after completion of the first session. A PMX-HP session was defined as complete when at least 1 h 30 min of perfusion were achieved. When the first session had to be interrupted for any reason, the delay for the second session was unchanged.

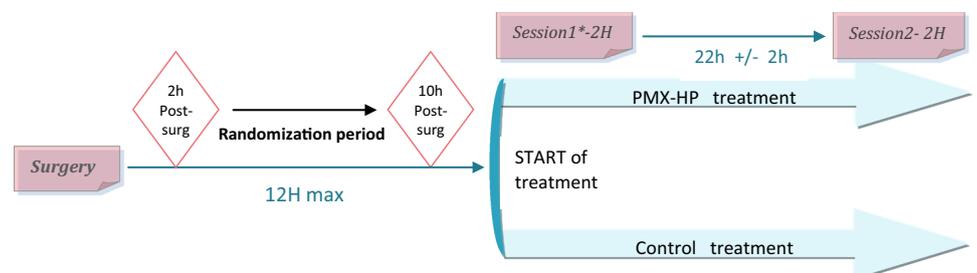
PMX-HP sessions were performed on different renal replacement therapy (RRT) machines depending on availability in the participating centers. The circuit anticoagulation was made with unfractionated heparin at a recommended (manufacturer and previous investigators) 2,000–4,000 U dose range. If a premature clotting of the circuit occurred during the first session, increasing the heparin dosage for the second session can be considered. The blood flow rate in the circuit had to range from 80 to 120 mL/min. All other treatments were at the discretion of the clinician in charge essentially applying the Surviving Sepsis Campaign recommendations, especially for RRT.

The primary endpoint was the rate of death at day 28.

The secondary endpoints were the mortality at days 7, 14, 21 and 90; the SOFA score variation within the first 3 days, excluding the neurology component of SOFA difficult to analyze during sedation and/or anesthesia; the SOFA score variation and adverse events; time to withdraw catecholamine; and adverse events related to hemoperfusion.

The post hoc analysis investigated: the SOFA score variation at day 7; the incidence of RRT; the impact on day 28 and day 90 mortality of the presence or not of comorbidity (≤ 1 or > 1 value of McCabe score), the quality of surgery, and the presence of positive blood

Fig. 1 Protocol design of the trial from the surgery until the second session of hemoperfusion



culture in pre-specified sub-groups. Adverse events, especially hemorrhage and/or necessity to perform an additional surgery, were also collected.

Study oversight

The principal investigators (D.P.) and the coordinator (R.R.) wrote the protocol, managed the trial, obtained the CPP agreement and wrote the manuscript. The Steering Committee amended the protocol independently from the sponsors Toray Medical and Meditor SA. The statistical analysis was performed by an independent statistician (co-author of the paper). The article was submitted for publication after the agreement of the Steering Committee and all investigators. All authors had full and independent access to all data and assure the integrity, accuracy and completeness of the analysis and the fidelity to the study protocol. A Data Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB) of three independent experts reviewed the data to assure the quality, the safety and the faithfulness to the protocol. A predefined blinded interim analysis after the 80th patient aimed to verify the feasibility and safety of the trial. A second blinded interim analysis after enrolling 160 patients evaluated the safety, the efficiency and/or futility, which may lead to decide to stop or continue the trial.

Sample size and statistical analysis

On the strict recommendations of the Ethical Committee, the primary endpoint was to target the mortality at day 28. The assumed mortality rate at day 28 in the control group was 37 %, a more stringent value than the one observed in the EUPHAS trial [17]. Such incidence corresponded to the death rate of a recent large study in patients with severe peritonitis [3]. The size of the cohort to test an absolute reduction in mortality at day 28 of 20 % (relative reduction of 54 %) shown by the EUPHAS study [17] was 240 patients (120 per group) to obtain a nominal two-sided p value of 0.045 and a power of 94 %.

For the first interim analysis, no-one was aware of the arm labels and the critical p value was fixed at a high level ($p < 0.0005$) to limit the risk of interruption. For the second interim analysis, the p value was fixed at a lower value (0.014).

Analyses were first performed on an intention to treat (ITT), i.e., all enrolled patients, and then on per protocol (PP). The PP population concerned patients treated at least with one session of PMX-HP and all the control group. Analyses were performed using SAS v.9 software (Cary, NC, USA). Mortality at different time points with adequate follow-up for all patients was compared by Chi square or Fisher's exact test as appropriate. Main comparisons were performed without a first adjustment, and

then after adjustment, on comorbidity at 24 h using the Cochran–Mantel–Haenszel method.

For the secondary endpoints and exploratory analyses, the p value was set at 0.05. The differences between the two arms were tested using Student's t test, Mann–Whitney U test, Chi square or Fisher's exact test as appropriate. The time variation of the SOFA score was analyzed using ANOVA or mixed models accounting for repeated measures. Time to events and overall mortality were estimated by the Kaplan–Meier method and compared within groups by the log-rank test.

Results

Among the 938 screened patients, 243 patients were randomly assigned to the study. Eleven patients were excluded due to refusal to participate by patient or family or legally protected adult (Fig. 2) (see detailed non-inclusion in e-Results). The 232 patients constituting the study group were followed up to 90 days.

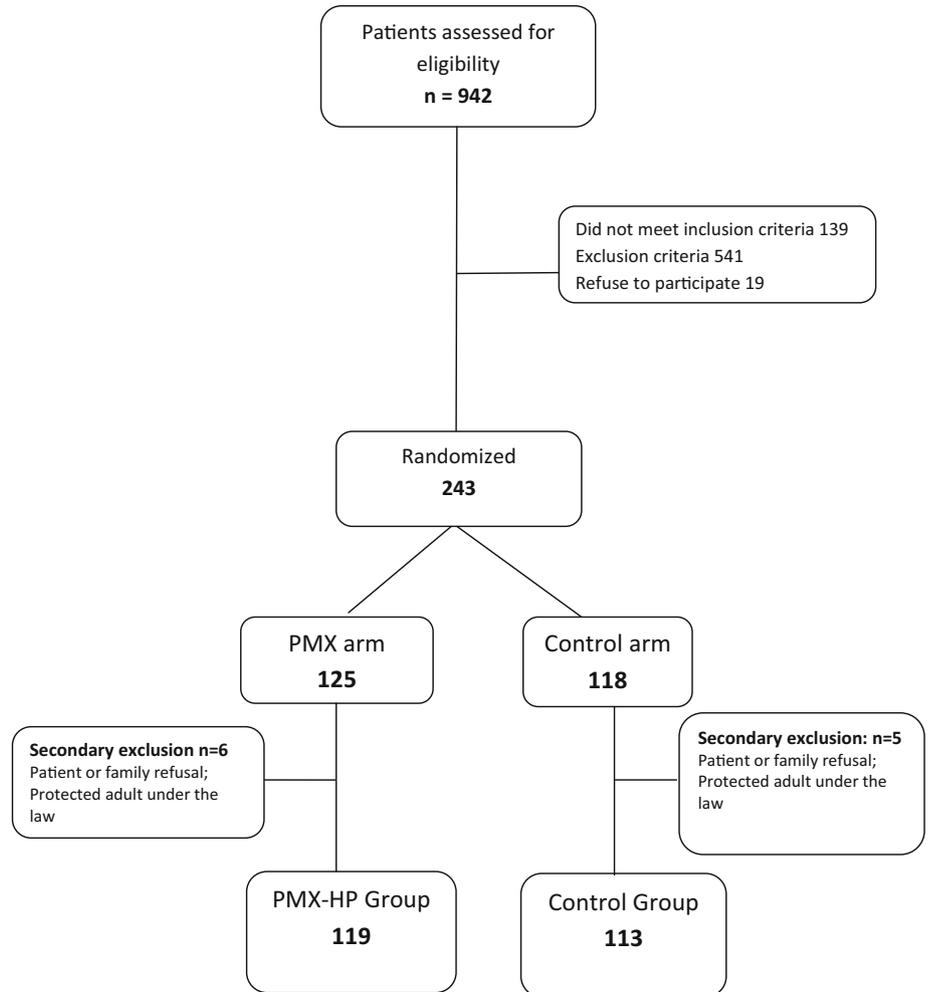
Baseline clinical characteristics were similar in both groups (Table 1). Peritonitis context and bacterial screening are shown in Table 2. Peritonitis mainly resulted from a lower gastrointestinal tract perforation with identified Gram-negative bacteria in 75 % of the cases. The incidence of negative cultures was similar in the two arms. The proportion of positive blood cultures was similar (26 %) in both groups. The blinded surgical treatment was considered adequate in 92 out 119 (77 %) of the (P) group and 89 out 113 (79 %) of the (C) group.

Primary endpoint

Thirty-three of 119 patients (27.7 %) died at day 28 in the PMX-HP group versus 22 of 113 patients (19.5 %) in the control group ($p = 0.14$, OR 1.5872, 95 % CI 0.8583–2.935).

Secondary endpoints

As shown in Table e3 in ESM, overall mortality at days 3, 7, 14 and 90 did not differ between the two arms. Cumulative incidence of death until day 90 was also not significantly different between the two groups (Fig. 3). After exclusion of the patients who did not complete at least one PMX-HP session ($n = 6$; 5 %), the per protocol analysis gave similar results for primary outcome at day 28: 24.8 % in PMX-HP group versus 19.5 % in control ($p = 0.30$). Again, mortalities at days 3, 7, 14 or 90 were not different in both groups (eTable 1 and eFig 2 in ESM). The paired analysis of SOFA score variation

Fig. 2 Flow chart of the study

between day 0 and day 3 showed no significant difference in reduction [-1 (-10 – 7) vs. -2 (-10 – 8)] in the control group ($p = 0.08$). Similarly, the incidence of SOFA score decrease by at least two points did not differ between the PMX-HP versus control (18.3 vs. 10.0 %, respectively; $p = 0.09$). The day 3 global SOFA score and its organ components were identical in both groups, except for hematology because of a significant decrease in platelet count in PMX-HP compared to the control group (Table 3). Similarly, per protocol analysis showed similar results at day 3 for the SOFA score values and variations (see eTables 3, 4, 5, 6 in ESM). The number of patients with at least one adverse event were 92 in PMX-HP and 82 in the control group (including 6 and 3 severe adverse events such as hemorrhagic episodes; see also eTable 8 in ESM). Decrease in platelet count at D3 was more frequent in the PMX-treated than in the control groups ($p = 0.002$). At day 3, the catecholamine infusion rate ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{min}$) was identical in both groups [0.31 (0–4.00) in PMX-HP and 0.27 (0–9.09) in the control group] ($p = 0.71$). The

number of days without catecholamine treatment during the first 7 days was 2.0 (0.0–7.0) in PMX-HP and 3.0 (0.0–0.7) in the control group ($p = 0.0710$). The incidence of surgical revision was identical both groups (29 in PMX-HP vs. 26 in the control group).

Hemoperfusion sessions

Among the 119 patients of the PMX-HP arm, 3 had no session completed for a technical problem ($n = 1$), severe hemodynamic dysfunction and early death ($n = 2$). Twelve patients could not have the second session because of technical problems ($n = 2$), death or major hemodynamic instability ($n = 10$). Among the 220 sessions performed, premature interruption was observed in 25 cases (11 %) mainly during the first session and especially due to circuit clotting (eTable 7 in ESM). In total, 2 PMX sessions were completed in only 81 of 119 patients (69.8 %).

Table 1 Patient characteristics at baseline (before randomization)

	PMX-treated group (<i>n</i> = 119)	Standard treatment (<i>n</i> = 113)
Age (years)	71.5 (19–90)	72 (39–94)
Male–female ratio, no. (%)	72 (60)–47 (40)	62 (55)–51 (45)
SAPS2	57 (25–107)	59 (21–116)
SOFA score	10 (3–15)	10 (5–14)
McCabe 1, no. (%)	73 (61)	71 (63)
McCabe 2, no. (%)	45 (38)	38 (34)
McCabe 3, no. (%)	1 (1)	4 (4)
Body weight (kg)	74 (43–185)	78 (40–137)
Pre-existing conditions, no. (%)		
Hypertension	69 (58)	63 (56)
Cardiac failure	13 (11)	13 (12)
Diabetes	24 (20)	20 (18)
Chronic renal disorders	2	3
Cancer or hematological malignancy		
Remission	21 (18)	23 (20)
Evolutionary	14 (12)	10 (9)
Heart rate (beat/min)	112 (61–177)	105 (60–168)
Systolic arterial pressure (mmHg)	90 (45–150)	93 (45–183)
Diastolic arterial pressure (mmHg)	50 (26–80)	50 (15–95)
Mean arterial pressure (mmHg)	64 (31–93)	65 (28–96)
Leukocytes count (10^3 /mL)	8.9 (0.5–43.3)	8.9 (0.3–39.6)
Platelets count (10^3 /mL)	216 (35–931)	217 (30–700)
INR	1.64 (1.10–4.90)	1.70 (1.10–3.10)
Plasma creatinine (μ mol/L)	133 (38–570)	133 (30–464)
Bilirubin (μ mol/L)	15 (2–142)	15 (2–132)
Lactates (mmol/L)	2.9 (0.7–13.0)	3.1 (0.5–13.0)
Plasma IL-6 (pg/mL)	2,146 (107–9,717)	1,927 (540–9,757)
Mechanical ventilation, no. (%)	117 (98)	110 (97)
pH	7.29 (6.91–7.50)	7.28 (6.86–7.47)
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂	219 (46–573)	197 (63–659)
Norepinephrine infusion, no. (%)	119 (100)	113 (100)
Norepinephrine infusion rate (μ g/kg/min)	0.44 (0.04–5.00)	0.41 (0.30–11.40)
Epinephrine infusion, no. (%)	1 (1)	7 (6)
Dobutamine infusion, no. (%)	6 (3)	2 (2)
Fluid therapy before randomization (mL)	4,497 (354–14,723)	4,000 (500–13,232)

Values expressed as median with minimum–maximum (min–max) or in number and percentage (%). Numerical values are expressed as median (min–max) except for IL-6 median (interquartile range)

SAPS simplified acute physiologic score, INR international normalized ratio

Table 2 Characteristics of peritonitis and microbial findings

	PMX-HP group (<i>n</i> = 119)	Control group (<i>n</i> = 113)
Peritonitis characteristics, no. (%)		
Primary	49 (41)	54 (48)
Post-surgery	70 (59)	59 (52)
Lower gastrointestinal tract perforation (%)	(82)	(79)
Upper gastrointestinal tract perforation (%)	(32)	(30)
Biliary peritonitis or undetermined (%)	(5)	(4)
Positive blood culture, no. (%)	31 (26)	30 (27)
Microbiological isolation on surgical samples		
<i>n</i> samples available	110	107
Gram-negative bacteria, no. (%)	82 (75)	83 (78)
Gram-positive bacteria, no. (%)	64 (59)	63 (59)
Anaerobes, no. (%)	17 (16)	23 (21)
Fungi, no. (%)	26 (24)	13 (12)
No isolation, no. (%)	14 (13)	9 (8)
Percentage of patients with adequate antibiotic therapy	92	91 ^a

^a Missing data

Fig. 3 Cumulative incidence of death overtime in the two arms: HP-PMX (*continuous line*) and standard treatment (*hashed line*). No significant difference was observed ($p = 0.1067$)

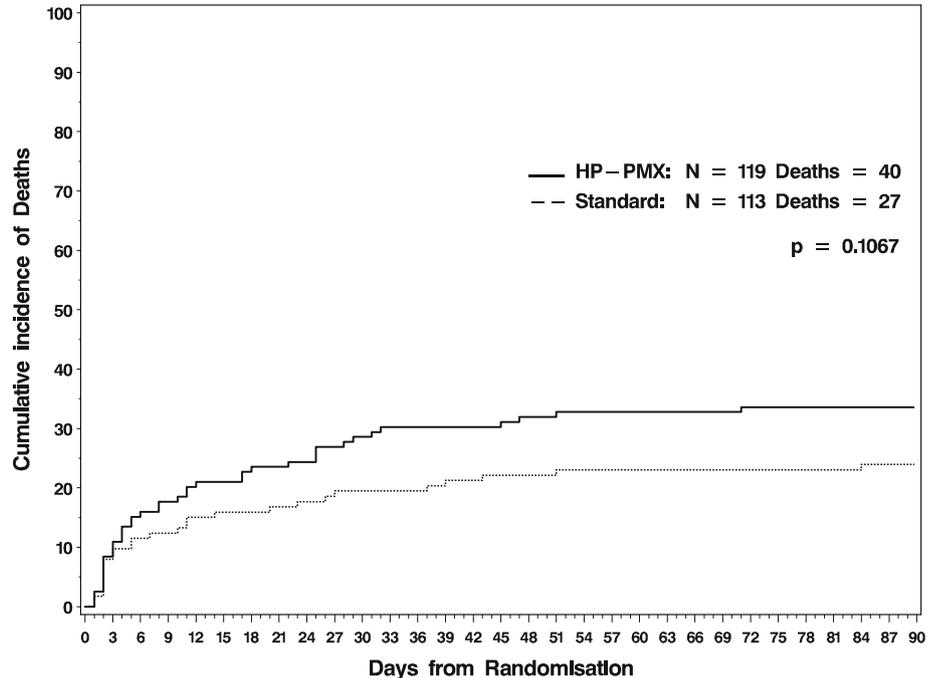


Table 3 SOFA variation between baseline and day 3

	PMX-HP group		Control group	
	Baseline (n = 119)	Day 3 (n = 107)	Baseline (n = 113)	Day 3 (n = 103)
SOFA ^a	10 (3–15)	8 (0–16)	10 (5–14)	7 (0–16)
SOFA cardiovascular	4 (3–4)	4 (0–4)	4 (3–4)	4 (0–4)
SOFA renal	3 (0–4)	1 (0–4)	4 (0–4)	1 (0–4)
SOFA hematological	0 (0–3)	2 (0–4)	0 (0–3)	0 (0–4) ^b
SOFA respiratory	2 (0–4)	2 (0–4)	2 (0–4)	2 (0–4)
SOFA liver	0 (0–3)	0 (0–2)	0 (0–3)	0 (0–2)

^a SOFA score excluding the neurological alteration (see “Methods”)

^b $p < 0.01$, day 3, PMX-HP versus control group

Post hoc analysis

After adjusting on the McCabe score, age or SOFA score, mortality on day 28 and 90 remained similar between the two groups ($p = 0.34$ and 0.23 , respectively) (see ESM). Comparison between the sub-group having completed the two sessions ($n = 81$) and controls alive at day 2 ($n = 111$) did not show any difference in mortalities at day 28 ($n = 15$; 18.5 % in the PMX-HP group vs. $n = 20$; 18.0 % in the control group ($p = 0.93$)). Also, no differences were observed at day 90 (25.9 vs. 22.5 %, respectively; $p = 0.59$).

SOFA scores at day 7 between the two arms [5 (3–15) vs. 5 (0–17)] and at day 14 [3 (0–11) vs. 3 (0–12)] were identical ($p = 0.80$ and $p = 0.61$, respectively), as were the variation in SOFA from baseline to day 7 [–5(–11–6)

in PMX-HP vs. –5(–11–9) in control] ($p = 0.78$). RRT in the PMX-HP group was more frequent than in control group [$n = 63$ (53 %) in PMX-HP vs. $n = 42$ (37 %), respectively], ($p = 0.016$). Durations of mechanical ventilation in PMX-HP and control groups were 6 (1–104) and 6.5 (1–53) days, respectively ($p = 0.53$), and lengths of ICU stay in the PMX-HP and control groups were 11 (1–104) and 10 (1–73) days, respectively ($p = 0.49$). RRT in the PMX-HP group was more frequent than in the control group [$n = 63$ (53 %) in PMX-HP vs. $n = 42$ (37 %), respectively] ($p = 0.02$). Additionally, analysis based on adequacy of surgery or plasma IL-6 levels showed no difference in mortality rates (see ESM). Interestingly, mortality of the sub-group of patients with moderate IL-6 level was higher in PMX-HP-treated patients (eFigure 2 in ESM).

Discussion

This randomized controlled study is the largest testing of PMX-HP hemoperfusion in peritonitis-induced SS. No significant differences in mortality at day 28 were observed between the PMX hemoperfusion arm and the conventional arm. No differences in hemodynamic patterns and organ failure evolution were observed. The latter effect differs from previous reports, which reported a benefit with the PMX-HP technique to improve systemic hemodynamic or oxygenation parameters and/or mortality [10, 16, 17]. Particularly, in 2009, a RCT on abdominal sepsis with SS showed a benefit of PMX-HP on hemodynamic parameters [17], with a reduction in mortality in a post hoc analysis from 53 % in the control group to 32 % in the PMX group. After observation of this result after an interim analysis, the Ethical Committee decided to stop the trial [17]. Some aspects of this study should be highlighted. First, no information was given on the screened population over 3 years and on the criteria used to select the enrolled patients. Second, the primary endpoint was just mean arterial pressure and vasopressor index, and the study was not powered to show a reduction in mortality. The observed reduction in 28-day mortality was observed only after adjustment of the SOFA score. Third, the small number of enrolled patients ($n = 64$) with an unusual high mortality rate in the control group (53 %) may limit the generalization of the conclusion of this study. In our study, similar mortality rates in ITT and on per protocol in both arms at day 28 were largely lower than the one observed in the control arm in the EUPHAS study [17], an aspect that may explain the different results compared to the present trial. The relatively high proportion of session failure (11 %) in our study was exactly the same as the one reported in the EUPHAS study (11.7 %). Although not tested in the EUPHAS study, we did not find any differences between the two arms using the sub-group of patients having completed the two PMX sessions. This negative result was recently supported by a large retrospective study [21] collecting data of Japanese patients having abdominal surgery for peritonitis with shock. Patients treated by one or two PMX-HP sessions had a similar mortality at day 28 (17 %) compared to propensity-matched patients not treated by PMX-HP (16.3 %).

The post hoc analysis in our study testing the impact of the important confounding factors (comorbidities, adequacy of surgery, and intensity of inflammation) confirmed the absence of positive signals when PMX-HP was used. Surprisingly, the HP-PMX group of patients with a moderate inflammation (plasma IL-6 level < the median value) had a significantly lower survival rate at day 28 compared to the conventional arm. Although not easy to explain, this observation could match with the results we observed in a RCT testing continuous

hemofiltration at the early phase of severe sepsis which showed a worse outcome in the hemofiltrated group [9]. Together, these observations suggest a cautious use of extracorporeal techniques during the early phase of SS. Although not significant, there was an 8.2 % increase of mortality at day 28 in the PMX-HP group. The circuit, the device itself, might stimulate mechanisms deteriorating organ function and/or prognosis as suggested by the significant reduction in platelet number and the higher incidence of RRT in the HP-PMX treated group.

Limitation of our study

Our study has several limitations. First, the chosen 37 % mortality rate in the control group was finally too high regarding the 23 % observed in our study. This mortality rate was chosen for the protocol because it fitted well with previously reported death rates [3, 10, 21]. The most recent trials on SS published after the initiation of our trial reported mortality rates below 30 % in the control arm [4, 22]. Second, a 20 % reduction in mortality appeared too optimistic for the HP-PMX treated arm. Such a reduction was previously reported with PMX-HP [17] and we considered that such a high cost therapy should have a clear prognostic effect before generalization. Third, the relatively high incidence of incomplete treatment with PMX sessions (38 %) appears higher than those previously reported [10, 17]. Most of these interruptions resulted from early death or from very unstable hemodynamic conditions. The proportion of interrupted sessions due to clotting was only 11 %, an incidence previously reported [10, 17]. Occurring mainly during the first session, this suggests a procoagulant activity in the early phase of shock as previously shown [22]. The absence of any positive signal when only the patients having two sessions were analyzed attenuates the potential impact of an incomplete treatment. Fourth, the endotoxin circulating level was not measured, making enrollment of patients with low ET levels possible with a theoretical limited effect of PMX. The type of patients with peritonitis and the practical decisions made for therapy support the idea to use such an ET removal method in cases of high incidence of Gram-negative bacteria. ET levels were also not measured in the EUPHAS trial [17], as in the Japanese negative propensity-matched analysis [21].

In conclusion, despite the underpowered size of the study, the absence of any positive signal in this randomized control trial pleads against the use of PMX membranes to treat peritonitis-induced SS after surgery.

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Conflicts of interest None.

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