

Prevenzione, Cura, Innovazione
Nuove prospettive
per l'Infermieristica Nefrologica

44° CONGRESSO
NAZIONALE SIAN

SIAN
BOLOGNA
4, 5, 6 maggio 2026
Zanhotel Europa
Via Cesare Battini, 11

CRRT OGGI: CLINICA, FORMAZIONE E RICERCA PER UNA GESTIONE INFERMIERISTICA

Anticoagulazione in CRRT: eparina vs citrato, criticità e gestione

Mettifogo Mariangela
Ulss 8 Berica - Vicenza
Gruppo CRRT - Sian

Perché parlare di anticoagulazione?

La coagulazione del circuito di CRRT rappresenta una delle cause principali di interruzione anticipata del trattamento con conseguenze negative sia in termini depurativi che di bilancio dei fluidi.

Preservare il circuito extracorporeo dai processi di *clotting* permette di ottimizzare il trattamento e di ridurre la differenza tra la **dose dialitica somministrata** e la **dose prescritta**.

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Perché parlare di anticoagulazione?

Tra i meccanismi che favoriscono l'attivazione dei processi coagulativi (vie intrinseca ed estrinseca) e delle piastrine possiamo citare:

- il contatto del sangue con superfici non del tutto biocompatibili
- contatto del sangue con l'aria
- turbolenze e rallentamenti del flusso sangue
- processi di emocoagulazione
- fattori clinici (ipercoagulabilità da sepsi, trombocitosi...)



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Linee Guida KIDIGO

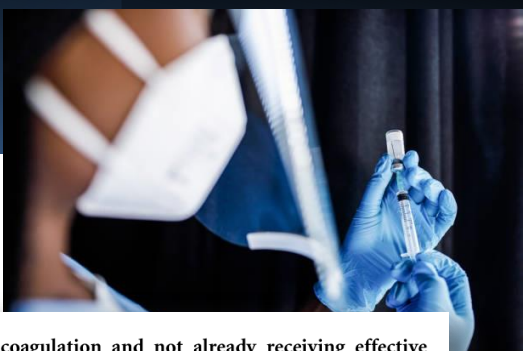
Section 5: Dialysis Interventions for Treatment of AKI

- 5.1.1: Initiate RRT emergently when life-threatening changes in fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balance exist. *(Not Graded)*
- 5.1.2: Consider the broader clinical context, the presence of conditions that can be modified with RRT, and trends of laboratory tests—rather than single BUN and creatinine thresholds alone—when making the decision to start RRT. *(Not Graded)*
- 5.2.1: Discontinue RRT when it is no longer required, either because intrinsic kidney function has recovered to the point that it is adequate to meet patient needs, or because RRT is no longer consistent with the goals of care. *(Not Graded)*
- 5.2.2: We suggest not using diuretics to enhance kidney function recovery, or to reduce the duration or frequency of RRT. *(2B)*
- 5.3.1: In a patient with AKI requiring RRT, base the decision to use anticoagulation for RRT on assessment of the patient's potential risks and benefits from anticoagulation (see Figure 17). *(Not Graded)*
 - 5.3.1.1: We recommend using anticoagulation during RRT in AKI if a patient does not have an increased bleeding risk or impaired coagulation and is not already receiving systemic anticoagulation. *(1B)*



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- 5.3.2: For patients without an increased bleeding risk or impaired coagulation and not already receiving effective systemic anticoagulation, we suggest the following:
- 5.3.2.1: For anticoagulation in intermittent RRT, we recommend using either unfractionated or low-molecular-weight heparin, rather than other anticoagulants. (1C)
 - 5.3.2.2: For anticoagulation in CRRT, we suggest using regional citrate anticoagulation rather than heparin in patients who do not have contraindications for citrate. (2B)
 - 5.3.2.3: For anticoagulation during CRRT in patients who have contraindications for citrate, we suggest using either unfractionated or low-molecular-weight heparin, rather than other anticoagulants. (2C)

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Kidney International Supplements (2012) 2, 8–12



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5.3.2: Per i pazienti senza un aumentato rischio di sanguinamento o alterazioni della coagulazione e che non ricevono già un'efficace anticoagulazione sistemica, si suggeriscono le seguenti opzioni:

- 5.3.2.1: Per l'anticoagulazione nella **RRT intermittente**, si raccomanda di utilizzare eparina non frazionata o a basso peso molecolare, piuttosto che altri anticoagulanti. (1C)
- 5.3.2.2: Per l'anticoagulazione in corso di **CRRT**, si suggerisce l'uso dell'anticoagulazione regionale con citrato piuttosto che l'eparina se non vi sono controindicazioni al citrato. (2B)
- 5.3.2.3: Per l'anticoagulazione in corso di CRRT in pazienti con controindicazioni al citrato, si suggerisce di utilizzare eparina non frazionata o a basso peso molecolare, piuttosto che altri anticoagulanti. (2C)



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RESULTS (11 RCT - 992 patients and 1998 circuits)

- Citrate for CRRT significantly **reduced the risk of circuit loss** compared to regional (HR 0.52, 95 % CI 0.35-0.77, $P = 0.001$) and systemic (HR 0.76, 95 % CI 0.59-0.98, $P = 0.04$) heparin.
- Citrate also **reduced the incidence of filter failure** (RR 0.70, 95 % CI 0.50-0.98, $P = 0.04$).
- The citrate group had a **significantly lower bleeding risk** than the systemic heparin group (RR 0.36, 95 % CI 0.21-0.60, $P < 0.001$) and a similar bleeding risk to the regional heparin group (RR 0.34, 95 % CI 0.01-8.24, $P = 0.51$).
- The incidences of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT) and hypocalcemia were increased in the heparin and citrate groups, respectively.
- No significant survival difference was observed between the groups.

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RESULTS

Analyses showed that there:

- **no difference** existed in: mortality, metabolic alkalosis, circuit loss, and the number of transfused between the two groups (RR = 0.95, $p = 0.40$; RR = 1.73, $p = 0.40$; RR = 0.64, $p = 0.09$; RR = 1.05, $p = 0.70$).
- the filter life of the citrate group **was longer** than the heparin group (MD = 16.98, $p < 0.0001$).
- **the risk of bleeding and heparin-induced thrombocytopenia was significantly lower in the citrate** (RR = 0.32, $p < 0.00001$; RR = 0.55, $p = 0.04$).
- the citrate group **was more susceptible to hypocalcemia** (RR = 4.85, $p = 0.0004$).

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JAMA Network

QUESTION In critically ill patients with acute kidney injury, what is the effect of using regional citrate anticoagulation vs systemic heparin anticoagulation during continuous kidney replacement therapy on dialysis filter life span and mortality?

CONCLUSION This randomized trial showed that in patients with acute kidney injury, anticoagulation with regional citrate, vs systemic heparin anticoagulation, increased filter life span, but the trial was underpowered to reach conclusions regarding mortality.

POPULATION	INTERVENTION	FINDINGS								
<p>413 Men 183 Women</p> <p>Adults with acute kidney injury or indication for kidney replacement therapy, an additional condition, and planned intensive care</p> <p>Mean age: 67.5 years</p> <p>26 Centers in Germany</p>	<p>596 Patients analyzed</p> <p>300 Regional citrate anticoagulation Citrate added continuously to the blood before the filter of extracorporeal circuit; adjusted to ionized calcium levels</p> <p>296 Systemic heparin anticoagulation Heparin administered through IV lines at 30 mL/kg/h; adjusted to partial thromboplastin time of 45-60 seconds</p>	<p>Median filter life span</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Regional citrate anticoagulation</td> <td>Systemic heparin anticoagulation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>47 hours</td> <td>26 hours</td> </tr> </table> <p>The median filter life span difference was significant: 15 hours (95% CI, 11 to 20); $P < .001$</p> <p>90-day mortality</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Regional citrate anticoagulation</td> <td>Systemic heparin anticoagulation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>51%</td> <td>54%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Adjusted 90-day mortality was not significant: HR, 0.79 (95% CI, 0.63-1.004), but the trial was underpowered for this outcome</p>	Regional citrate anticoagulation	Systemic heparin anticoagulation	47 hours	26 hours	Regional citrate anticoagulation	Systemic heparin anticoagulation	51%	54%
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47 hours	26 hours									
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Charlock A, Küllmar M, Kindgen-Milles D, et al. Effect of regional citrate anticoagulation vs systemic heparin anticoagulation during continuous kidney replacement therapy on dialysis filter life span and mortality among critically ill patients with acute kidney injury. *JAMA*. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.18618

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Journal of Clinical Medicine

MDPI

Systematic Review
Regional Citrate Anticoagulation and Systemic Anticoagulation during Pediatric Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy: A Systematic Literature Review

Emanuele Buccione^{1,*}, Stefano Bambi², Laura Rasero³, Lorenzo Tofani³, Tessa Piazzi³, Carlo Della Pelle⁴, Khadija El Aoufy⁵, Zaccaria Ricci^{3,4}, Stefano Romagnoli^{3,7} and Gianluca Villa^{3,7}

Blood Purification

Critical Care Nephrology

Blood Purif 2026;55:26–29
DOI: 10.1159/000548786

Received: June 4, 2025
Accepted: September 27, 2025
Published online: October 3, 2025


Regional Citrate Anticoagulation in Pediatric Patients: Dealing with Practice Points

Zaccaria Ricci^{a,b}, Akash Deep^c, Stuart L. Goldstein^d

^aDepartment of Emergency and Critical Care, Anesthesia and Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, Meyer Children's Hospital, IRCCS, Florence, Italy; ^bDepartment of Health Science, Section of Anesthesia and Intensive Care, University of Florence, Florence, Italy; ^cPaediatric Intensive Care, King's College Hospital, London, UK; ^dCincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center and University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, USA

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Source	N Sessions		Circuit Life (h)		Clotting Rate (%)	
	RCA	Heparin	RCA	Heparin	RCA	Heparin
Buccione et al., 2021 [13]	11	72	N/A	N/A	18.2	60.6
Cortina et al., 2020 [14]	132	385	29.3 [25.8–33.1]	23.8 [19.5–29.2]	N/A	N/A
Sik et al., 2019 [15]	44	57	53 [40–70]	40.25 [22.75–53.5]	11.36	26.31
Kakajiwala et al., 2017 [16]	22	51	N/A	N/A	39.2	51
Miklaszewska et al., 2017 [17]	36	15	41 ± 25.9	33.3 ± 23.8		
(HF20/ST60)	15	46	57 ± 23.5	53.1 ± 23.8	43.9	29.8
Rico et al., 2017 [18]	15	23	69.7 ± 8.2	57.2 ± 23.3		
Raymakers-Janssen et al., 2017 [19]	80	70	72 [48–96]	18 [12–24]	70	90
Zaoral et al., 2016 [20]	105	121	45.2 [37.5–52.8]	21 [14.5–27.5]	17.1	42
Fernandez et al., 2014 [21]	111	111	41 [35–51.75]	36 [31–40]	N/A	N/A
Solysiak et al., 2014 [22]	34	96	48 [31.0–93.7]	31.0 [15.5–71.0]	18.8	76.4
	43	41	58.04 ± 51.18	37.64 ± 32.51	11.63	34.15



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Per gentile concessione del Prof. Zaccaria Ricci

Identification

539 records found by search strategy:

- 435 PubMed
- 364 Embase
- 32 CINAHL
- 8 Cochrane

Screening

126 full texts were selected for lecture

713 of these studies were excluded:

- 189 duplicates
- 65 no English studies
- 209 no pediatric population (< 18 yo)
- 120 RCT or RCT vs studies
- 35 Inadvertent
- 5 Liver failure patients

Eligibility

25 studies based on anticoagulation methods during pCRRT

Others 101 manuscripts were excluded:


- 21 congress oral presentations/posters
- 5 Guidelines
- 3 Editorials
- 28 Reviews/Systematic reviews
- 38 Case report/ Case Series
- 1 Cross-sectional
- 5 Prospective observational studies

14 studies that investigated only RCA or only Heparin Anticoagulation were excluded

Included

11 comparative studies between RCA and Heparin anticoagulation are included:

- 8 Retrospective observational studies
- 2 Prospective observational studies
- 1 Trial



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44° CONGRESSO NAZIONALE SIAN



DOI: 10.1111/sdi.12959

REVIEW ARTICLE

Anticoagulation strategies in continuous renal replacement therapy

Matthieu Legrand^{1,2} | Ashita Tolwani³



Abstract

The most common anticoagulant options for continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) include unfractionated heparin (UFH), regional citrate anticoagulation (RCA), and no anticoagulation. Less common anticoagulation options include UFH with pro-amine reversal, low-molecular weight heparin (LMWH), thrombin antagonists, and platelet inhibiting agents. The choice of anticoagulant for CRRT should be determined by patient characteristics, local expertise, and ease of monitoring. The Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) acute kidney injury guidelines recommend using RCA rather than UFH in patients who do not have contraindications to citrate and are with or without increased risk of bleeding. Monitoring should include evaluation of the anticoagulant effect, circuit life, filter efficacy, and complications.

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Semin Dial. 2021;00:1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1111/sdi.12959>

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 44° CONGRESSO NAZIONALE SIAN
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<https://doi.org/10.1111/sdi.12959>

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TABLE 1 Dosing of anticoagulants for continuous renal replacement therapy

Anticoagulant	Loading Dose	Maintenance	Monitoring
Heparin	5–15 IU/kg	5–10 units/kg/h	Target: aPTT in the circuit 45–60 s or anti-Xa activity 0.3–0.6 IU/mL Frequency: Every 6 h after starting treatment or changing dose; then every 12 h if no further changes needed
Regional Heparin with Protamine	N/A	Heparin pre-filter: 1000–1500 U/h Protamine post-filter: 10–12 mg/h	Target: Patient aPTT < 45 s and circuit aPTT 50–80 s Frequency: 4–15 min after dose and then every 2–8 h
Enoxaparin	0.15 mg/kg	0.05 mg/kg/h	Target: anti Xa 0.25–0.35 IU/mL Frequency: Every 6–12 h
Dalteparin	15–25 IU/kg	5 IU/kg/h	Target: anti Xa 0.25–0.35 IU/mL Frequency: Every 6–12 h
Argatroban	0.1 mg/kg	0.05–0.2 mg/kg/min	Target: aPTT 1.5–2 times baseline Frequency: Every 2–4 h until aPTT values are therapeutic for two readings. Frequency can then be decreased to every 12 h.
Bivalirudin	N/A	2 mg/h	Target: aPTT 1.5–2 times baseline Frequency: Every 2–4 h until aPTT values are therapeutic for two readings. Frequency can then be decreased to every 12 h.
Regional Citrate Anticoagulation	N/A	Infused to achieve a citrate blood concentration of 3–4 mmol/L	Target: post-filter iCa < 0.35 mmol/L Measurement Frequency: circuit and systemic iCa levels every 6 to 8 h

Abbreviation: aPTT, activated partial thromboplastin time.

UFH
 UFH+ PROTAMIN
 LMWH
 DIRECT TROMBIN INHIBITION
 RCA

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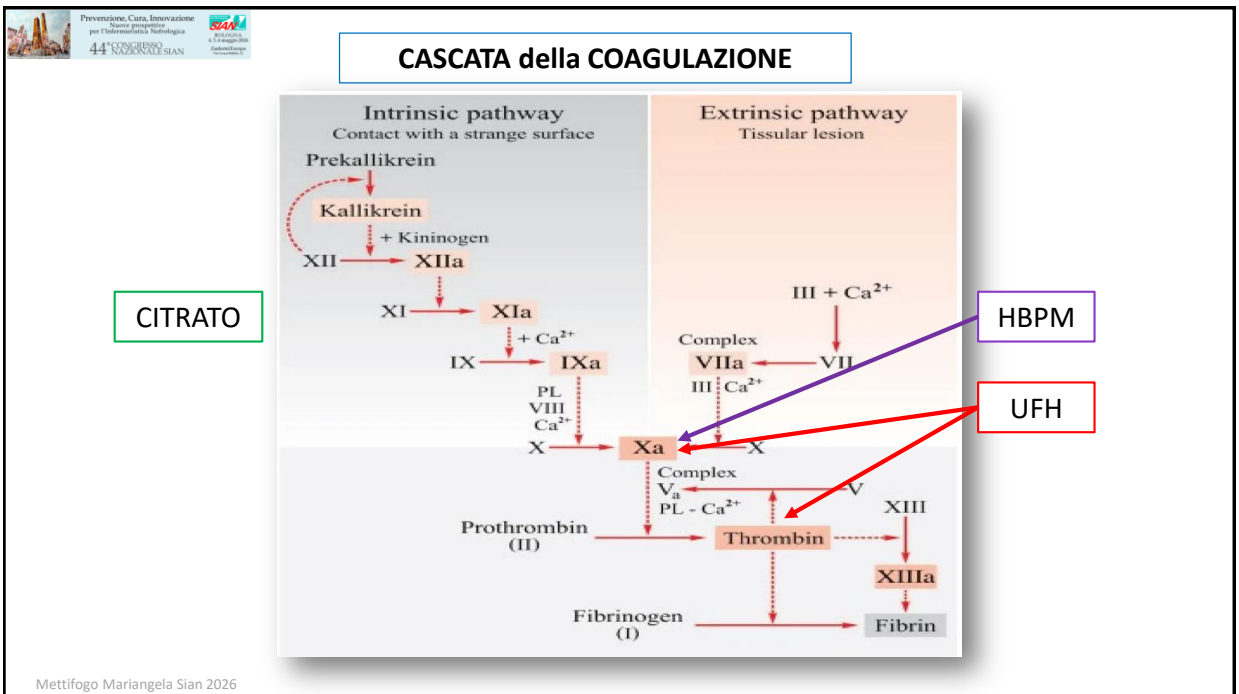
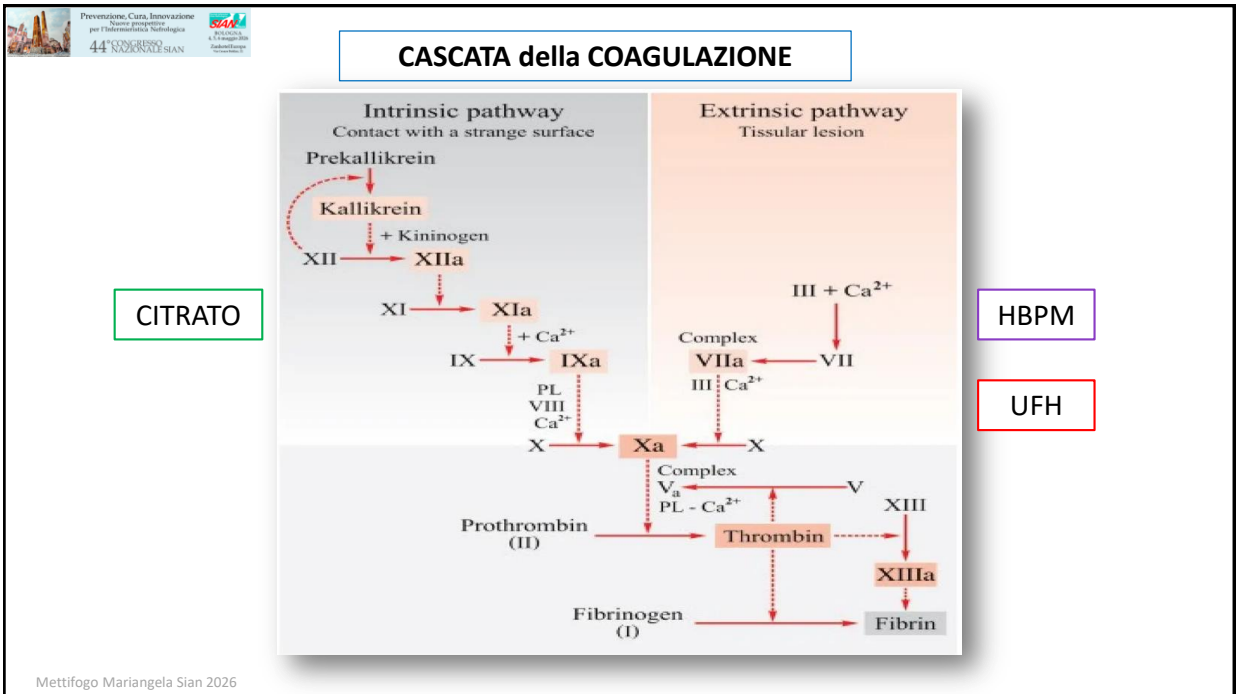
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ANTICOAGULAZIONE SISTEMICA CON EPARINA		
UFH <i>UnFractioned Heparin</i>	LMWH <i>Low Molecular Weight Heparin</i>	
aPTT (45-60 sec.)	Anti Xa (0.25-0.35 UI/mL)	
Solfato di Protamina (antagonista completo)	Solfato di Protamina (antagonista parziale)	
Facilità di monitoraggio	<i>Minor rischio di HIT, minore affinità per l'antitrombina, minore attivazione delle piastrine</i>	
<i>Sanguinamento, Resistenza all'eparina, Trombocitopenia indotta da eparina - HIT</i>	<i>Rischio di accumulo in caso di insufficienza renale</i>	
5-15 UI/Kg	Dose d'inizio	0.15 mg/Kg (Enoxaparin)
5-10 UI/Kg/h	Dose mantenimento	0.05 mg/Kg/h (Enoxaparin)
emivita 60-90 min	emivita 4-5 ore	

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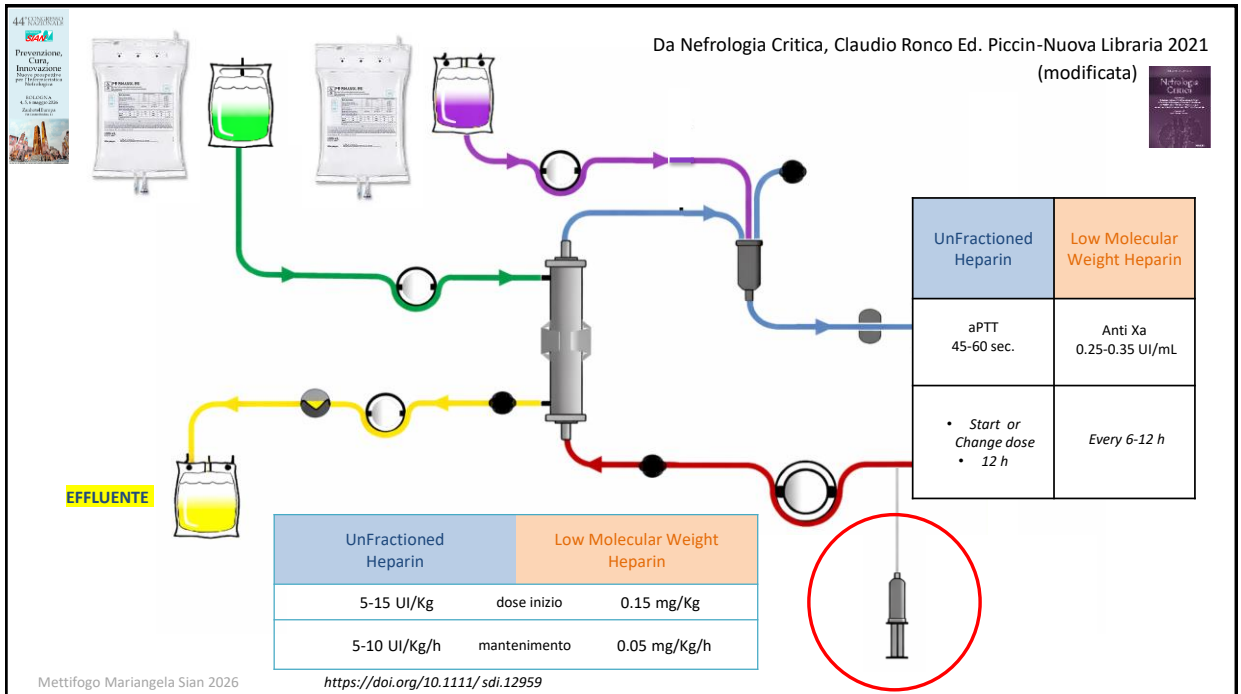
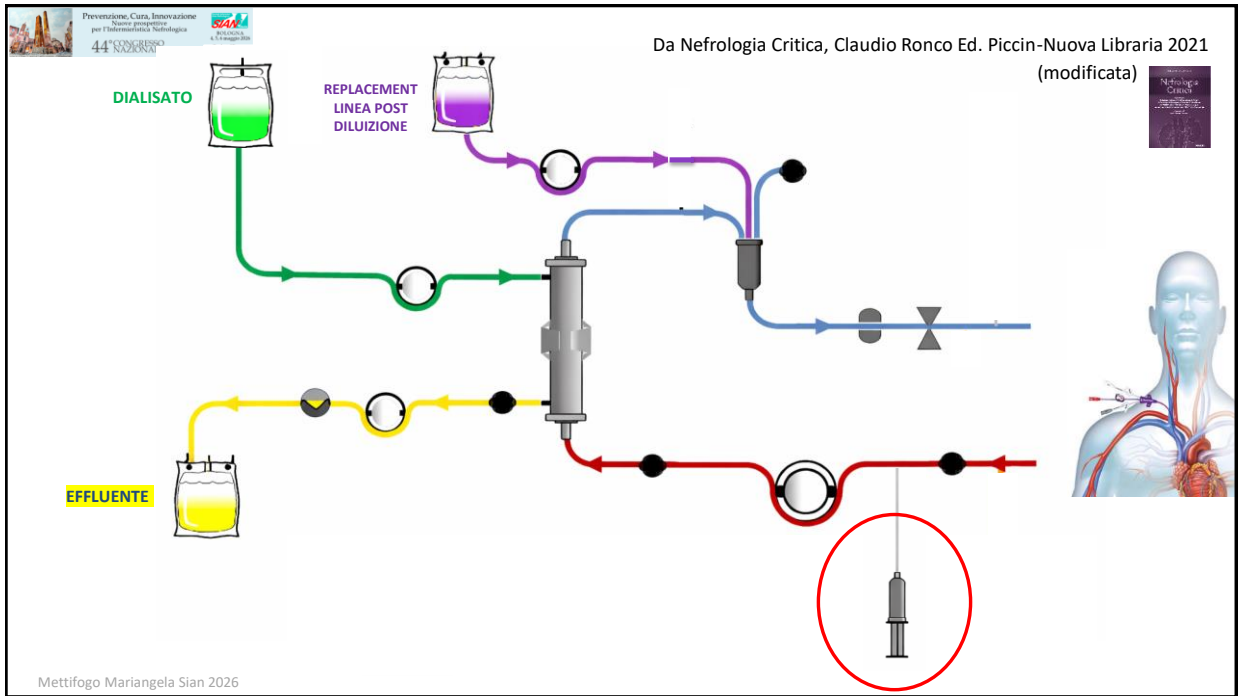
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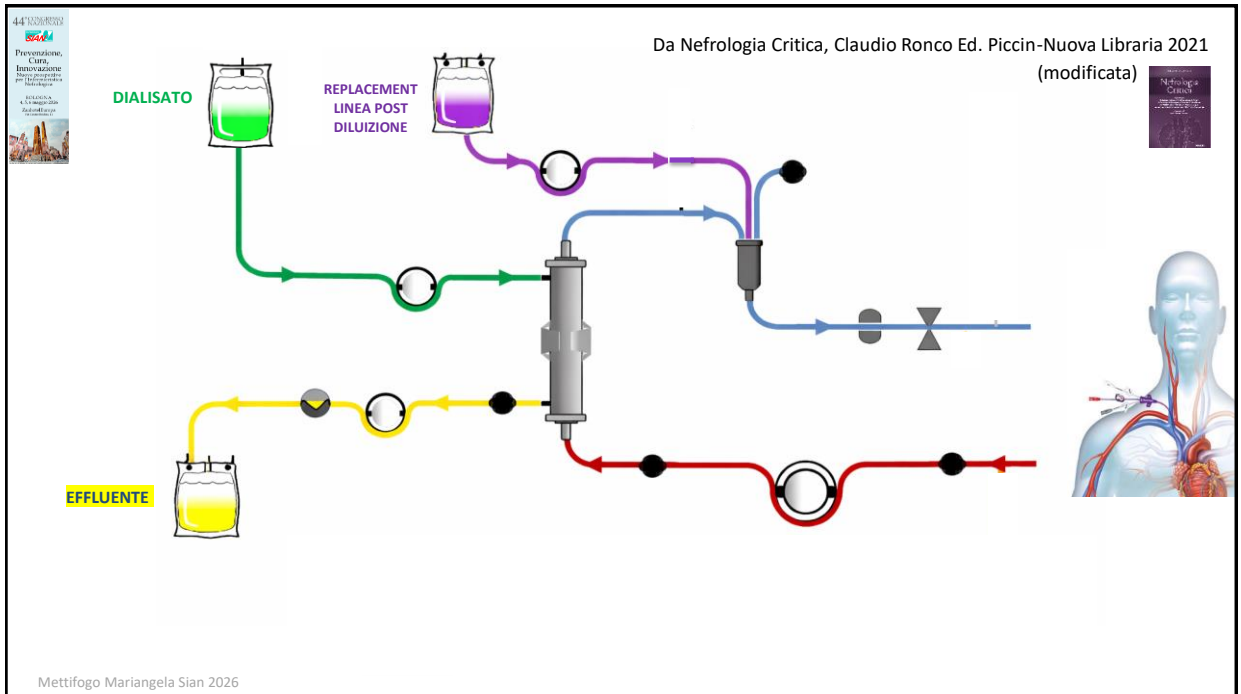
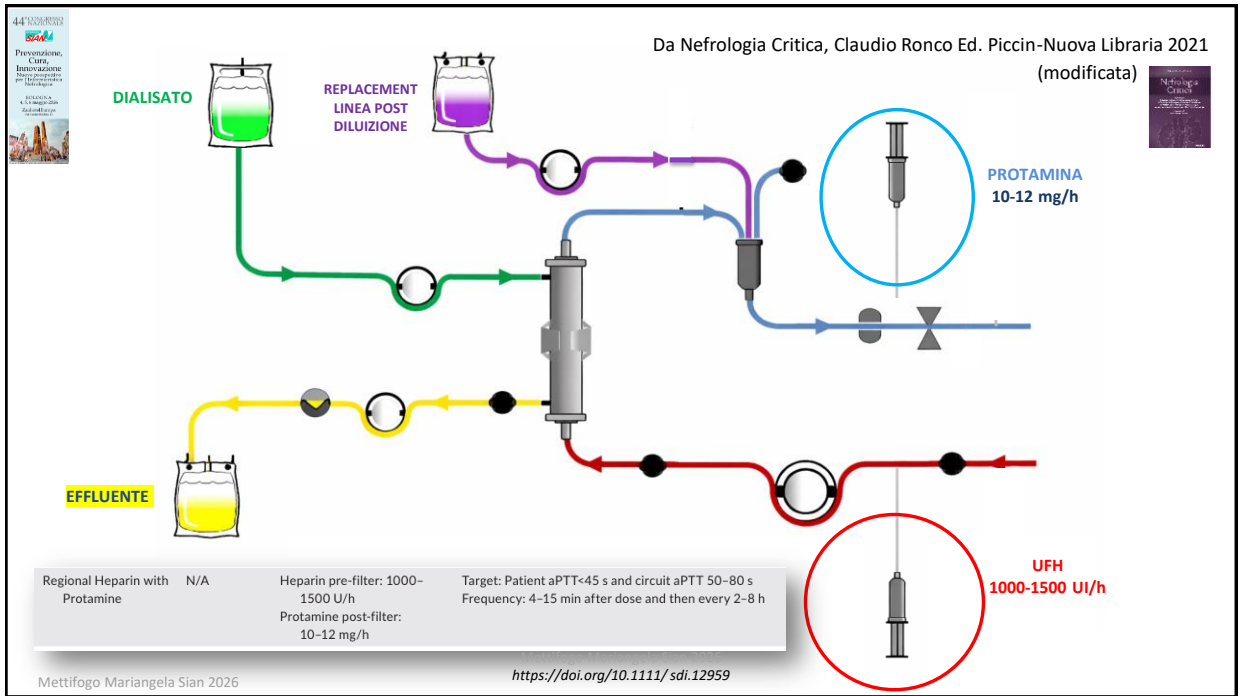
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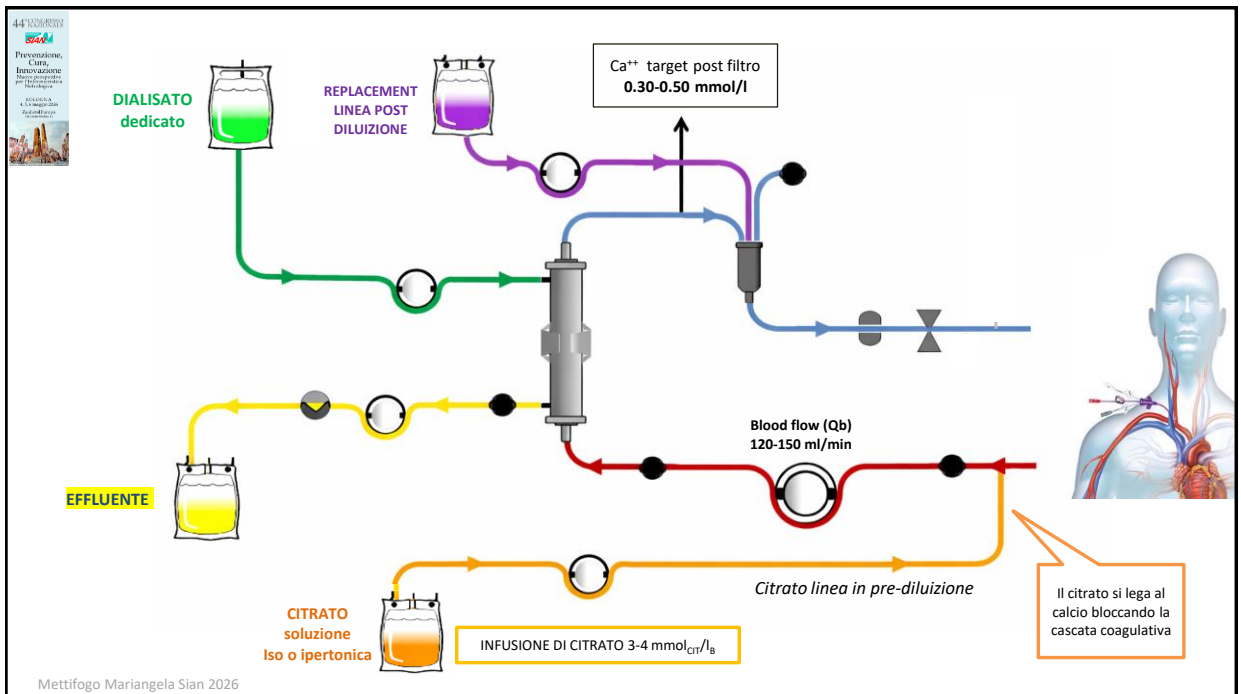
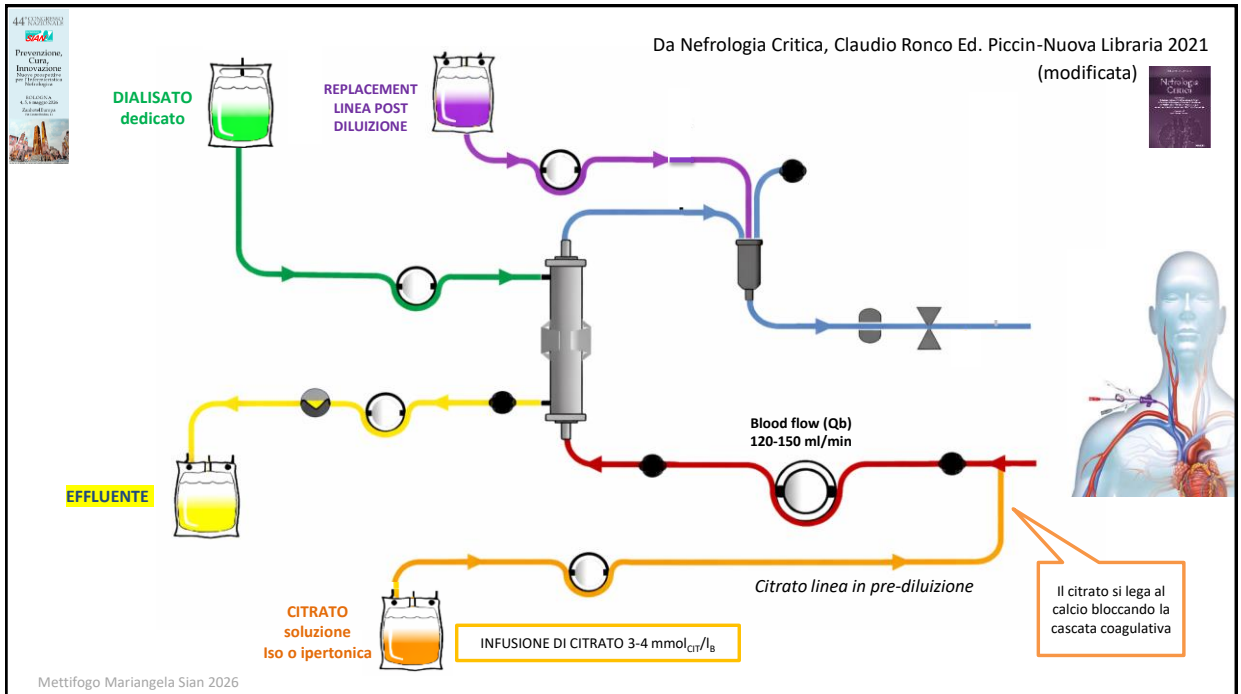


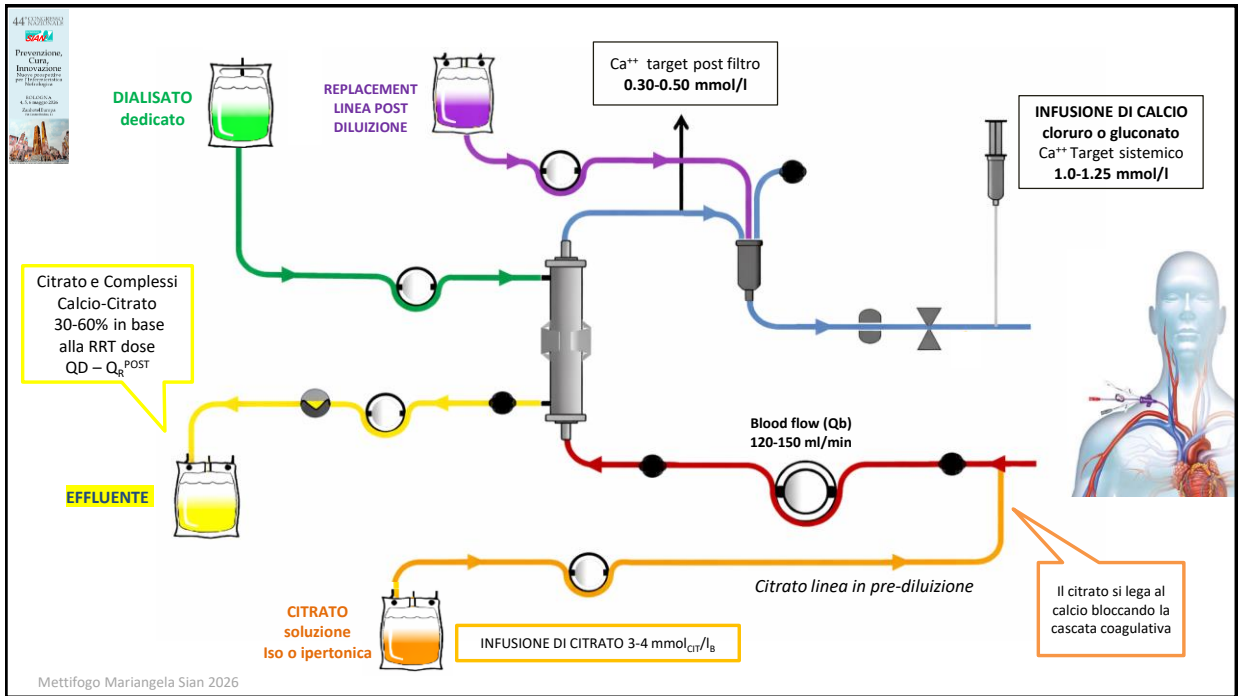
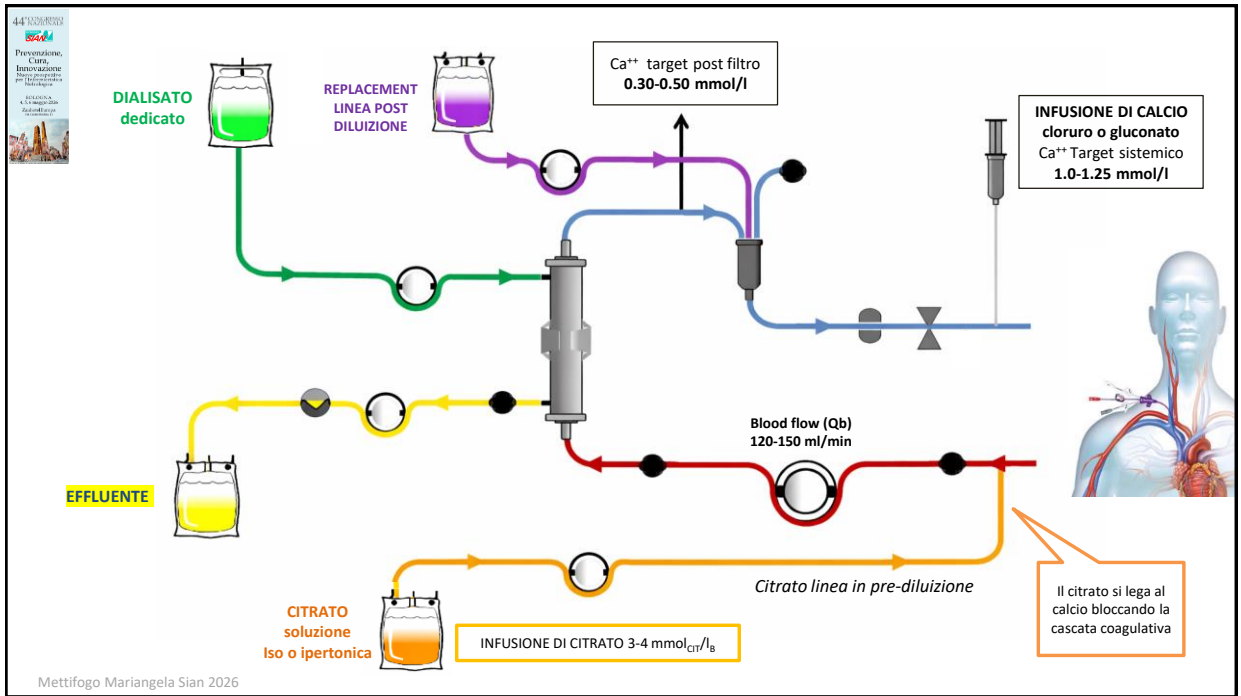
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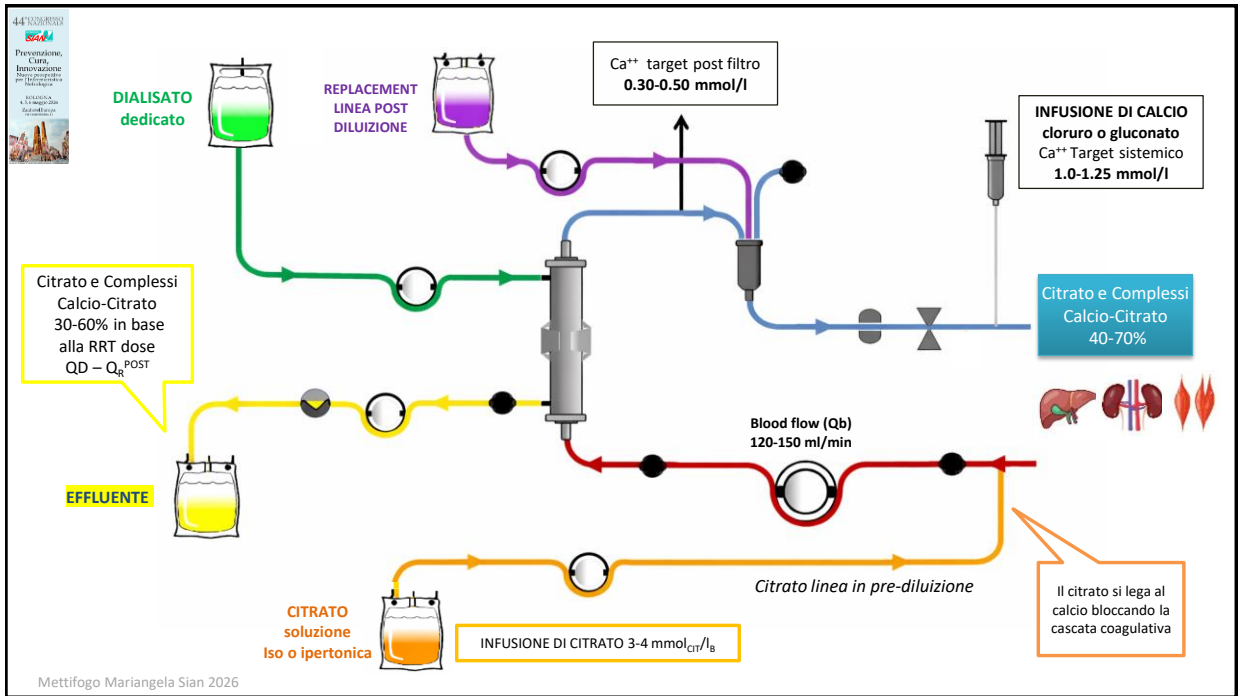
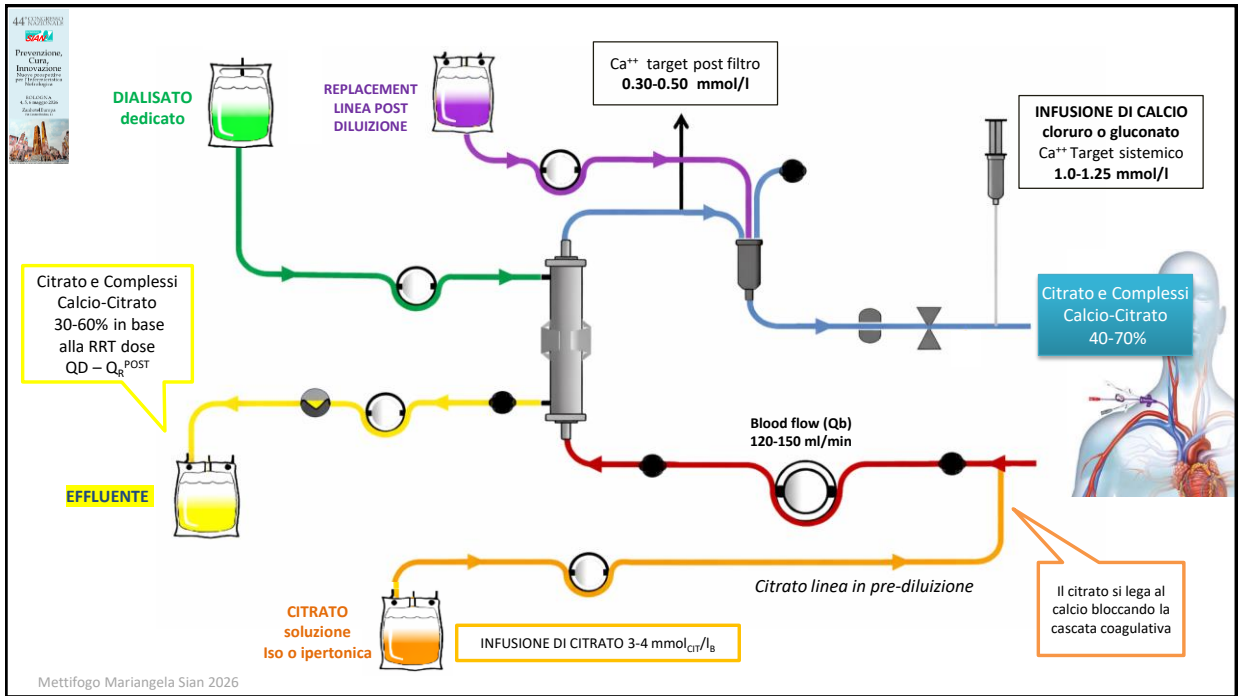
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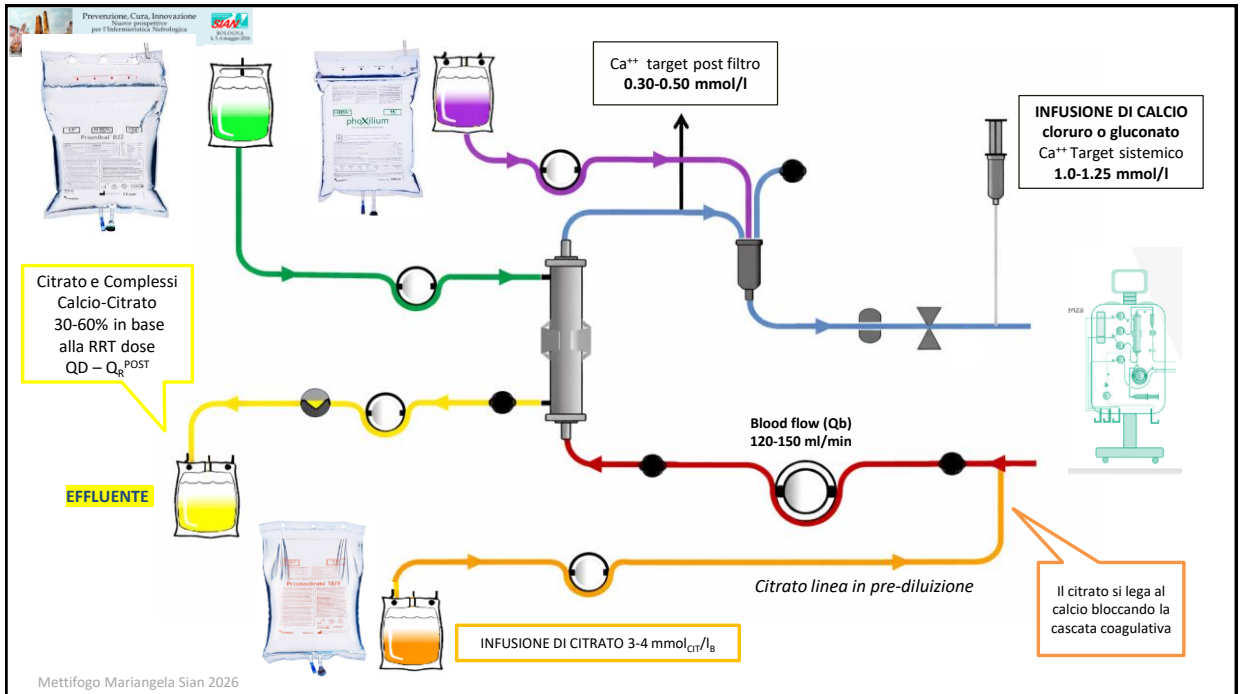












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Review > J Anesth Analg Crit Care. 2023 Mar 31;31(1):7. doi: 10.1186/s44158-023-00091-w.

Regional citrate anticoagulation (RCA) in critically ill patients undergoing renal replacement therapy (RRT): expert opinion from the SIAARTI-SIN joint commission

Valentina Pistolesi¹, Santo Morabito², Vincenzo Pota³, Fabrizio Valente⁴, Francesca Di Mario⁵, Enrico Fiaccadori⁶, Giacomo Grasselli⁷, Nicola Brenza⁸, Vincenzo Cantaluppi¹⁰, Silvia De Rosa¹¹, Vito Fanelli¹³, Marco Fiorentino¹⁵, Marita Marengo¹⁶, Stefano Romagnoli¹⁷, SIAARTI-SIN joint commission

Affiliations + expand
PMID: 37386664 PMID: PMC10245563 DOI: 10.1186/s44158-023-00091-w


Abstract

Tabella 1.

Composizione delle principali soluzioni di citrato disponibili in commercio per RRT


Composizione Soluzioni citrato	ACD-A (produttori diversi)	Citrato di sodio 4%	Citrasol 4% @	Regiocit®	Citrachoice 24@
Citrato trisodio (mmol/l)	74.8	136	136.4	18	20
Acido citrico (mmol/l)	38.1	-	0,3 g/l		4
Sodio (mmol/l)	224	408	404.6	140	158
Cloruro (mmol/l)	-	-	-	86	86
Glucosio (g/l)	24.5	-	-	-	-

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SOLUZIONI PER CRRT



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SOLUZIONE PER CRRT	mmol/l	
Ca ⁺⁺	1.75	
HCO ₃ ⁻	32	
K ⁺	2	4
Mg ⁺⁺	0.50	
Na ⁺	140	
HPO4 ²⁻	0	
Cl ⁻	111.5	


Esempio di soluzione standard per CRRT
utilizzabile come **DIALISATO** e/o **REINFUSIONE**

CA⁺⁺ FREE

SOLUZIONE PER CRRT con CITRATO	mmol/l
Ca ⁺⁺	0
HCO ₃ ⁻	22
K ⁺	4
Mg ⁺⁺	0.75
Na ⁺	140
HPO4 ²⁻	1
Cl ⁻	122


Esempio di soluzione per **CRRT con CITRATO**
utilizzabile come **DIALISATO** e/o **REINFUSIONE**

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Esempio di configurazione delle soluzioni in un trattamento con CITRATO



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SOLUZIONE
PRE FILTRO
(CITRATO)

SOLUZIONE
DIALISATO
(CVVHD – CVVHDF)

SOLUZIONE
POST – FILTRO
CVVH - CVVHDF

SOLUZIONE CITRATO	mmol/l
Acido citrico	0
CITRATO	18
Na ⁺	140

Esempio di soluzione di **CITRATO**
per **RCA**


SOLUZIONE PER CRRT con CITRATO	mmol/l
Ca ⁺⁺	0
HCO ₃ ⁻	22
K ⁺	4
Mg ⁺⁺	0.75
Na ⁺	140
HPO4 ²⁻	1
Cl ⁻	122

Esempio di soluzione per **CRRT con CITRATO**
utilizzata come **DIALISATO**

SOLUZIONE PER CRRT	mmol/l
Ca ⁺⁺	1.25
HCO ₃ ⁻	30
K ⁺	4
Mg ⁺⁺	0.60
Na ⁺	140
HPO4 ²⁻	1.2
Cl ⁻	115.9

Esempio di soluzione con fosfato per **CRRT**
Utilizzata **REINFUSIONE POST**

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Nuove prospettive
per l'Emfermatologia Nefrologica
e l'Urologia
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Ciclo di Krebs


↓

Ca⁺⁺

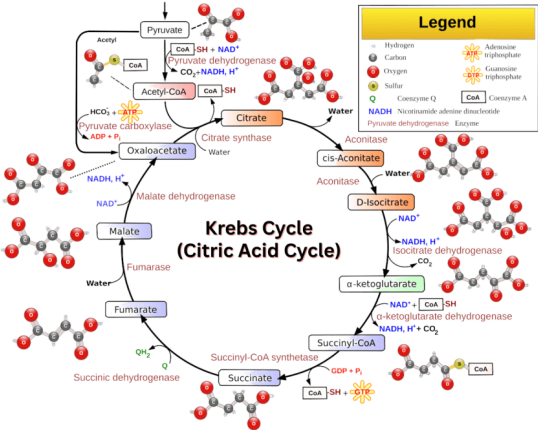
1 mmol di citrato ->
3 mmol NaHCO₃

Citric acid + 3NaHCO₃
3H₂CO₃ + H₂O + 3CO₂ ↔
4H₂O + 6CO₂

2.48 kJ/mmol di citrato



COMPLESSI
CITRATO-CALCIO




**Krebs Cycle
(Citric Acid Cycle)**

Legend

- Hydrogen
- Carbon
- Oxygen
- Sulfur
- Coenzyme Q
- NADH
- Adenosine triphosphate
- Guanosine triphosphate
- Coenzyme A
- Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
- Pyruvate dehydrogenase
- Enzyme

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Prevenzione, Cura, Innovazione
Nuove prospettive
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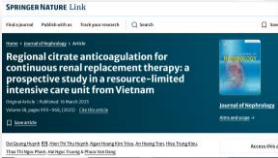
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COMPLESSI
CITRATO-CALCIO



SPRINGER NATURE Link
Regional citrate anticoagulation for continuous renal replacement therapy: a prospective study in a resource-limited intensive care unit from Vietnam
Journal of Intensive Care Medicine

Table 2.

Differential diagnosis between citrate accumulation and other benign conditions

	Citrate accumulation	Citrate net overload	Insufficient citrate load
Origin	Reduced capacity to metabolize citrate	Excessive citrate administration/buffer needs	Insufficient citrate administration/buffer needs
Total Ca ²⁺ /iCa ratio	> 2.5	Normal (≤ 2.5)	Normal (≤ 2.5)
Metabolic acidosis/alkalosis	Acidosis	Alkalosis	Acidosis
CaCl ₂ administration	↑ (tendency to hypocalcemia)	Normal	Normal
Severity (risk)	High (hypocalcemia)	Low	Low
Frequency	Uncommon if excluding high-risk cases	Common	Uncommon
Complexity of correction	Complex	Easy	Easy
Possible interventions	↓ Q _D and/or ↑ Q _D and/or ↑ Q _D post	↓ Q _D and/or ↑ Q _D and/or ↑ Q _D post	↑ Q _D and/or ↓ Q _D and/or ↓ Q _D post
	↓ target citrate dose (mmol _{CIT} /Lg) or RCA stopping with switch to alternative anticoagulation strategies	↓ target citrate dose (mmol _{CIT} /Lg)	↑ target citrate dose (mmol _{CIT} /Lg)

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Mettifogo Mariangela Sian 2026

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COMPLESSI CITRATO-CALCIO

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SPRINGER NATURE Link

Regional citrate anticoagulation for continuous renal replacement therapy: a prospective study in a resource-limited intensive care unit from Vietnam

Journal of Intensive Care Medicine

Mettifogo Mariangela Sian 2026

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SPRINGER NATURE Link

Regional citrate anticoagulation for continuous renal replacement therapy: a prospective study in a resource-limited intensive care unit from Vietnam

Journal of Intensive Care Medicine

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Nuove prospettive per l'Endocrinologia Nefrologica e l'Emodialisi
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COMPLESSI CITRATO-CALCIO

Springer Nature Link
Regional citrate anticoagulation for continuous renal replacement therapy: a prospective study in a resource-limited intensive care unit from Vietnam

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Prevenzione, Cura, Innovazione
Nuove prospettive per l'Endocrinologia Nefrologica e l'Emodialisi
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2.48 kJ/mmol di citrato

COMPLESSI CITRATO-CALCIO

- Circuit iCa (post-filter) every 6–8 h with a target of 0.25–0.40 mmol/l
- Patient serum iCa every 6–8 h with a target of 1.1–1.3 mmol/l
- Serum total Ca (and total Mg) every 12–24 h

MONITORARE:

- Emogasanalisi
- Magnesemia
- Natremia
- Lattatemia

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per l'Intensivistica, Nefrologia
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Journal of Anesthesia,
Analgesia and Critical Care

Pistolesi et al. *J. Anesth Analg Crit Care* (2023) 3:7
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s44158-023-00091-w>

SIARTI
Società Italiana di Anestesiologia, Analgesia e Terapia Critica

REVIEW **Open Access**

Regional citrate anticoagulation (RCA) in critically ill patients undergoing renal replacement therapy (RRT): expert opinion from the SIAARTI-SIN joint commission

Valentina Pistolesi^{1*}, Santo Morabito¹, Vincenzo Pota², Fabrizio Valente³, Francesca Di Mario⁴, Enrico Fiaccadori^{4,5}, Giacomo Grasselli^{6,7}, Nicola Brienza⁸, Vincenzo Cantaluppi⁹, Silvia De Rosa^{10,11}, Vito Fanelli^{12,13}, Marco Fiorentino¹⁴, Marita Marengo¹⁵, Stefano Romagnoli^{16,17} and the SIAARTI-SIN joint commission

Condizioni che richiedono un attenta valutazione:

- acidosi lattica grave o in peggioramento (tendenza crescente dei livelli sierici di acido lattico)
- grave insufficienza epatica
- shock settico o cardiogeno
- Intossicazione da farmaci (metformina, paracetamolo, propofol, linezolid, tenofovir)

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Prevenzione, Cura, Innovazione
Nuove prospettive
per l'Intensivistica, Nefrologia
e Critica
44° CONGRESSO NAZIONALE SIAN

Complications Associated with Continuous RRT

[Samir C. Gautam](#)^{1,2}, [Jonathan Lim](#)^{1,2}, [Bernard G. Jaar](#)^{1,2,3,4}

[Author information](#) • [Article notes](#) • [Copyright and License information](#)

PMCID: PMC9717642 PMID: 36514412

Abstract


Continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) is a form of renal replacement therapy that is used in modern intensive care units (ICUs) to help manage acute kidney injury (AKI), end stage kidney disease (ESKD), poisonings, and some electrolyte disorders. CRRT has transformed the care of patients in the ICU over the past several decades. In this setting, it is important to recognize CRRT-associated complications but also up-to-date management of these complications. Some of these complications are minor, but others may be more significant and even life-threatening. Some CRRT complications may be related to dialysis factors and others to specific patient factors. Our overarching goal in this article is to review and discuss the most significant CRRT-related complications at the different stage of management of CRRT. With the advent of newer solutions, there have been newer complications as well.

```

graph TD
    A[Regional Citrate anticoagulation] --> B[Citrate toxicity]
    A --> C[Hypematremia  
Hypocalcemia  
Metabolic acidosis  
Metabolic alkalosis  
Hypomagnesemia]
    A --> D[Human error  
Failure to stop citrate infusion when machine not in use]
    A --> E[Citrate metabolic effects  
(added calories, lactic acidosis)]
    
```

Complications of regional citrate anticoagulation.


Mettifogo Mariangela Sian 2026



L'anticoagulazione regionale con citrato (RCA) in CRRT:

- E' considerata la modalità di anticoagulazione **di prima scelta** nei pazienti sottoposti a CRRT.
- Per prevenire complicanze (accumulo di citrato, squilibri elettrolitici e alterazioni dell'equilibrio acido-base) sono fondamentali:
 - *Adeguata formazione del personale*
 - *Protocolli RCA ottimizzati*
 - *Monitoraggio attento dei parametri*
- **Aumento progressivo della lattatemia** → possibile controindicazione alla RCA (indicativa di ridotta capacità di metabolizzazione del citrato)

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How to safeguard the continuous renal replacement therapy circuit: a narrative review

Chaomin Hu^{1,2†}, Pengfei Shui^{2†}, Bo Zhang^{2†}, Xin Xu¹, Zhengquan Wang³, Bin Wang⁴, Jie Yang², Yang Xiang¹, Jun Zhang³, Hongying Ni^{5*}, Yucai Hong^{3*} and Zhongheng Zhang^{2,6*}

[†]Department of Emergency Medicine, Affiliated Huzhou Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Huzhou, China. ²Department of Emergency Medicine, Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China. ³Department of Emergency Medicine, Yuyao City People's Hospital, Yuyao, China. ⁴Department of Emergency Medicine, Anji People's Hospital, Anji, China.

Fattori non farmacologici che influiscono sulla durata del circuito di CRRT:

- Funzionalità del CVC
- Flusso sangue
- Modalità di trattamento: CVVH (pre e/o post) vs CVVHD
- Gestione strategica del Volume effluente
- Fattori clinici del paziente
- Competenze nella gestione del trattamento

Mettifogo Mariangela Sian 2026

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La scelta tra vene femorali e giugulare destra, insieme a una posizione ottimale della punta del catetere, gioca un ruolo cruciale nella durata del filtro e nell'efficacia complessiva della CRRT.

Fattori non farmacologici che influiscono sulla durata del circuito di CRRT:

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Observational Study | Crit Care Resusc. 2014 Sep;16(3):225-31.
Filter lifespan in critically ill adults receiving continuous renal replacement therapy: the effect of patient and treatment-related variables
Wendy J Durrn ¹, Shyamala Srinan ²
Affiliations + expand
PMID: 25161027


Sono stati valutati in totale 1332 trattamenti su 355 pazienti per la durata del filtro. Di questi, 474 furono interrotti elettivamente, lasciando 858 circuiti filtro per l'analisi secondaria. In entrambe le analisi, un flusso sanguigno più elevato prevedeva una durata di vita più lunga del filtro.

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La durata dei circuiti con flussi sanguigni inferiori a 200 mL/min era significativamente più bassa rispetto a quella dei filtri con QB superiori a 200 mL/min. Tuttavia, aumentare QB oltre 300 mL/min ha comportato una durata mediana del circuito filtro più bassa.


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How to safeguard the continuous renal replacement therapy circuit: a narrative review

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CVVHD results in longer filter life than pre-filter CVVH: Results of a quasi-randomized clinical trial

Lewis Mann¹, Patrick Ten Eyck², Chaorong Wu², Maria Stocv¹, Sree Jenigeji¹, Jayesh Patel¹, Iiro Honkanen¹, Kandi O'Connor¹, Janis Tener¹, Meenakshi Sambharis¹, Moony Frazer¹, Lama Noureddine¹, Douglas Somers¹, Jonathan Hizar¹, Lisa Ardes¹, Sarat Kuvoochi¹, Melissa Sweet¹, Elizabeth Kuo¹, Chou-Long Huang¹, Diana Lalaj^{1,3}, Benjamin R Griffin^{1,3,†}

Editor: Steven E Wolf[†]

Author information Article notes Copyright and License information
PMCID: PMC9833553 PMID: 36630406

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I circuiti in CVVHD duravano in media 7,9 ore in più rispetto a quelli in CVVH pre-filtro.


Filtri coagulati:

- 26,7% CVVH pre
- 17,5% CVVHD

Durata 72 ore:

- 11,8% CVVH pre
- 21,2% CVVHD


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Comparative Study > J Hepatol, 2009 Sep;51(3):504-9. doi:10.1016/j.jhep.2009.05.028. Epub 2009 Jun 24.

Continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) in patients with liver disease: is circuit life different?

Banwari Agarwal¹, Steve Shaw, Manu Shankar Hari, Andrew K Burroughs, Andrew Davenport

Affiliations + expand
PMID: 19615775 DOI: 10.1016/j.jhep.2009.05.028

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- insufficienza epatica acuta,
- malattie croniche scompensate,
- trapiantati di fegato,
- sepsi
- disturbi ematologici.

Hanno osservato che ad eccezione dei pazienti con disturbi ematologici, gli altri avevano una durata del filtro più breve, con una durata media inferiore a 12 ore.

Mettifogo Mariangela Sian 2026

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¹Department of Emergency Medicine, Affiliated Huzhou Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Huzhou, China, ²Department of Emergency Medicine, Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China, ³Department of Emergency Medicine, Yuyao City People's Hospital, Yuyao, China, ⁴Department of Emergency Medicine, Anji People's Hospital, Anji, China, ⁵Department of Emergency Medicine, Affiliated Zhongshan Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China, ⁶Department of Emergency Medicine, Affiliated Wenzhou Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Wenzhou, China

Observational Study > *Pediatr Crit Care Med.* 2013 Oct;14(8):747-54.
doi: 10.1097/PCC.0b013e318297626e.

Improving delivery of continuous renal replacement therapy: impact of a simulation-based educational intervention

Theresa Mottes¹, Tonie Owens, Matthew Niedner, Julie Jung, Thomas P Shanley, Michael Heung

Affiliations + expand
PMID: 23863823 DOI: 10.1097/PCC.0b013e318297626e

Fattori non farmacologici che influiscono sulla durata del circuito di CRRT:

- Funzionalità del CVC
- Flusso sangue
- Modalità di trattamento: CVVH (pre e/o post) vs CVVHD
- Gestione strategica del Volume effluente
- Fattori clinici del paziente
- Competenze nella gestione del trattamento

La durata del filtro è migliorata da 42,5 ore (18,2–66,4 ore) durante il programma didattico a 59,4 ore (22,2–76,4 ore) durante il programma educativo basato sulla simulazione (p = 0,008).

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