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**Introduction:**
The purpose of this descriptive study is to report the trend of citrate anticoagulation uptake, used for continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT), in intensive care units (ICUs) across the United Kingdom (UK). Citrate anticoagulation has been used in the UK since 2008, but its uptake since then is unknown [1].

**Methods:**
A survey questionnaire targeted pharmacists working in UK adult ICUs providing CRRT. Invitations to participate were distributed utilising the United Kingdom Clinical Pharmacy Association online forum as a platform for access. Survey administration was by self-completion and submissions were accessible over a total of six weeks. Basic demographic data, ICU specifications, the citrate system in use and implementation details were sought. A descriptive statistical analysis ensued.

**Results:**
70 responses were received of which 67 were analysed after duplication removal. 45 trusts, encompassing a total 67 units, in the UK confirmed use of citrate anticoagulation for CRRT. Units reported a mean of 71 days to implement a citrate system (range 0 to 645 days). Prismaflex® (Baxter) and Multifiltrate (Fresenius) were reported as the most commonly used citrate systems; 32 (47.8%) and 28 (41.8%) units respectively.

**Conclusion:**
There are 279 ICUs in the UK [2]. We conclude that a minimum of 67 units (24%) use citrate anticoagulation for CRRT in UK critical care centres. Citrate systems of anticoagulation are becoming an increasing popular choice for regional anticoagulation, falling in line with international guidance [3]. These guidelines were introduced in 2012 which corresponds to increase national uptake.

**References:**