

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910300451903321
Titolo	Antibiotic Pharmacokinetic/Pharmacodynamic Considerations in the Critically Ill // edited by Andrew A. Udy, Jason A. Roberts, Jeffrey Lipman
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer Singapore : , : Imprint : Adis, , 2018
ISBN	981-10-5336-7
Edizione	[1st ed. 2018.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (X, 275 p. 22 illus., 9 illus. in color.)
Disciplina	615.1
Soggetti	Chemotherapy Pharmaceutical technology Pharmacotherapy Pharmaceutical Sciences/Technology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	1. Basic Pharmacokinetic Principles -- 2. Antibiotic Pharmacodynamics -- 3. Physiological Manifestations of Critical Illness -- 4. Dosing in Obese Critically Ill Patients -- 5. Hypoalbuminemia and Altered Protein Binding -- 6. Antibacterial Pharmacokinetic/Pharmacodynamic Considerations in the Critically ill -- 7. Augmented Renal Clearance -- 8. Antibiotic Dosing During Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation -- 9. Therapeutic Drug Monitoring: More than Avoiding Toxicity -- 10. Generic and Optimised Antibacterial Dosing Strategies in the Critically Ill -- 11. Antifungal PK/PD in the Critically Ill -- 12. Antibiotic Dosing in Pediatric Critically Ill Patients -- 13. Antibiotic Stewardship in the Intensive Care Unit.
Sommario/riassunto	This book provides unique insights into the issues that drive modified dosing regimens for antibiotics in the critically ill. Leading international authors provide their commentary alongside a summary of existing evidence on how to effectively dose antibiotics. Severe infection frequently necessitates admission to the intensive care unit (ICU). Equally, nosocomial sepsis often complicates the clinical course in ICU. Early, appropriate application of antibiotic therapy remains a cornerstone of effective management. However, this is challenging in

the critical care environment, given the significant changes in patient physiology and organ function frequently encountered. Being cognisant of these factors, prescribers need to consider modified dosing regimens, not only to ensure adequate drug exposure, and therefore the greatest chance of clinical cure, but also to avoid encouraging drug resistance.
