

CRP and PCT as predictors of survival and septic shock in ventilator-associated pneumonia

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Abstract

We evaluated the performance of procalcitonin (PCT) and C-reactive protein (CRP) threshold values and kinetics as predictors of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) survival and septic shock development.

45 adult patients with VAP were studied. Serum CRP and PCT levels and the SOFA score were measured on Days 1, 4 and 7 (D1, D4, D7) of VAP and their variation between different days (kinetics) were calculated (Δ PCT, Δ CRP). A multivariate logistic regression model was constructed with either VAP 28-day survival or septic shock development as dependent variables and PCT and CRP values and kinetics, age, sex, SOFA and APACHE II score as independent variables.

No difference was found in CRP levels between survivors and non-survivors. Non-survivors had significantly higher PCT levels on D1 and D7. In the multivariate analysis, the only factors predicting VAP survival were Δ PCT₇₋₁ (odds ratio:7.23, 95%CI:0.008-0.468) and Δ CRP₇₋₄ (odds ratio:4.59, 95%CI:0.013-0.824). VAP patients who developed septic shock had significantly higher CRP levels on D1 and D7 and higher PCT levels on D1 and D4. The only factor predicting the development of septic shock was SOFA on D1 (odds ratio:7.44, 95%CI: 1.330-5.715).

Neither PCT and CRP threshold values nor their kinetics can predict VAP survival or septic shock development.

Keywords: C-reactive protein, procalcitonin, outcome, SOFA score, ventilator-associated pneumonia, septic shock.

Introduction

Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is the most common acquired infection among intensive care unit (ICU) patients [1, 2]. The risk for VAP rises 1 to 3% for each day the patient remains on mechanical ventilation [3].

VAP is a common problem in ICUs and its clinical and microbiological diagnosis, risk factors, preventive measures and empiric therapy are still under consideration by specialists. VAP prolongs the length of ICU stay and is associated with a 20-30% increase in the risk of death [4,5]. The mortality rate for VAP ranges from 24% to 50% and can reach 76% in specific settings or when lung infection is caused by multi-drug resistant pathogens [6,7].

The evaluation of the response of VAP to antibiotic treatment relies on a combination of clinical, radiological and bacteriological criteria. To date, no single clinical or biological indicator has gained unanimous acceptance in the assessment of the response to treatment, although several attempts have been made to correlate them to the prognosis of VAP [8,9]. Many markers have been proposed to be the most promising candidates, such as leukocyte count, C- reactive protein (CRP) and procalcitonin (PCT). CRP is an acute phase protein, produced by the liver. PCT is the prehormone of calcitonin that is normally secreted by the C cells of the thyroid in response to hypercalcemia. Under normal conditions negligible serum PCT levels are detected. In systemic infections, sepsis, and sepsis-like conditions, serum levels of PCT are markedly elevated, although its origin remains a matter of discussion. The levels of serum PCT correlate positively with the severity of the illness and mortality [10]. Luyt et al [11] suggested that serum

procalcitonin levels greater than 1ng/ml on the 1st day , 1.5ng/ml on the 3th day and 0.5ng/ml on the 7th day in patients with VAP were strong predictors of unfavourable outcome defined as either death, recurrent VAP or development of extrapulmonary infection. Whether absolute PCT or CRP values on either day can predict survival is not known, since Luyt et al, used a composite outcome which incorporated both survival and recurrent infection information.

Seligman et al [12] suggested that decreases in either serum PCT or CRP levels between onset and the fourth day of treatment could predict survival of VAP patients. However, the performance of this predictive rule has never been prospectively validated in a population different from the one it was derived [13].

We hypothesized that serum PCT and CRP levels on days 1, 4 and 7 of VAP can predict survival. We performed a study in which we evaluated (a) serum PCT and CRP levels on the 1st, 4th and 7th day of VAP and (b) CRP and PCT kinetics, as predictors of the 28-day survival of VAP.

Elevated PCT concentrations have been suggested as promising indicators of sepsis and septic shock in critically ill patients [14]. However, the predictive performance of PCT or CRP for the development of septic shock in VAP patients has not been tested before. We also hypothesized that CRP and PCT levels or kinetics could serve as predictors for the development of septic shock in patients with VAP.

Materials and Methods

Study design and population

The study was conducted at our ICU harbouring a population of mostly medical patients, over a 17 month-period (April 2006–September 2007). All patients consecutively admitted to the ICU suspected of VAP were eligible. The next of kin provided the informed consent for each patient included. The local ethics committee approved the study.

Initially, 54 patients with VAP were screened. Patients with community acquired pneumonia as a cause of ICU hospitalization (n=3), patients with extrapulmonary infection (n=1) as well as immunocompromised patients (hematological malignancies, HIV, neutropenia < 1000cells/ml, patients who had received chemotherapy within the preceding 45 days) (n=2) were excluded from the study. Patients who died within the first 3 days after VAP diagnosis (n=3) were also excluded from the study.

Finally, forty-five patients ≥ 18 years old (34 male-11 female, mean age \pm SD 61,5 \pm 17,8 years) who developed VAP were enrolled in the study. VAP was defined as the occurrence of newly developed lung infiltrates, occurring at least 48 hours after initiation of mechanical ventilation and persisting for at least 72 hours, plus two of the following three criteria: (1) fever > 38.2°C, (2) leukocytosis > 12000 / mm³, (3) purulent endotracheal secretions [15].

Additionally, a microbiological documentation was necessary with the growth of $\geq 1 \times 10^4$ colony-forming units (cfu)/ml of a microorganism in BAL, or $\geq 1 \times 10^3$ cfu/ml in protected brush, or $\geq 1 \times 10^6$ cfu/ml in endotracheal secretions and/or the isolation of a pathogen from blood cultures [5,6,16,17]. Data collected

included admission diagnosis (Table 1), past medical history and vital signs. In addition, the following were evaluated daily: clinical examination, presence or absence of organ dysfunction(s) and/or infection, temperature, white blood cell (WBC) count, blood chemistry, PaO₂/FiO₂ and chest x-ray.

Patients were evaluated daily for evidence of VAP. After the establishment of VAP diagnosis all patients received empirical antibiotic treatment. The day of VAP clinical diagnosis was defined as Day 1 (D1) and was the same day that empirical antibiotic treatment was started. The following days were accordingly termed as Day 2 (D2), Day 3 (D3) etc. Only the first episode of VAP was evaluated in each patient. No patient had recurrent VAP or extrapulmonary infection during the first 10 days of VAP. VAP recurrence was defined as a new VAP episode, that is, new clinical and radiological signs compatible with pneumonia and included persistent infection (the same pathogen responsible for the first episode), relapse (the same pathogen as in the first episode but after the end of antibiotic therapy), and new infection (another pathogen, at any time).

CRP and PCT levels were measured on D1, D4 and D7 in all subjects included in the study. The Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE II) and Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) scores were used to assess disease severity [18, 19]. The APACHE II score was calculated during the first 24 hours of ICU admission. The SOFA score was evaluated on the same days with CRP and PCT measurements (D1, D4, D7). Patients' progress was followed until the 28th day after the diagnosis of VAP, when they were considered survivors. Patients who died before D28 were categorized as non-survivors.

The evolution of CRP and PCT concentration throughout the course of VAP was analyzed comparing survivors and non-survivors and also comparing those who developed septic shock or not. Septic shock was defined according to consensus definitions [20].

Blood samples were collected on D1, D4 and D7. The samples were centrifuged at 500xg for 10 min and the plasma was aliquoted and stored at -70°C until analysed in a single batch. Circulating levels of CRP were measured using an immunoturbidimetric method with a commercially available kit (Dade Behring). PCT was determined with chemiluminescence (Liaison Brahms PCT – Dia Sorin S.P.A, Italy). Normal values were < 0.30 mg/dl for CRP and $0.1 - 0.5$ ng/ml for PCT.

Statistical analysis

Values were expressed as mean \pm SD or as median and interquartile [25-75] range in case of a skewed distribution. Comparisons between groups were performed using the Mann-Whitney U-test. Categorical variables were compared with the χ^2 test. Correlations were performed using Spearman R.

Dichotomized Δ was calculated by the formula $\Delta = D4-D1$, $D7-D4$ and $D7-D1$. Therefore $\Delta\text{PCT}_{4-1} = \text{PCT}_{D4} - \text{PCT}_{D1}$, $\Delta\text{PCT}_{7-4} = \text{PCT}_{D7} - \text{PCT}_{D4}$ etc. $\Delta > 0$ means increasing values and $\Delta \leq 0$ means decreasing values. ΔPCT , ΔCRP and ΔSOFA were categorized as increasing or unchanged/decreasing.

A univariate logistic regression analysis was used to define risk factors associated with VAP survival and septic shock development. A multivariate logistic regression analysis model was constructed with either VAP survival or septic shock development as the dependent variables and CRP and PCT

values on D1, D4 and D7 as well as variations in CRP and PCT (ΔCRP_{4-1} , ΔCRP_{7-1} , ΔCRP_{7-4} , ΔPCT_{4-1} , ΔPCT_{7-1} , ΔPCT_{7-4}) as independent variables. To address potential colinearity, models were constructed that included only absolute values or only variations as well as both absolute values and variations. To control for potential confounding factors, age, sex, APACHE II score and SOFA score were included in the initial model. Results are reported as adjusted odds ratio (AOR) with 95% confidence interval (CI).

We prospectively validated the previously suggested CRP and PCT kinetics [17] by virtue of the design of our multivariate logistic regression analysis model. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis was performed for PCT and CRP values on the days that these variables differed between survivors and non-survivors and between VAP patients who did and did not develop septic shock.

Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV), positive likelihood ratio [PLR = true positive rate / false positive rate or sensitivity / (1-specificity)] and negative likelihood ratio [NLR = false negative rate / true negative rate or (1-sensitivity/specificity)] were calculated. Threshold values that gave the best combination of sensitivity and specificity were judged by calculating the Youden's index, i.e the maximum difference between sensitivity and (1-specificity) [21].

The SPSS statistical package (Version 14.0) was used. A p-value < 0.05 was considered significant.

Results

During the study period, 45 patients developed VAP. The demographic characteristics, APACHE II and SOFA scores, CRP and PCT values of patients are shown in Table 1.

In 26/45 cases a gram negative pathogen was isolated from the cultures of the lower respiratory tract and only in 1 case a gram positive. Finally, in 18 cases, more than one pathogen was isolated. The more common pathogens isolated were *Acinetobacter* spp. in 14 cases and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in 10 cases. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* was isolated in 2 cases and *staphylococcus aureus* in 1 case. Regarding the VAP cases that were polymicrobial, in 14 / 18 cases two Gram negative pathogens were isolated (again *Acinetobacter* spp. And *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* were the most common) while a Gram negative + a Gram positive were found in 4 cases.

In 37 patients the microbiological documentation of VAP was done by endotracheal aspirate cultures while in 8 patients samples obtained by fiberoptic bronchoscopy were used. Of the 45 patients studied, 16 (35.6%) died before D28.

Positive blood cultures were obtained in 14 patients as follows: 3 *staphylococcus haemolyticus*, 2 *staphylococcus aureus*, 2 *staphylococcus epidermidis*, 2 *pseudomonas aeruginosa*, 2 *klebsiella pneumoniae*, 2 *acinetobacter* spp, 1 *enterococcus* sp.

VAP survival prediction

CRP and PCT levels

CRP values were exceeding normal range in all patients with VAP on all measured days (D1, D4 and D7). No difference was found in CRP levels between survivors and non-survivors (Table 1) However, non-survivors had significantly higher PCT levels on D1 and on D7 compared to survivors (Table 1).

Areas under the curve [(AUC), 95%CI] for the prediction of survival for PCT on D1 and D7 were [(0.793), 0.661-0.925] and [(0.883), 0.770-0.995] respectively. The best threshold values of PCT on days 1 and 7 along with their predictive performance are presented in Table 2. The predictive performance of the PCT threshold values suggested by Lyut et al [11] is also shown in Table 2.

In the multivariate analysis neither CRP nor PCT absolute values remained in the model predicting VAP survival.

CRP and PCT kinetics

In the univariate analysis the factors associated with 28-day survival of VAP were the ΔPCT_{7-1} ($p = 0.003$), ΔCRP_{7-4} ($p = 0.032$), ΔSOFA_{4-1} ($p = 0.008$) and the ΔSOFA_{7-1} ($p = 0.037$).

In the multivariate logistic regression analysis the factors remaining in the model were ΔPCT_{7-1} (odds ratio: 7.23, 95% CI: 0.008-0.468, $p = 0.007$) and ΔCRP_{7-4} (odds ratio: 4.59, 95% CI: 0.013-0.824, $p = 0.032$).

Septic shock development in VAP

During the course of VAP, 22 patients developed septic shock (48.9%) between the 2nd and the 4th day (Table 3). SOFA score was significantly higher in patients with VAP that developed septic shock on all days (Table 3). A positive correlation was detected between CRP levels and SOFA score on

D1 ($r = 0.577$, $p < 0.001$) and D7 ($r = 0.583$, $p < 0,001$). Furthermore, positive correlations were found between PCT levels and SOFA score on D1 and PCT levels and CRP levels on D1 ($r = 0.473$, $p = 0.001$ and $r = 0.352$, $p = 0.018$ respectively).

CRP and PCT levels

Serum CRP was higher in those who developed septic shock on D1 and on D7. Serum PCT was significantly higher on D1 and on D4 in those patients with VAP who developed septic shock (Table 4). Additionally, among VAP patients with septic shock, non-survivors had significantly higher PCT levels on D1 and D7 compared to survivors (1.48 vs. 0.43 ng/ml, $p = 0.05$ and 7.16 vs. 0.47 ng/ml, $p = 0.04$ respectively).

Areas under the curve [(AUC), 95%CI] for the prediction of septic shock development for PCT on D1 and D4 were [(0.777), 0.627-0.926] and [(0.761), 0.597-0.925] respectively and for CRP on D1 and D7 were [(0.794), 0.664-0.925] and [(0.783), 0.626-0.939]. The best threshold values of PCT and CRP along with their predictive performance on the respective days as well as the predictive performance of the threshold values suggested by Luyt, are presented in Table 4.

The only variable that remained in the model predicting the development of septic shock among VAP patients was SOFA on D1 (odds ratio: 7.44, 95% CI: 1.330-5.715, $p = 0.006$). The area under the curve [(AUC), 95%CI] for the prediction of septic shock development for SOFA on D1 was [(0.830), 0.701-0.959]. The best threshold value of SOFA score on D1 was 3.5 (sensitivity 72.7%, specificity 82.6%, positive PPV 80%, NPV 76%, PLR 4.18 and NLR 0.33).

CRP and PCT kinetics

In the univariate analysis the factors associated with the development of septic shock were the ΔCRP_{7-4} ($p=0.009$) and the ΔSOFA_{7-1} ($p=0.017$). In the multivariate analysis neither CRP nor PCT kinetics remained in the model predicting the development of septic shock.

Discussion

To our knowledge, this is the first study to prospectively validate the performance of PCT and CRP kinetics previously suggested in literature as predictors of VAP survival, in a population different from the populations they were derived (derivation group). Such an approach is essential when the performance of a clinical prediction rule or diagnostic test is to be evaluated, since it shows whether the results initially obtained from one population (derivation group) are applicable to a different population and thus could be generalized [13].

CRP and PCT threshold values as predictors of VAP survival

Numerous studies have evaluated the usefulness of CRP [21,22] and PCT [24, 25] both in the diagnosis and the prognosis of VAP. Povoia et al [26] suggested that daily CRP measurements were useful in the identification, as early as D4, of VAP patients with poor outcome. In our study, serum CRP levels on D1, D4, and D7 during the course of VAP did not discriminate survivors from non-survivors.

Luyt et al have suggested that serum PCT levels on D1, D3 and D7 during the course of VAP are strong predictors of unfavorable outcome defined as either death, recurrent VAP or extrapulmonary infection[11]. In our study we focused on survival as our primary outcome. Although, we found that serum PCT levels were significantly higher in non-survivors on D1 and D7 compared to survivors, similar to previous studies [11, 27] and the area under the curve was satisfactory (0.79 on D1 and 0.88 on D7 suggesting moderate accuracy), the positive likelihood ratio was always below 10 (2.54 on D1 and 5.78 on D7). A PLR of 10 is considered the threshold above which the PLR is

is considered really important [28, 29]. Furthermore, in the multivariate analysis the PCT levels on either day were eliminated. However, it has to be acknowledged that the positive likelihood ratio of PCT on D7 was 5.78, can generate moderate shifts in pretest to posttest probability [28, 29].

CRP and PCT kinetics as predictors of VAP survival

Seligman et al have suggested that decreasing CRP and PCT values between the onset and fourth day of VAP could predict survival [12]. In our group of VAP patients CRP and PCT kinetics between D1, D4 and D7 were not able to predict survival.

The fact that CRP and PCT levels decreased on D7 compared to D1 in most survivors in our study, lacks clinically useful prognostic significance. In fact, this result is rather expected, since 7 days after the initiation of antibiotic treatment, VAP has either responded to treatment and progresses towards resolution, or is refractory to it. Decreasing CRP and PCT levels between D1 and D4 would have contained clinically useful predictive information, but this could not be confirmed by our results.

Prediction of septic shock development in VAP

In this study we tested the hypothesis that CRP and PCT levels and kinetics could convey prognostic information for the development of septic shock in patients with VAP. We found that among patients with VAP, serum PCT was significantly higher on D1 and D4 in those who subsequently developed septic shock. Although the area under the curve was suggesting moderate accuracy (0.75-0.78), the positive likelihood ratio was again below 10 (Table 4), implying that the results of the test are not likely to alter clinical decisions [28, 29]. Furthermore, in the multivariate analysis PCT on D1 and

D4 could not predict the development of septic shock. Again, the positive likelihood ratio of PCT on D1 of 8.36 suggests the potential for useful predictive information.

The only predictor of septic shock development in our study was the SOFA score. Although the SOFA score was significantly higher in VAP patients with septic shock on all days (D1, D4, D7), only SOFA score on D1 was predictive of septic shock development. To our knowledge this is the first study showing that the SOFA score on the day that VAP is diagnosed can predict septic shock development.

Critique of methods - Limitations

Some limitations of our study should be noted. The number of patients included in the study is rather small, and thus our study was inadequately powered for the multivariate analysis performed. This is a rather common limitation with studies of this type in the field. The inadequate power increases the risk of underfitting (type II error), which could have led to the omission of important predictors from the model (J Clin Epidemiol 49:1373-9, 1996). However, the performance of the same predictors in the univariate analysis of the ROC curves with the associated likelihood ratios of the best threshold values showed similar results, with moderate predictive performance at best and likelihood ratios always below 10 which is the lower limit above which a test can generate large and often conclusive changes from pretest to post-test probability (JAMA 1994;271:703-7).

Although we made every effort to exclude other causes of systemic infection, measured PCT levels cannot solely be attributed to pulmonary infection. The APACHE II score of our VAP patients was lower than the

observed in other studies looking at outcomes. This could have some influence on our results. It should be kept in mind that the majority of our ICU patients are medical critically-ill patients.

In our study, the diagnosis of VAP was mainly based upon quantitative endotracheal aspiration cultures, with a minority of patients diagnosed based on the cultures of bronchoscopically obtained material. Although invasive bronchoscopic strategies might be useful in permitting the de-escalation or cessation of unnecessary antimicrobial therapy [30], it is unlikely that the technique we used has significantly influenced our results, given that endotracheal aspirate cultures are associated with similar clinical outcomes when compared to quantitative cultures of BAL [31].

The incidence of septic shock among our VAP patients was relatively high (48.9%). This may partly be attributed to the high number of multi-drug resistant pathogens as causative agents of VAP.

Conclusions-Implications

Our findings cannot suggest the routine use of CRP and PCT levels as prognostic markers for the survival or septic shock development of patients with VAP. The positive likelihood ratios of the PCT on D1 for septic shock development and D7 for survival suggest that the measurement of PCT can provide useful information. However, the context of the use of this information has to be investigated and our study was not designed to address this issue. For instance, serial serum PCT measurements have been suggested as indicators of the need to change treatment early in the course of patients with VAP, either to intensify treatment when PCT levels remain elevated, or to avoid unnecessary prolonged courses of antibiotics when levels are rapidly

decreasing. More studies are needed to definitely address the use of these markers in the critically ill patients.

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Table 1
Characteristics of patients with VAP

	Survivors (n=29)	Non-Survivors (n=16)	p
Age (mean±SD)	63.2 ± 17	58.4 ± 19.3	0.367 (NS)
Sex (M / F)	25 / 4	9 / 7	
APACHE II	14.0 (12.0-15.0)	12.0 (6.25-17.0)	0.277 (NS)
SOFA (D1)	3.0 (2.0-5.0)	3.5 (3.0-7.0)	0.220 (NS)
CRP (D1)	16.50 (6.3-23.7)	19.0 (13.9-28.5)	0.088 (NS)
PCT (D1)	0.34 (0.21-0.49)	0.52 (0.45-2.24)	0.001
SOFA (D4)	4.0 (3.0-6.0)	8.0 (4.0-8.5)	0.016
CRP (D4)	16.0 (10.8-29.5)	16.7 (7.56-30.6)	0.661 (NS)
PCT (D4)	0.50 (0.41-1.26)	0.45 (0.31-1.37)	0.167 (NS)
SOFA (D7)	3.0 (2.0-6.0)	6.0 (2.75-9.0)	0.169 (NS)
CRP (D7)	16.8 (9.2-24.8)	16.7 (8.3-38.4)	0.456 (NS)
PCT (D7)	0.42 (0.35-0.63)	4.24 (0.96-12.1)	< 0.001
Total duration of mechanical ventilation (d)	45 ± 29	29 ± 20	
Duration of prior mechanical ventilation (d)	10 ± 7	12 ± 10	
Duration of ICU stay (d)	49 ± 32	30 ± 21	
MICROBIOLOGIC CULTURE			
Endotracheal Aspirate	25	12	
Bronchoscopic Material	4	4	
ADMISSION DIAGNOSIS			

Medical	25	13	ARDS acute pancreatitis (n=3), multiple transfusions (n=2), drug abuse (n=2), near drowning (n=1), inhalation of toxic gases (n=1), lipid embolism (n=1).
Surgical	4	3	
COPD – ARF	11	3	
ARDS	5	5	
Trauma	4	2	
ARF type II (obesity, OSAS)	1	3	
Drug overdose	3	0	
Bronchial asthma	2	0	
Stroke / AMI	0	2	
Guillain-Barre	1	1	
Diabetic ketoacidosis	2	0	

COPD: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, ARF: Acute respiratory failure, ARDS: Adult respiratory distress syndrome, OSAS: Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, AMI: Acute myocardial infarction

Table 2**PCT threshold values and VAP outcome**

PCT (ng/ml)	Sensitivity	Specificity	Positive Predictive Value (PPV)	Negative Predictive Value (NPV)	Positive Likelihood Ratio (PLR)	Negative Likelihood Ratio (NLR)
D1 (0.42)	87.5 %	65.5 %	58.3%	90.5%	2.54	0.19
D7 (1.04)	80%	86.2%	66.6%	92.6%	5.78	0.23
D1 ≥ 1.0	31%	93%	71%	71%	4.42	0.67
D4 ≥ 1.5	25%	79%	33%	72%	1.19	0.69
D7 ≥ 0.5	80%	72%	50%	91%	2.85	0.11

Table 3

Septic shock development in VAP patients

	Non Septic Shock (n=23)	Septic Shock (n=22)	p
Age	64.1 ± 16.1	58.9 ± 19.4	0.569 (NS)
Sex	19M – 4F	15M – 7F	
Survivors/ Non-survivors	17 / 6	12 / 10	
APACHE II	13.0 (7.0-15.0)	13.0 (10.5-16.5)	0.340 (NS)
SOFA (D1)	3.0 (2.0-3.0)	6.5 (3.0-8.0)	< 0.001
CRP (D1)	12.4 (5.7-20.1)	19.7 (17.2-31.7)	0.001
PCT (D1)	0.37 (0.22-0.48)	0.55 (0.30-2.46)	0.001
SOFA (D4)	3.0 (2.0-4.0)	8.0 (6.0-9.0)	< 0.001
CRP (D4)	14.6 (6.3-32.2)	19.8 (14.5-29.8)	0.163 (NS)
PCT (D4)	0.41 (0.32-0.47)	0.56 (0.49-1.67)	0.005
SOFA (D7)	2.0 (2.0-3.0)	8.0 (6.0 -9.25)	< 0.001
CRP (D7)	9.3 (6.0-24.8)	18.6 (17.6-26.6)	0.002
PCT (D7)	0.43 (0.35-1.13)	0.72 (0.39-2.58)	0.159 (NS)
MICROBIOLOGIC CULTURE			
Endotracheal Aspirate	20	17	
Bronchoscopic Material	3	5	

Table 4**PCT and CRP threshold values and septic shock development**

	Sensitivity	Specificity	Positive Predictive Value (PPV)	Negative Predictive Value (NPV)	Positive Likelihood Ratio (PLR)	Negative Likelihood Ratio (NLR)
PCT (D1) (0.49ng/ml)	72.7%	91.3%	80%	76%	8.36	0.30
CRP (D1) (15.2 ng/ml)	86.4%	65.2%	70.4%	83.3%	2.48	0.21
PCT (D4) (0.48ng/ml)	83.3%	78.3%	75%	85.7%	3.84	0.21
CRP (D7) (15.75ng/ml)	93.8%	73.9%	71.4%	94.4%	3.59	0.08