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**Original article**

**Indicators of sepsis: Microalbuminuria and serum Nitric oxide**

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**Abstract**

**Introduction:** Sepsis is one of the challenges for the doctors who treat critically ill patients. Delay in diagnosis and late administration of antibiotics have been shown to increase the mortality in this cohort. In the present study microalbuminuria was used as early marker of sepsis and nitric oxide(NO) as a marker of oxidative stress in sepsis.

**Material and Methods:** 30 patients from MICU and surgical ICU showing signs of SIRS were included in the study in the case group. 30 healthy age and sex matched individuals served as controls. Both the groups were analyzed for microalbuminuria in terms of ACR(urinary albumin creatinine ratio) and serum nitric oxide and compared statistically. A correlation between microalbuminuria and nitric oxide was established.

**Observation and results:** There was a significant rise in ACR whereas a significant fall in the NO levels in the septic patients when compared with control group. There was a negative correlation between ACR and NO though not significant.

**Conclusion:** ACR and serum NO can be used for early diagnosis of sepsis in the critically ill patients.

**Keywords:** Sepsis, microalbuminuria, nitric oxide, albumin creatinine ratio