



Multicenter survey in residents of 4 specialties in Mexico on knowledge and decision-making in fluid therapy and fluid resuscitation.

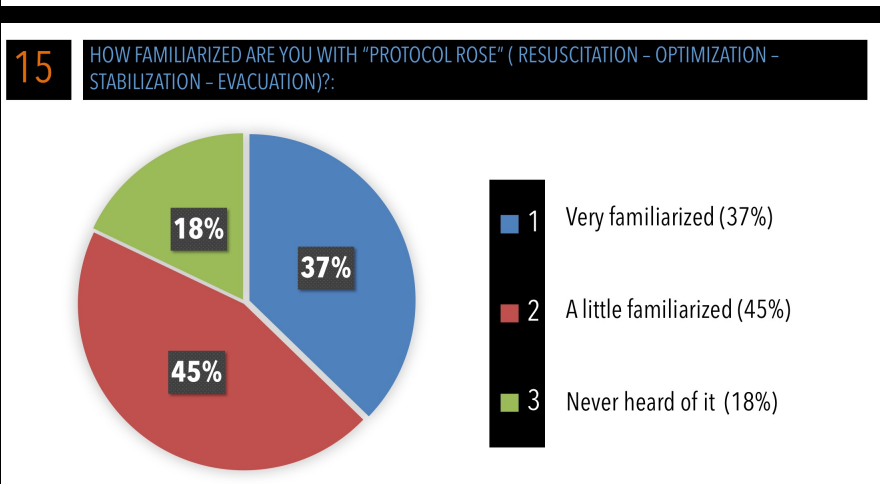
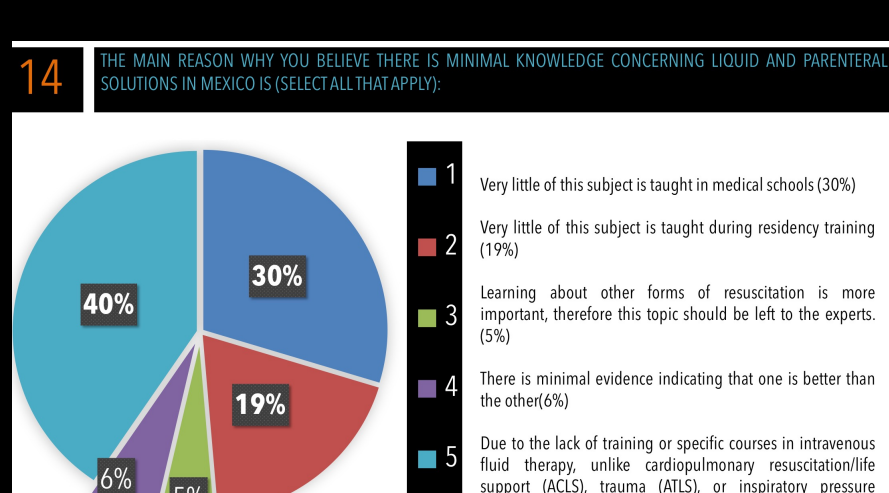
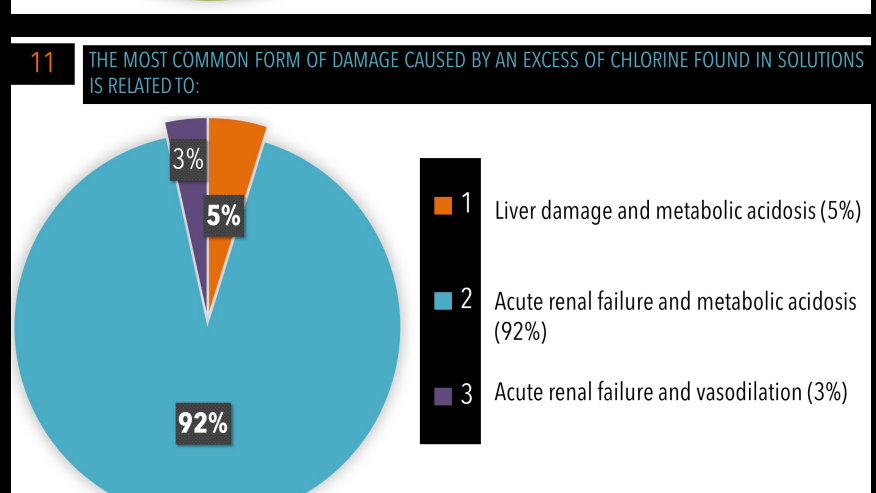
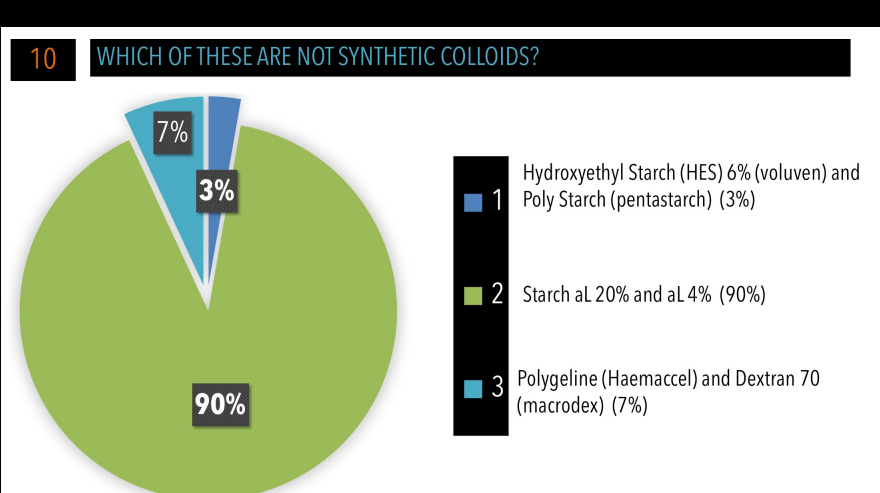
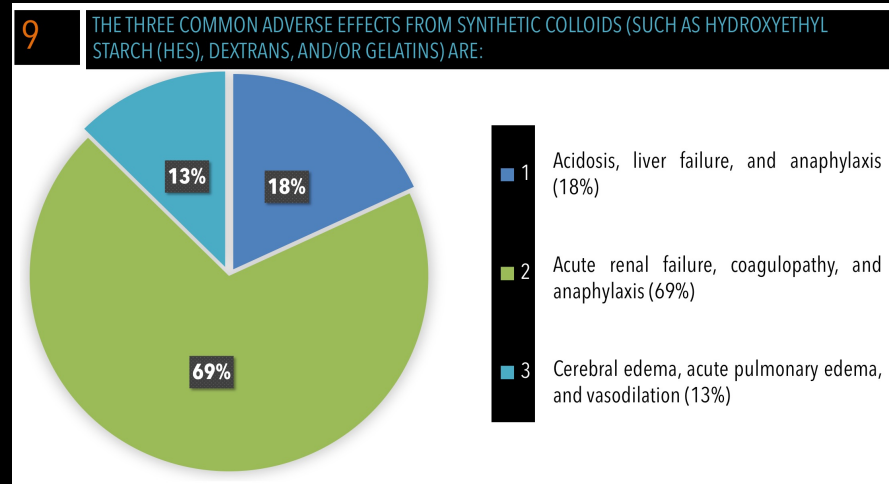
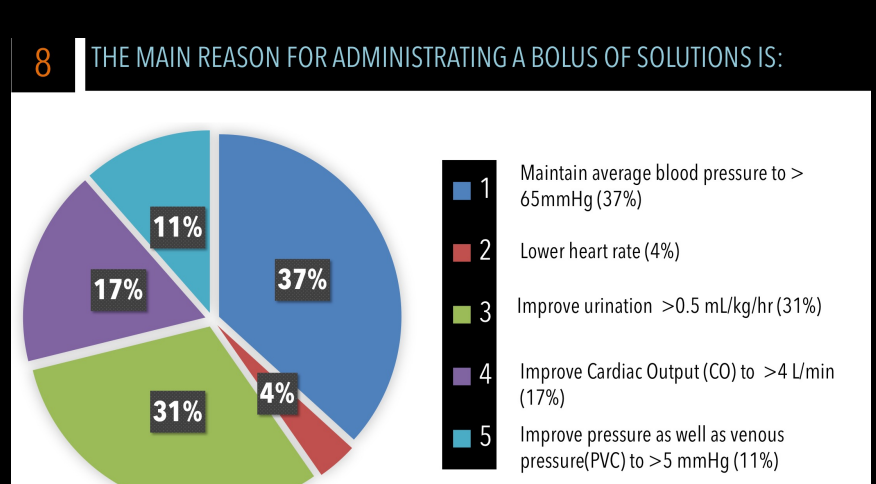
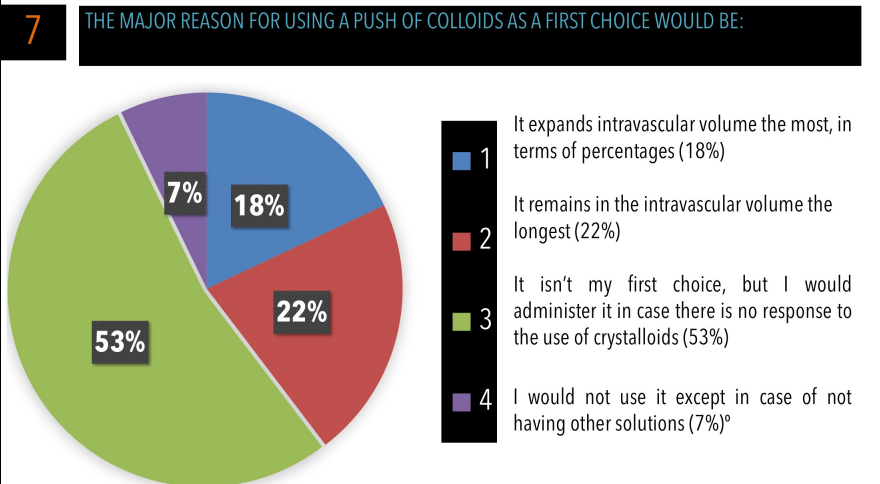
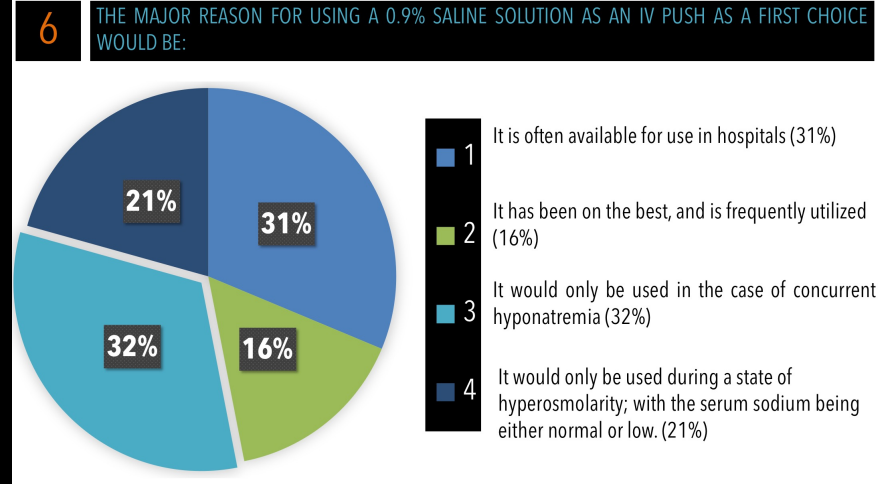
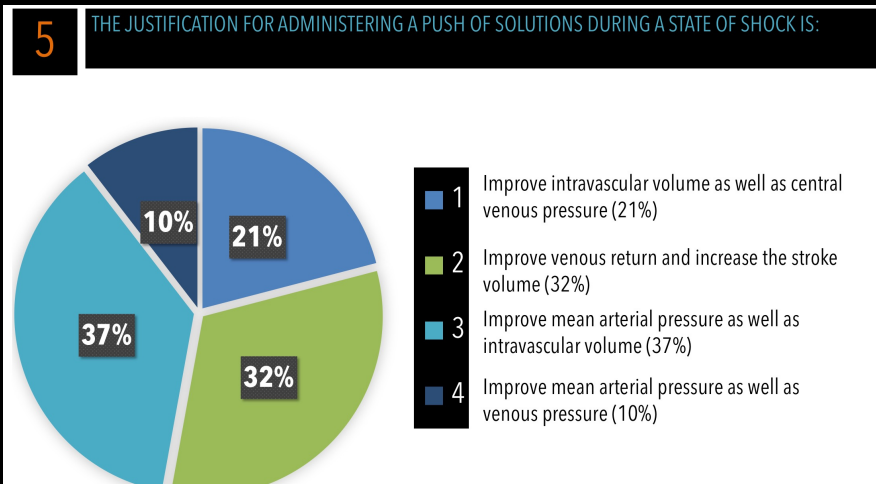
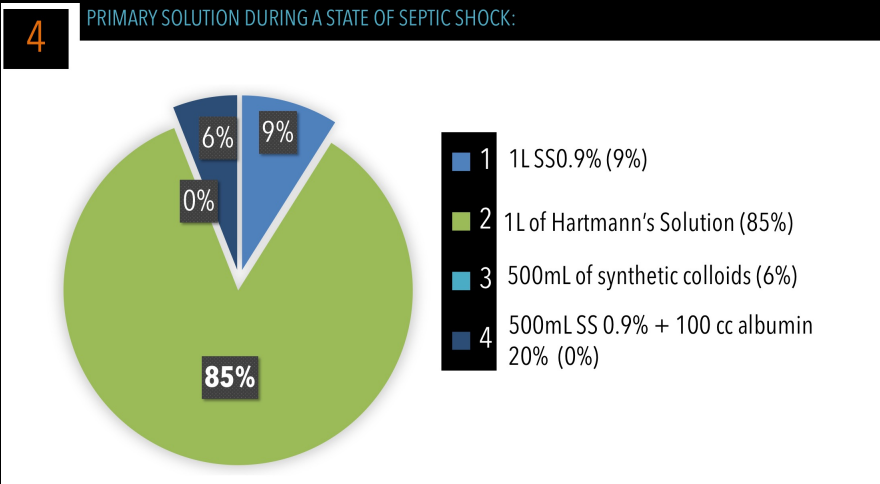
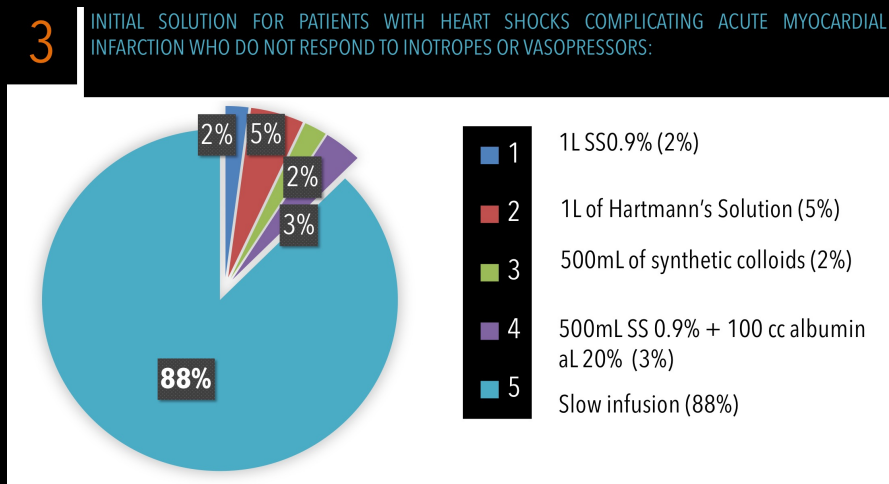
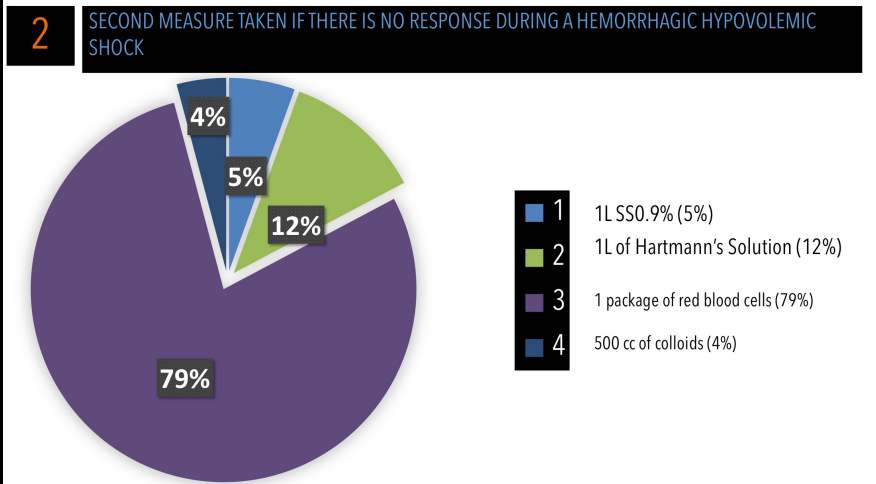
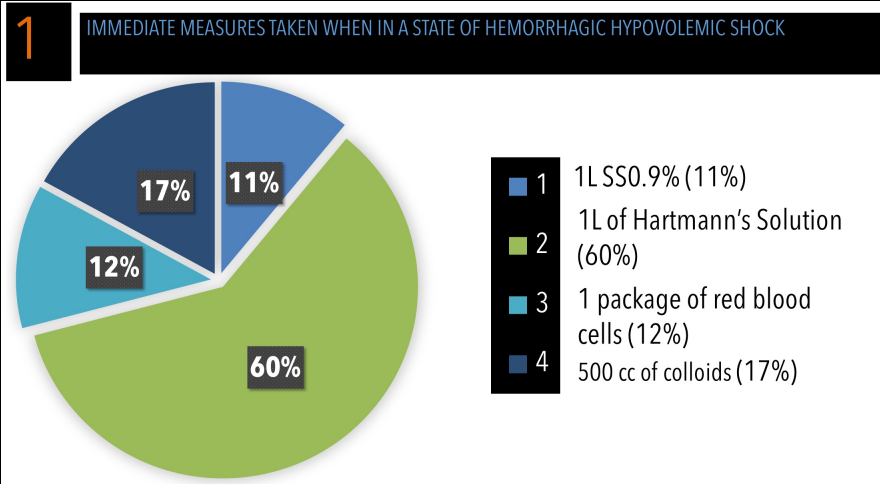
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Methodology:

Surveys were conducted to find out the frequency of knowledge about the topic of fluid resuscitation in 160 participants (40 participants from each of 4 groups, including: anesthesiology, internal medicine, critical medicine and emergencies). In the statistical analysis, ANOVA was used to find out the difference of the 4 groups, in addition to the Levene test for homoscedasticity and post-HOC to figure out the statistically different groups. The prevalence is indicated as a percentage.

Results: In this prevalence study; None of the four specialties achieved a mean greater than 60%, although in descending order the specialty with the highest percentage of correct answers was critical medicine (55% CI 13-67), followed by emergencies (52% CI 33-67), internal medicine (48% CI 13-67) and anesthesiology (45% CI 27-67). Figure 1 shows the difference in frequencies between the groups.



Conclusion: In Mexico, the main problem in fluid therapy and its knowledge is the minimal integration of the topic in undergraduate schools – proof of this is that the global rating was less than 55%. We are in an area of opportunity to reverse ignorance for the benefit of our patients.

