Significance of venous oximetry in the critically ill

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Critically ill patients are threatened or affected by multi-organ failure (MOF). Tissue hypoxia is one of the most important co-factors of MOF. Venous oximetry allows the critical estimation of the global oxygen \( O_2 \) supply-demand ratio and can be gained from mixed \( (S_v O_2) \) and central venous blood \( (S_c v O_2) \). Cellular requirements dominate the feedback hierarchy of the \( O_2 \)-metabolism. This review describes the history and validity of haemodynamic monitoring, illustrates the physiological background and clinical application of venous oximetry and presents carbon dioxide analysis as evidence of the usefulness of a multimodal approach in cardio-respiratory monitoring. Variation of cardiac output, optimisation of arterial \( O_2 \)-saturation and adaptation of \( O_2 \)-extraction are shown to be the relevant levels for pathophysiological adaptation as well as therapeutic intervention. We portray the functional equivalence of \( S_c v O_2 \) and \( S_v O_2 \) and analyse their diagnostic, therapeutic and prognostic significance, providing the basis for the efficacy of venous oximetry as an important marker of critical illness. Finally, having drawn an outline of current developments for the better understanding of the oxidative balance of individual organs, we stress the importance of a synoptic \( O_2 \)-monitoring strategy as well as the need to use its beneficial, yet unfulfilled, clinical potential.

KEY WORDS: oxygen, monitoring, critical illness.

OXYGEN TRANSFER FROM ATMOSPHERE TO MITOCHONDRIA, AND BACK

The cardio-respiratory system provides the infrastructure for the transport of metabolic substrates to
and from the capillary beds where cells can perform effectively. Cells are strategically well positioned at the supply-demand interface, presenting a maximal surface area for the exchange of metabolites, and represent the basic functional physiological unit, as they possess the mitochondrial machinery for energy production as well as all other organelles enabling them to perform the functions of life. Oxygen (O₂) is of vital importance for the efficient running of these processes.

«Cellular respiration» neatly describes the molecular processes on the final common pathway of O₂ following its journey from atmosphere to mitochondria. On this long and complex route, O₂ is moved through conducting airways, exchanged against carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the lungs along opposing diffusion gradients on either side of the red blood cell membrane (O₂-uptake), bound to haemoglobin and convectively transported in the major blood vessels to the tissues, there it diffuses and is distributed in the tissues. The variable fraction of O₂ finally taking part in oxidative phosphorylation to generate adenosine triphosphate (ATP) is the effective oxygen delivery (DO₂) for the cells. The arterio-venous difference of O₂ describes its extraction from DO₂ depending on the level of O₂-demand (VO₂).

METABOLIC AUTOREGULATION OF THE CELL

Oxidative ATP production is a highly efficient process governed by metabolic autoregulation of the cell: the cumulative cellular metabolic performance signals a level of VO₂-requirement; this global VO₂, in turn, is the cellular feedback parameter creating the set point for a minimal DO₂ sufficient to satisfy metabolic demand.

Pflüger was the first to realise the feedback hierarchy – cellular requirement > VO₂ > DO₂ – as early as 1872. He described how it was not only the task of the cardio-respiratory system to act as the logistic conduit for substrates of metabolism, but also, and more importantly, that the oxygen requirement of the cells was the paramount regulator of cardio-respiratory physiology: «Herein lies the predominant secret of the regulation of the amount of oxygen consumed by the whole organism, determined only by the cell itself; (…) arterial oxygen content, aortal pressure, velocity of blood stream, mode of respiration are all incidental and subordinate, they all combine their actions in the service to the cells.»¹.

OXYGEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Respiration is a tidal process, DO₂ and VO₂ have to be constantly balanced and energy is permanently generated, chemically bound in and released from its molecular storage form of ATP. Tissue hypoxia ensues when this balance (DO₂/VO₂) is disturbed and oxygen consumption outstrips delivery. Oxidative phosphorylation stalls, cellular stress programmes are triggered and anaerobic oxidation occurs. The inefficient anaerobic generation of ATP is quickly exhausted and leads to the development of lactic acidosis representing, and in turn, further worsening, global cellular dysfunction. As tissue hypoxia constitutes one of the most important co-factors of multi-organ failure (MOF)², it serves to illustrate the paramount regulatory function of the cell in its strategic frontline position.

Of all metabolic substrates, O₂ has the highest percentage of extraction and O₂-reserves are exhausted within a few minutes³. While this physiological fact renders O₂, together with its immense biological importance, a very precious commodity, the phenomenon also promotes measurement of arterial and venous O₂-saturation as a highly effective clinical tool to monitor the cardio-respiratory system. Different organ systems display heterogeneous oxygen extraction levels, representing their differential metabolic activity as well as their respective position in various capillary zones of the circulation together with the unhomogenous share of cardiac output (CO) they receive per unit weight. The spectrum of venous saturation figures for different organs is, therefore, wide already under physiological conditions (fig. 1) and can be further varied by pathophysiological adaptation.

VENOUS OXIMETRY

The two principal sources for venous oximetry at the bedside are either a pulmonary artery catheter (PAC) or a central venous catheter, generating mixed (SVO₂) and central venous saturation (SVO₂) measurements, respectively. SVO₂ is clinically more readily available as it is less invasive. It forms a constituent part of SVO₂, rendering the true mixed venous saturation the more representative indicator of global tissue oxygenation. As various organs display physiological differences in DO₂/VO₂ and DO₂ as well as VO₂ can both individually fluctuate acutely under pathophysiological conditions, SVO₂ does not yield information on oxygen reserves or adequate tissue oxygenation of individual organs. Furthermore, several disease states, such as hepatic failure or severe sepsis leading to arterio-venous shunting, limit the interpretation of absolute SVO₂ values as indicators of tissue oxygenation. Here, normal or even supranormal SVO₂ levels can co-exist with severe tissue hypoxia. This is also possible for conditions disturbing the unloading of oxygen from haemoglobin through left shift of the oxygen dissociation curve or blockage of the respiratory chain, such as in cyanide poisoning and, less well defined, in distributive, for example septic shock.

In 1870, Fick explored the relationship between CO, global oxygen demand and oxygen extraction and stated that «total uptake or release of any substance by an organ is the product of blood flow to the organ and the arterio-venous concentration difference of the substance» (Fick’s principle)⁴. As O₂ is in global cellular demand and the whole CO passes the
VALIDITY AND HISTORY OF HAEMODYNAMIC MONITORING

Sophisticated monitoring greatly enhances speed and quality of diagnosis and allows to guide and control therapy, provided it is based on validated parameters. The Latin monitor translates as “I am being warned/reminded”. Critical synaptic analysis of the correlation coefficients of the haemodynamic parameters \( \text{SvO}_2 \) mean arterial pressure (MAP) and heart rate (HR) for \( \text{DO}_/\text{VO}_2 \) (fig. 2) demonstrates that while the first is a reliable warning sign of oxidative imbalance, the latter two are no reminders of oxygen delivery.

The most frequently measured monitoring parameters deliver the least information on oxygen transport and cellular oxygenation. In the cellular regulation framework of cardio-respiratory pathophysiology, however, evidence of \( \text{O}_2 \)-transport and requirements carries the highest validity, as information on the oxidative state of the cells most closely reflects their bioenergetic status, and those surrogate parameters, in turn, indicate most accurately what constitutes «critical» illness.

While MAP, especially if measured directly arterially, remains a valuable clinical parameter and firmly established in haemodynamic monitoring, a further problem of validity arises with its use. In 1928, Jarisch pointed out that «for the development of the science of circulation it was fateful that it is comparatively so awkward to measure flow, yet so easy to measure pressure: this is why the blood pressure manometer gained almost fascinating influence, while most organs do not require pressure, but flow volume».

The second half of the twentieth century ushered in an era of wider distribution and greater understanding of monitoring technology for the reduction of morbidity and mortality, stimulated particularly by anaesthesiological practice in peri-operative and intensive care medicine. Pulse oximetry (\( \text{S}_a\text{O}_2 \)) for the continuous, real-time measurement of peripheral arterial oxygen saturation, as well as capnography (respiratory [end-tidal] \( \text{CO}_2 \)-monitoring, \( \text{ETCO}_2 \)) are non-invasive and have both proven so significant as to have been promoted into the rank of obligatory monitoring standards for the safe conduct of clinical anaesthesia.

THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF CELLULAR RESPIRATION

\( \text{CO}_2 \)-monitoring offers a perspective of demand orientation not dissimilar to that of venous oximetry, as the amount of carbon dioxide produced (\( \text{VCO}_2 \)) for oxygen consumed are intrinsically linked through the respiratory quotient: \( \text{RQ} = \text{VCO}_2/\text{VO}_2 \). The RQ describes the carbon footprint of oxidative phosphorylation depending on the substrates used for ATP-production; for a diet of pure carbohydrates the RQ is 1 as the exothermic conversion of glucose (\( \text{C}_6\text{H}_12\text{O}_6 \)) with oxygen produces equimolar quantities of carbon...
dioxide (and water [H₂O]): C₆H₁₂O₆ + 6O₂ = 6CO₂ + 6H₂O + Δheat.

As the average diet in the industrialised world consists of a mix of carbohydrates (50%), fatty acids (30%) and proteins (20%) as sources for energy conversion, and the caloric value of fats and proteins is higher than that of sugar, the mean RQ of a healthy male European (75 kg) at rest is approximately 0.8, that is 200 ml/min of CO₂ generated for 250 ml/min of O₂ consumed (basal metabolic rate).

Looking at the substrate-specific conversion formula for oxygen is instructive in several ways. It sheds light on the alveolar gas exchange where, on the one hand, water and heat serve to humidify and warm the gases, O₂ and CO₂, taking part; on the other, however, CO₂ and water vapour, along with nitrogen, occupy volume that cannot be used for optimised alveolar O₂-uptake (Boyle’s law of partial pressures). The disturbance of the evolutionarily old pulmonary unit, filled with high concentration nitrogen displaying a splitting effect, and protected by the physico-chemical properties of water on the alveolar fluid-gas interface with low-concentration CO₂ and medium-concentration O₂, partially explains the detrimental long-term consequences of the exposure of the lungs to high O₂-concentrations by way of denitrogenation, with the therapeutic intent to maximize SₐO₂.

Exceeding a threshold of the fractional concentration of inhaled O₂ (F₁O₂), in addition, has a negative feedback impact on the CO. Trying to increase the effective DO₂ can thus paradoxically lower it.

While a synoptic analysis of O₂-monitoring including capnography is, therefore, highly desirable, diet-dependency of the RQ represents only one of the methodological problems for the indirect monitoring of O₂-supply-demand adequacy via CO₂-monitoring. The elegant idea of gauging dysoxia via PCO₂ gradients (ΔPCO₂) provides the basis for gastro-intestinal tonometry, one of the few clinical tools presently available for the monitoring of tissue oxygenation⁶. At first regarded as a promising candidate for the early detection of dysoxia and regional hypoperfusion, critical concerns about methodological inaccuracies⁷ suggest a reduced, albeit still valuable role of ΔPCO₂ for the monitoring of the microcirculation only. However, as it cannot reliably detect anaerobic metabolism when flow is preserved, gastro-intestinal tonometry fails to reflect the oxygen supply dependency during hypoxic episodes witnessed under conditions of oxidative stress in the critical vascular bed of the gut.

Nevertheless, additional surrogates of impaired oxygen supply to peripheral tissues, such as ΔPCO₂ or plasma disappearance rate of indocyanine green (PDR⁸⁺⁹), help to widen the scope of the global oxygenation parameter S₁O₂, adding valuable information on individual organ regions.

### LEVELS AND LEVERS OF PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL ADAPTATION

When the variation of S₁O₂ (ΔS₁O₂) is correlated to that of S₂O₂ (ΔS₂O₂) in the critically ill, it becomes...
apparent that venous saturation fluctuates much more than its arterial equivalent over time (fig. 3), illustrating the functional importance of $O_2$ extraction as well as rendering $\Delta S_{O_2}$ the more specific and sensitive parameter to indicate adaptive changes, particularly in times of oxidative stress.

Optimisation of arterial $O_2$-saturation, variation of CO and adaptation of oxygen extraction are the three relevant systemic mechanisms to adjust the organism to fluctuations in $DO_2/VO_2$: they present themselves at the same time as therapeutic levers for haemodynamic management.

Without evidence of venous saturation, cardio-respiratory monitoring, based solely on the measurement of heart rate and rhythm, arterial blood pressure and oxygen saturation, central venous pressure and CO, be it invasive or non-invasive, is half blind. Information on oxygen supply does not answer the decisive question whether it is sufficient to meet cellular oxygen demand. While clinical monitoring that allows the satisfactory quantification of the bioenergetic status of the cells is still some way off, it is all the more regrettable that venous oximetry has not yet attained the position befitting a global monitoring parameter of such relevance and importance.

In view of the astonishing technological progress revolutionizing the generation, acquisition, processing, display and analysis of monitoring information, it is important not to forget the original meaning of «monitor» as an aid supporting the human decision-making process. The first Harvard criterion for good monitoring practice is, therefore, the constant presence of adequately qualified anaesthesia personnel throughout the course of any anaesthetic intervention. «Keeping a finger on the pulse» means just that.

**$S_vO_2$ AND $S_{cv}O_2$ – NOT IDENTICAL, BUT FUNCTIONALLY EQUIVALENT**

While $S_vO_2$ is the true mixed venous parameter, indicating global oxidative balance and correlating best with $DO_2/VO_2$, $S_vO_2$ is its constituent part and as such only representative of the organs of the upper body. At the same time, $S_{cv}O_2$ measurements are less invasive and widely and quickly attainable in clinical reality; $S_vO_2$ necessitates an intensive care environment. Frequently, neither the time nor the place for PAC-dependent monitoring are available.

What is more, PAC usage, per se, has been shown not to affect outcome in critically ill patients, whereas the implementation of treatment strategies that incorporate $S_vO_2$ (or $S_{cv}O_2$, where available) monitoring as part of a dynamic monitoring philosophy along the lines of bioenergetic cellular integrity have succeeded in reducing their mortality considerably.

«Critical illness» can be defined as a state of disease that threatens the life of a patient by endangering the function of one or more vital organ systems. Tissue hypoxia is a pivotal co-factor of multi-organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS), and venous oximetry, therefore, well suited to describe this situation. Critical, in this context, is not only the biographic nadir as such, but also the narrowness of the window of opportunity and with it the timing of therapeutic interventions: sub-stratification analysis of haemodynamic strategy in high-risk patients reveals that optimisation attempts are futile once organ failure is
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![Graph showing simultaneous registration of \( S_2O_2 \) and \( S_3O_3 \).](image)

Figure 4. Simultaneous registration of \( S_2O_2 \) and \( S_3O_3 \); numerically different, consistently parallel, functionally equivalent.

firmly established. \( S_3O_3 \) serves as an early warning sign for the developing shock entity; it has the potential to drag cryptic shock out into the open. It allows the monitoring of the critical oxidative balance in the decisive period before both MODS and a PAC are established on the intensive care unit. Herein lies the beauty and main advantage of \( S_3O_3 \).

The long-running discussion about the equivalence of \( S_2O_2 \) and \( S_3O_3 \) has been addressed in several studies\(^{10-14}\). These have illustrated \( S_2O_2 \) and \( S_3O_3 \) levels to be numerically different, yet consistently parallel. Recognising a discrepancy of absolute numbers is primarily of academic interest when their correlation is tight and, as a consequence, their physiological trend patterns are equal as demonstrated in animal studies\(^{15}\) as well as human clinical observations\(^{16}\) (fig. 4). «Mixed vs central venous oxygen saturation may be not numerically equal, but both are still clinically useful»\(^{17}\) was the the blunt title of a recent editorial summing up conclusively the supposed dilemma of lack of absolute congruence between \( S_2O_2 \) and \( S_3O_3 \).

**SIGNIFICANCE OF VENOUS SATURATION MONITORING**

It is of much greater value for the clinician to know to what extent \( CO \) and \( S_2O_2 \) are able to meet the oxygen requirements of the capillary beds dictated by global cellular \( VO_2 \) (Pflüger) than just to know the supply side values in isolation, and nowhere more so than in critically ill patients constantly threatened or affected by MOF.

In addition, valuing trend lines over absolute figures is an important principle of clinical measurement where biosensitive systems have to be calibrated often by multi-point analysis to detect and correct shift and drift, as well as in biostatistics where only a satisfactory quantity of data allows the description of a phenomenon as a trend or correlation in the first place.

Continuous measurements display real-time trends on-line and lead, as a consequence, to more sensitive and powerful monitoring data records than the discrete numbers generated by intermittent gathering of reference points. This is of particular importance for the close, accurate and precise monitoring of episodically and unforeseeably fluctuant parameters such as \( DO_2 \) and \( VO_2 \). As \( VO_2 \) exerts a physiological feedback on \( DO_2 \), it is instructive to measure and correlate them both. If an increase in \( DO_2 \), that is a raised \( CO \), leads to a relevant increase in \( VO_2 \), then this \( O_2 \)-flux test indicates the improvement of a previously inadequate tissue oxygenation\(^{18}\).

Altogether, there can be no doubt that the benefits of (trend analysis of continuous) \( S_2O_2 \)-monitoring by far outweigh the slight, predominantly academic and clinically irrelevant discrepancy in absolute numerical values when compared to \( S_3O_3 \).

Deduction from Fick’s principle elucidated the role of \( S_2O_2 \) as a functional monitoring parameter for the critical estimation of the global balance of \( DO_2 \) and \( VO_2 \). Three components of the equation (balance, supply, demand) on one side find their numerical expression in the venous saturation on the other.

Oxidative balance in the critically ill is represented by a \( S_2O_2 \) level of 70%. If oxygen demand outstrips supply the saturation scales are slanting towards tissue hypoxia. \( S_2O_2 \) figures less than 65% are an early and urgent warning sign pointing towards development of MODS and shock. The (physiological) interpretation of \( S_2O_2 \) levels exceeding 75% is that of a reverse imbalance with \( DO_2 \) greater than \( VO_2 \) (fig. 5). As long as all metabolic requirements are being met, this imbalance is irrelevant: supranormality accounts for physiological reserve. Not so in shock, though, where insufficient metabolic performance is...
the very defining, pathognomonic feature. The patients’ maximal oxygen uptake and metabolism (\(\text{VO}_2\text{[max]}\)) cannot fulfill the acutely increased mitochondrial requirements in critical illness. Supranormal venous saturation in this context cannot be regarded as a useful or luxury reserve. Rather, it represents a desperately needed, yet unused resource.

Focussing on the supply side alone does not meet excessive demand requirements. The balance is not right: oxygen uptake is too low, indicating either shunts forming at the level of the micro-circulation (effective \(\text{DO}_2\) too low) or highlighting the inability of the mitochondria to pass electrons through the respiratory chain, that is a utilisation disturbance (effective \(\text{VO}_2\) too low)\(^3\).

Cardio-pulmonary exercise testing (CPET) provides a constructive analogy, as it is a clinically validated protocol stratifying at-risk-patients into categories with prognostic relevance based on their capacity to mount a measurable response (\(\text{VO}_2\text{[max]}\)) to a potentially life-threatening situation of oxidative stress (major surgery). A patient presenting with signs of MODS is, in contrast to the elective setting of CPET, a medical emergency and necessitates a robust and streamlined approach. \(\text{ScvO}_2\) is currently the best evidence-based parameter to guide and monitor the direction of treatment strategies in critical illness towards the goal of an adequately raised \(\text{DO}_2/\text{VO}_2\) ratio dynamically balanced on the level of a higher metabolic set point as dictated by the disease-induced surge in oxidative stress.

**BETWEEN A ROCK AND A HARD PLACE: A SAFETY CORRIDOR OF \(\text{ScvO}_2\)-VALUES**

This is why \(\text{ScvO}_2\) is a cornerstone of an outcome-oriented algorithm such as early goal-directed therapy (EGDT) as a constituent part of the Surviving Sepsis Campaign. Furthermore, obtaining a specimen for blood gas analysis to establish a \(\text{ScvO}_2\) in the critically ill should be a primary motivation when indicating the need for the placement of a central venous catheter. What is more, persistent signs of tissue hypoxia should then prompt continuous monitoring of the \(\text{ScvO}_2\), underpinning its importance as an end point of critical and early prognostic, diagnostic and therapeutic significance.

In a series of 205 patients undergoing elective cardiac surgery we observed a similar hypoxic burden as indicated by increased lactate levels (> 4 mmol/l) along with comparable morbidity and mortality in patients with \(\text{ScvO}_2\) measurements below 65% as well as above 75%, respectively (own unpublished observation). These data suggest a three-tiered sub-stratification along \(\text{ScvO}_2\) cut-off points gained by trend analysis of continuous measurements: while the well oxygen-balanced patient cohort had the best chances of survival, both cohorts with \(\text{ScvO}_2\) values falling outside a «corridor of safety» of 70 ± 5% performed significantly worse and similarly to each other.

**IMPORTANCE OF A SYNOPTIC MONITORING STRATEGY OF \(\text{O}_2\) IN DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM**

Contemporary oxygen monitoring is sophisticated, universally available and yields important information to put intensive care for the critically ill on a sound and solid evidence base as an eminent part of a
synoptic evaluation strategy for a substrate in dynamic equilibrium. Despite its great significance, (patho)physiological plausibility and clinical practicability, venous oximetry is not used to its full potential yet.

Additional surrogates of impaired oxygen supply to individual organs and functional cellular units, such as PDR, or gastro-intestinal tonometry, are technically achievable and clinically available today at least for some capillary beds. The near future will see the introduction of more devices for the specific surveillance of organs and their functions in relation to their individual DO2, VO2, their respective interaction and further important O2-dependent variables. These highly desirable instruments for prognostic, diagnostic and therapeutic management of the critically ill threatened or affected by MOF allow a direction of focus away from what Pflüger so poignantly defined as «incidental and subordinate».

The challenge today is to move on from this state of affairs and to raise understanding of the existing possibilities of O2-monitoring and its significance for survival of the critically ill, characterised by a heterogeneity of outcome which has less to do with access to high-tech medicine than with the will to consequent implementation, at local level and into clinical routine, what has to be regarded as best practice at the present time.

Venous oximetry should play the role of the first violinist in the orchestrated approach necessary to do justice to the complex and dynamic network of interactions that classifies oxygen metabolism and its clinical monitoring as a symphony constantly in the making—or breaking—in the critically ill patient.

CONCLUSION

The cardio-respiratory system provides the infrastructure for the transport of O2 from atmosphere to mitochondria, and back. Global cellular requirement determines effective VO2, setting the point for a minimally sufficient effective DO2. The cell is at the top of the feedback hierarchy of metabolic autoregulation. Tissue hypoxia ensues when global and/or individual organ DO2/VO2-balance are disturbed; it constitutes one of the most important co-factors of MOF with highly significant morbidity, mortality and cost implications for the critically ill. Of all metabolic substrates, O2 has the highest percentage of extraction. It is further characterised by heterogenous organ saturation levels and a quickly exhaustable reserve. This dynamic equilibrium promotes monitoring of arterial and venous O2-saturation as a very effective clinical tool. Arterial O2-saturation is routinely monitored invasively (SvO2) or non-invasively (ScvO2); in contrast to that, venous oximetry is not used as consistently or effectively. There are two principal sources for venous oximetry: Svo2 and Scvo2. Scvo2 is the more representative indicator of global tissue oxygenation; Svo2, however, is less invasive and more readily available (they are not identical, but functionally equivalent). Both represent the supply-demand ratio for O2 and, therefore, provide highly significant evidence for the critical synoptic analysis of cardio-respiratory monitoring data. Unfortunately, the most frequently measured haemodynamic parameters -arterial blood pressure and HR- deliver the least information on cellular oxygenation. Furthermore, a multi-modal O2-monitoring approach elucidates the useful function of CO2-monitoring with its perspective of demand orientation similar to that of venous oximetry: VO2 and CO2-flux (VCO2) are intrinsically linked through alveolar ventilation in the respiratory quotient: RQ = VCO2/VO2. Optimisation of SO2, variation of CO and adjustment of oxygen extraction (ΔSO2O2) are the three relevant systemic physiological mechanisms of adaptation as well as therapeutic levers for haemodynamic management. They are half blind without evidence of venous saturation, as it is much more important to establish to what extent CO and SO2 are able to meet oxygen requirements than just to know the supply side values in isolation. In the critically ill, sustained SO2 levels below 65% indicate ineffective DO2, while those above 75% characterise an ineffective VO2, with a safety corridor of 70 ± 5% in between. SO2 is currently the best evidence-based parameter to guide and monitor treatment strategies of patients threatened or affected by MOF. Obtaining SO2 values should be a primary motivation when indicating the placement of a central venous catheter. Contemporary, multi-modal O2-monitoring is sophisticated, widely available and (patho)physiologically highly relevant. Despite its great clinical significance, plausibility and practicability, it is not yet used to its full potential. Additional surrogates of impaired oxygen supply to individual organs are promising more conclusive answers to the supply-demand question: micro-circulatory insufficiency or utilisation disturbance? at the mitochondrial level as the final common pathway of O2-metabolism.

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