

Sepsis

Systemic immune response to a severe infection.

Risk Factors

AT RISK

- A altered Intake (malnutrition)
- T Tubes - IV lines / breathing - urine tubes
- R really old
- I Immunocompromised
- S Skin - Burns / Wounds
- K kids - Newborns

Signs & Symptoms

Systemic inflammation response

- Progressive fever
- Progressive hypotension faster HR
- AMS - altered mental status
- Low urine Output
- Organs start to show signs of sepsis
- inflammation = damage to tissue = low function
- MODS - multiple organ dysfunction syndrome

Sepsis development snapshot

blood infection / or /

Septicemia

Inflammation

Impaired Vascular function

Hypotension, hypoxemia, oliguria, metabolic acidosis, thrombocytopenia

Diagnosing

- Labs - CMP, CBC, Lactate, ABG, **Blood cultures**
- Imaging - Chest Xray, CT, MRI ultrasound depends on damage

Medications

- Antibiotics
- Vasopressors / Inotropes - EPI, NorEpi, Vasopressin, Dopamine (maintain BP)
- Antipyretics - Tylenol (cooling blankets, ice packs)
- Steroids - Prednisone / Solumedrol (any - sones / any -medrols)

Notes

- ICU
- Supportive care
- Maintain ABC's
- Support BP to maintain a MAP over 65 to ensure organ perfusion
- If you have a question about sepsis and forget everything - typically choose the answers that sound like the patient is on the verge of death.

SEPSIS affects the whole body

