





>> Sepsis <<



Definition: Life-threatening organ dysfunction caused by dysregulated immune response to infection

Epidemiology

- 1 million cases per year in the United States
- 30-50% mortality rate
- 50% cases due to Gram (–) bacteria

Common sources of infection

• Lungs, abdomen, urinary tract, SSTI

Risk factors

• Neonate, >65 y.o., CKD, diabetes, cirrhosis, cancer, HIV, transplant patient



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Sepsis

SOFA score assesses severity

qSOFA score (>2 = worse prognosis)

- RR >22/min
- · Altered mentation
- Systolic BP <100 mm Hg

Clinical Manifestations

Requires prompt diagnosis

- Fever, chills, or hypothermia
- Altered mental status
- Tachycardia, tachypnea, hypotension
- · Petechiae or purpuric lesions
- Ecthyma gangrenosum seen in *Pseudomonas* spp. infections
- May progress to multi-organ failure (ie, ARDS, AKI, adrenal insufficiency)

Evidence of Organ Dysfunction

- Pulmonary: Hypoxemia on ABG labs
- Renal: Oliguria, elevated Cr
- Hepatic: Elevated AST/ALT and bilirubin
- Cardiac: Hypokinesis seen on echo
- · Coagulopathy: DIC, thrombocytopenia
- Lactic acidosis due to widespread hypoperfusion of organs



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Septic Shock

- SOFA score >2
- Vasopressor requirement to have MAP >65 mm Hg
- Lactate >2 mmol/L



Diagnosis & Management

Diagnosis

- 2016 SCCM/ESICM task force criteria (eg, SOFA scoring system)
- Blood, sputum, and urine cultures
- Culture of abscess drainage, if applicable

Treatment

- · Admission to the ICU; source control
- Prompt initiation of broad-spectrum antimicrobial therapy
- Fluid resuscitation and vasopressors
- · Ventilation or dialysis as needed