

August 13th, 2019

Announcements

Cases and questions

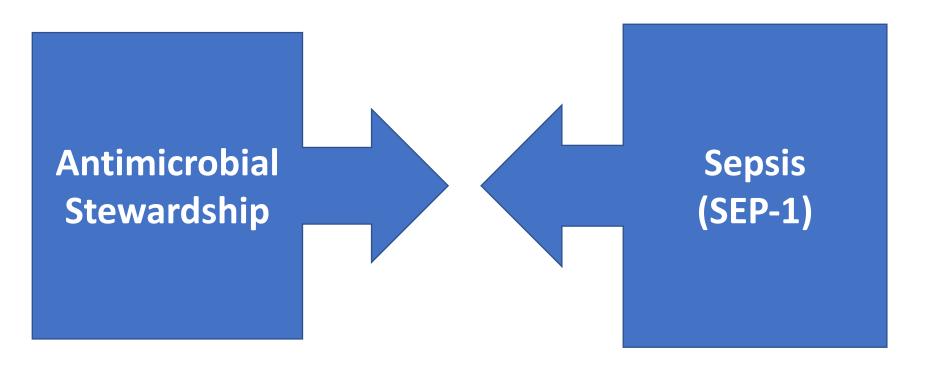


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Didactic

Sepsis I

Clash of Goals?





Clash of Goals?

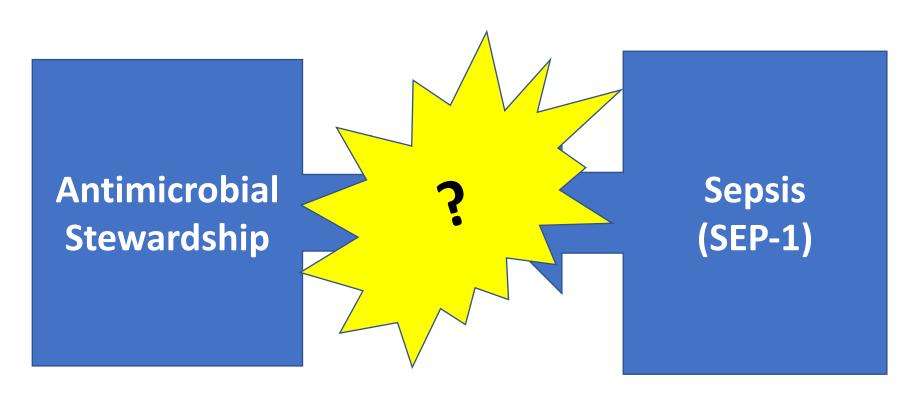


Image: Ministry of Health Singapore



What are the Antimicrobial Rights?

- Right patient
- Right drug
- Right time
- Right dose
- Right duration
- And....right allergy assessment





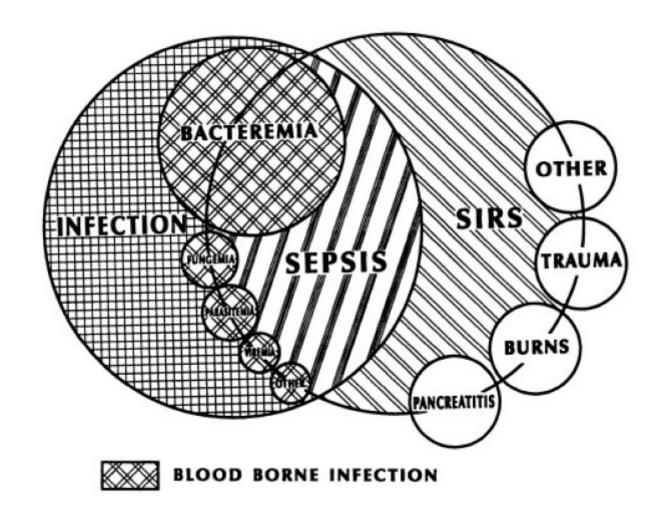
Right Patient?





aka Do I Suspect an Infection?





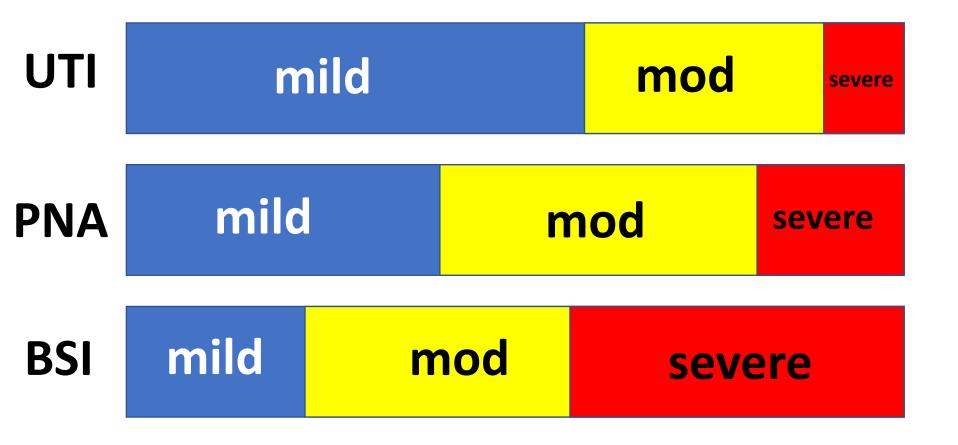


Definitions remain broad

- 18 yo with meningococcemia, coagulopathy and hypoxemia
- 45 yo tourist returning from SE Asia with malaria, renal dysfunction and hyperbilirubinemia
- 90 yo with worsening mental status, decrease UO and CAUTI
- ➤ All can fall into the exact same categories of sepsis and septic shock

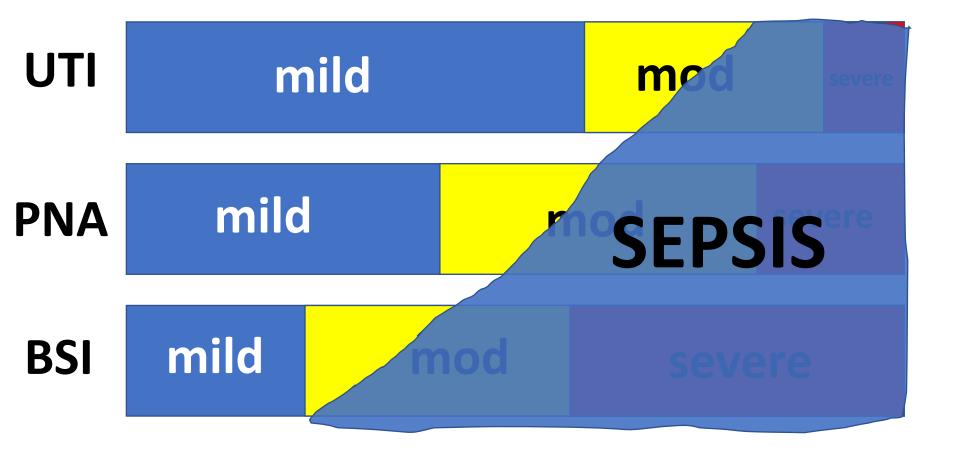


A Conceptual Approach



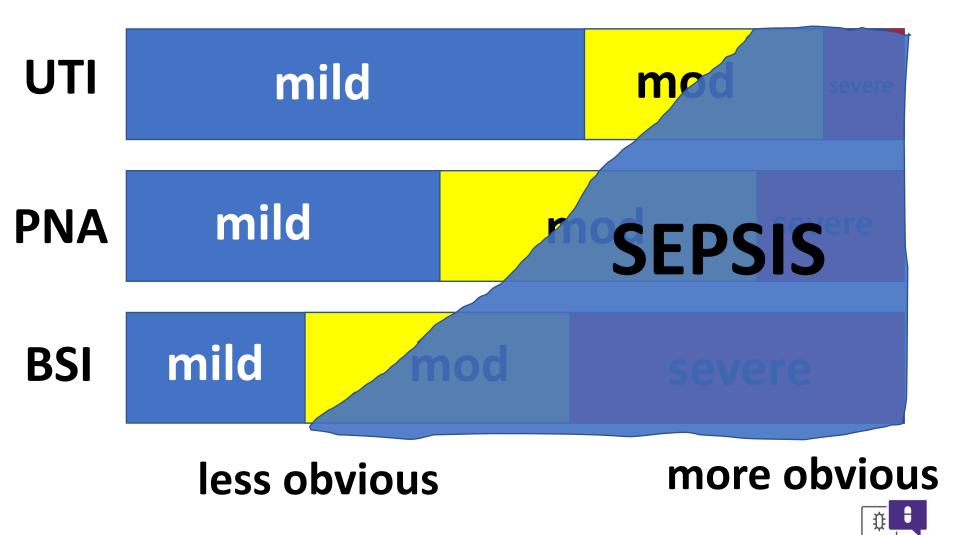


A Conceptual Approach





A Conceptual Approach



Sepsis treatment in practice

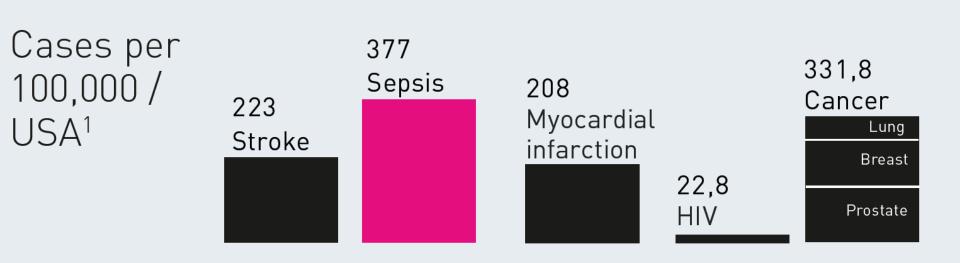
- •Low adherence to guidelines (ex. 10% of patients do not receive prompt antibiotic therapy)
- All recommended interventions occur ~30% of patients



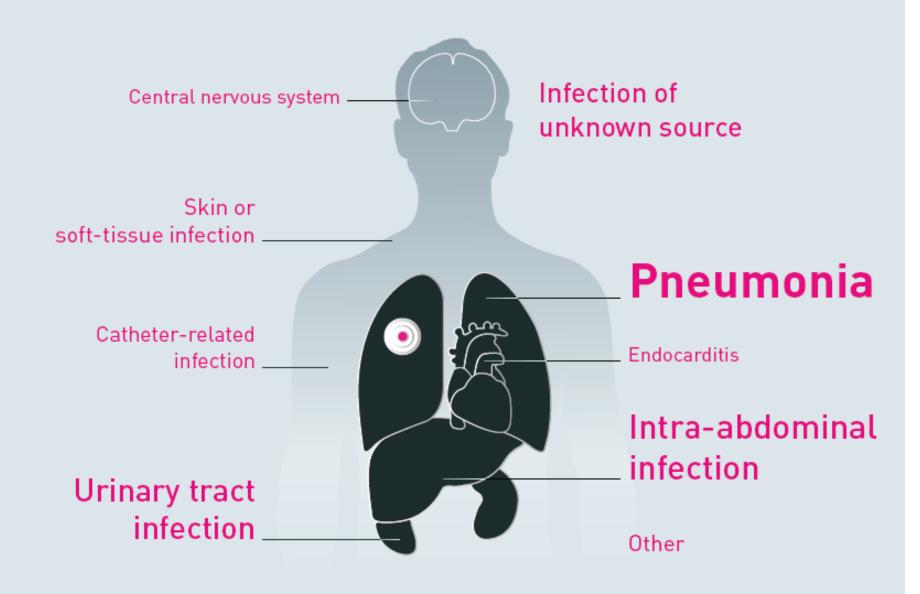
Sepsis

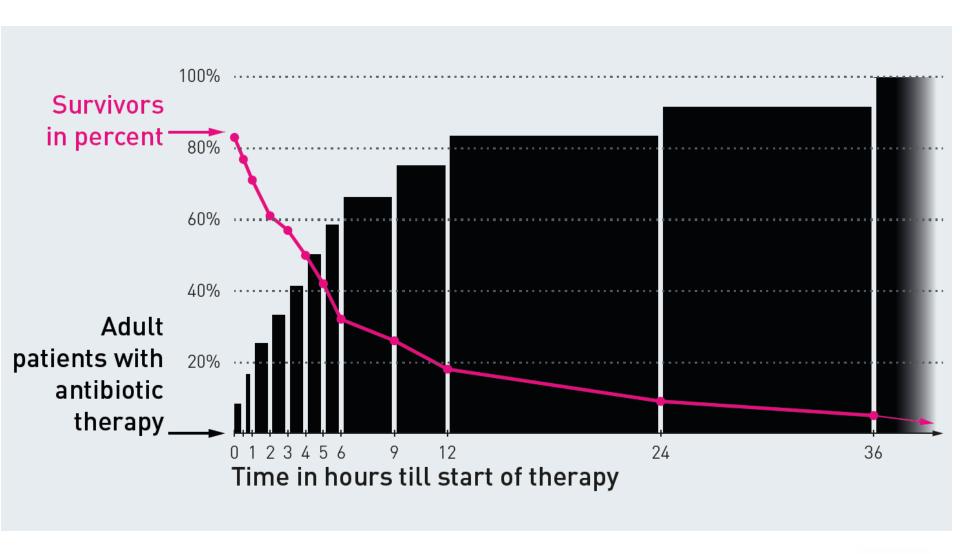
- >1,000,000 patients per year in the USA,
 ~27,000,000 globally
- \$20.3 billion / 5.2% of total hospital costs
- Mortality rate = 28% 50% (8,000,000/world)
- ~50% of hospitals deaths attributable to sepsis
- Many survivors have long-lasting complications





The most common sources of sepsis are:





Pathophysiology of Sepsis

- More complicated than "inflammation"
- Likely involves immunosuppression
- Involves non-immune physiology
- Organ dysfunction and "hibernation"



Risk Factors for Sepsis

- Extremes of age
- Immunocompromised state (chronic steroids, cancer, SCT, SOT)
- Trauma or burn
- Devices (catheters)
- Genetics



Evolution of Definitions – SEPSIS III



References

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