

Surviving Sepsis – Přežití sepse

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“Sepsis is a life threatening condition that arises when the body’s response to an infection injures its own tissues and organs”

*Sepse je život ohrožující stav, který vzniká, když tělo reaguje na
Infekční zdranění a poškozuje vlastní tkáně a orgány*

The number of sepsis cases is increasing dramatically in the developed world - an annual rate of 8 – 10 % (v rozvinutém světě množství sepsí přibývá za rok asi 8 – 10%)

37,000 + deaths per year.....(úmrtí za rok)

....now more than breast, prostate and lung cancer combined.(nyní nejen u rakoviny prsu, prostaty a plic)

Time crucial.....Rozhodující čas

If diagnosed and treated in the first hour following presentation of sepsis - **80%** survival rate. (při diagnostice během první hodiny, přežití 80)

After the sixth hour - **30%** survival rate! (diagnostika po 6 – ti hodinách – 30% přežití)

Surviving Sepsis
Campaign



GSA
GLOBAL SEPSIS ALLIANCE

The International Surviving Sepsis Campaign – Mezinárodní kampaň za přežití sepse 6-hour Severe Sepsis Resuscitation Care Bundle – Balíček šestihodinové resuscitační péče během sepse

Aim : - to reduce mortality from severe sepsis in adults by early recognition achieved through education and the implementation of 6-hour resuscitation care bundle... (Cíl: snížit úmrtnost u dospělých, včasnou diagnostikou dosaženou adekvátním vzděláním)

The care bundle consists of simple evidence based guidelines that when implemented together have shown to improve patient outcome

Balíček se sestává z jednoduchých pokynech založených na důkazech. Které pokud jsou prováděny společně zlepšují výsledky léčby pacienta.

Dellinger RP, Levy MM, Rhodes A, et al:

Surviving Sepsis Campaign:

International Guidelines for Management of Severe Sepsis and Septic Shock: 2012.

Int CareMed 2013; 41:580-637

2009

Audit : investigating...zjišťuje

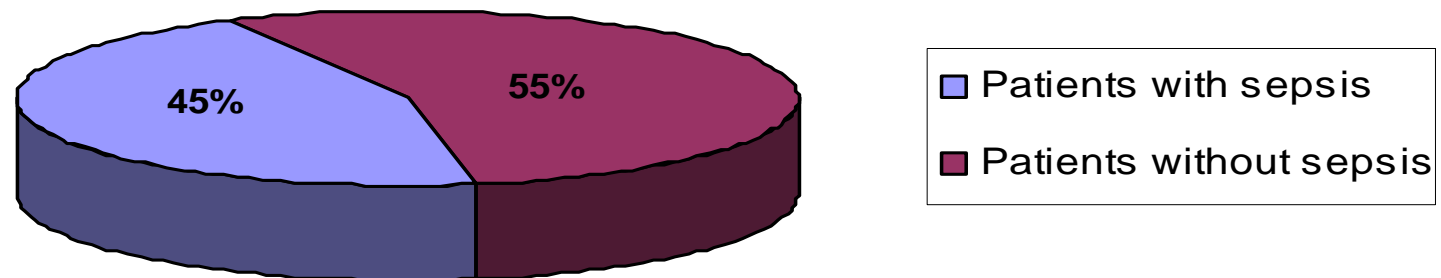
1.Vital signs once severe sepsis had been diagnosed(Vitální funkce poté co byla zjištěna sepse)

2.Staff compliance with application of Resuscitation Care Bundle(Personál dodržuje užívání Balíčku resuscitační péče)

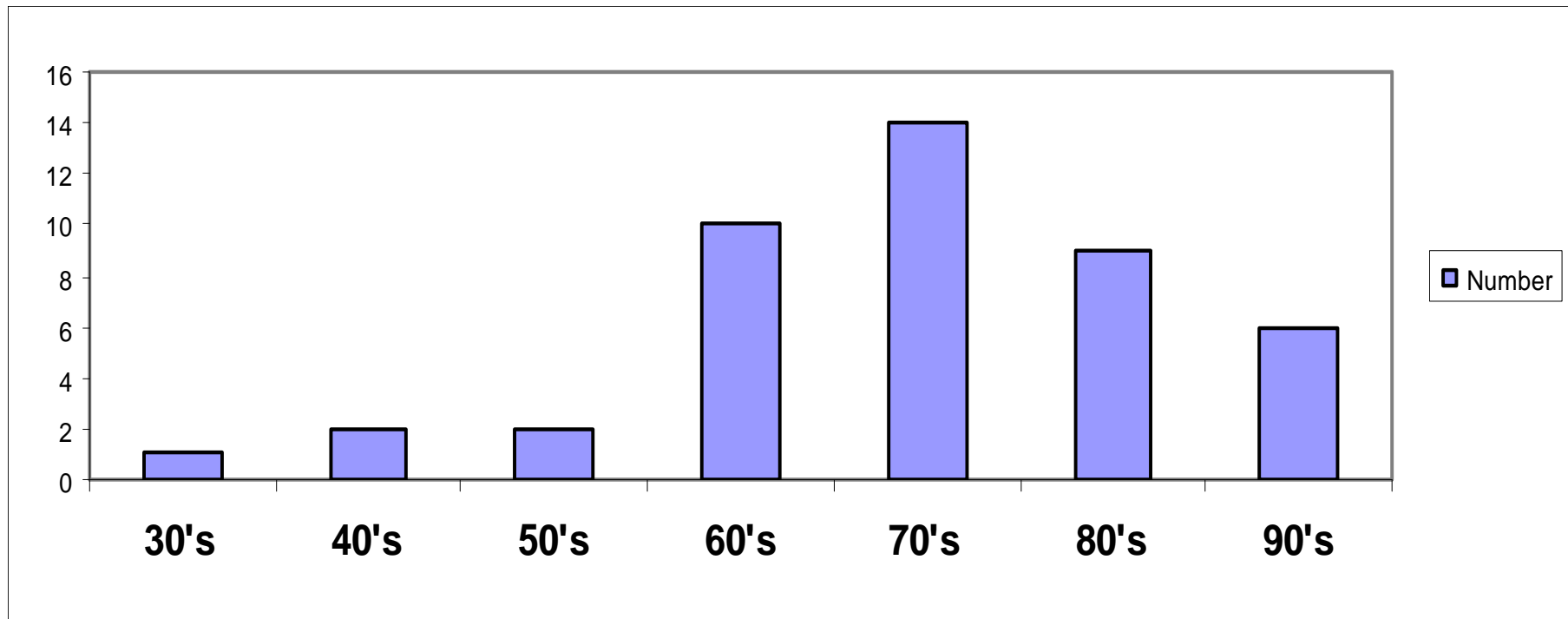
3.Mortality

Results(Výsledky)

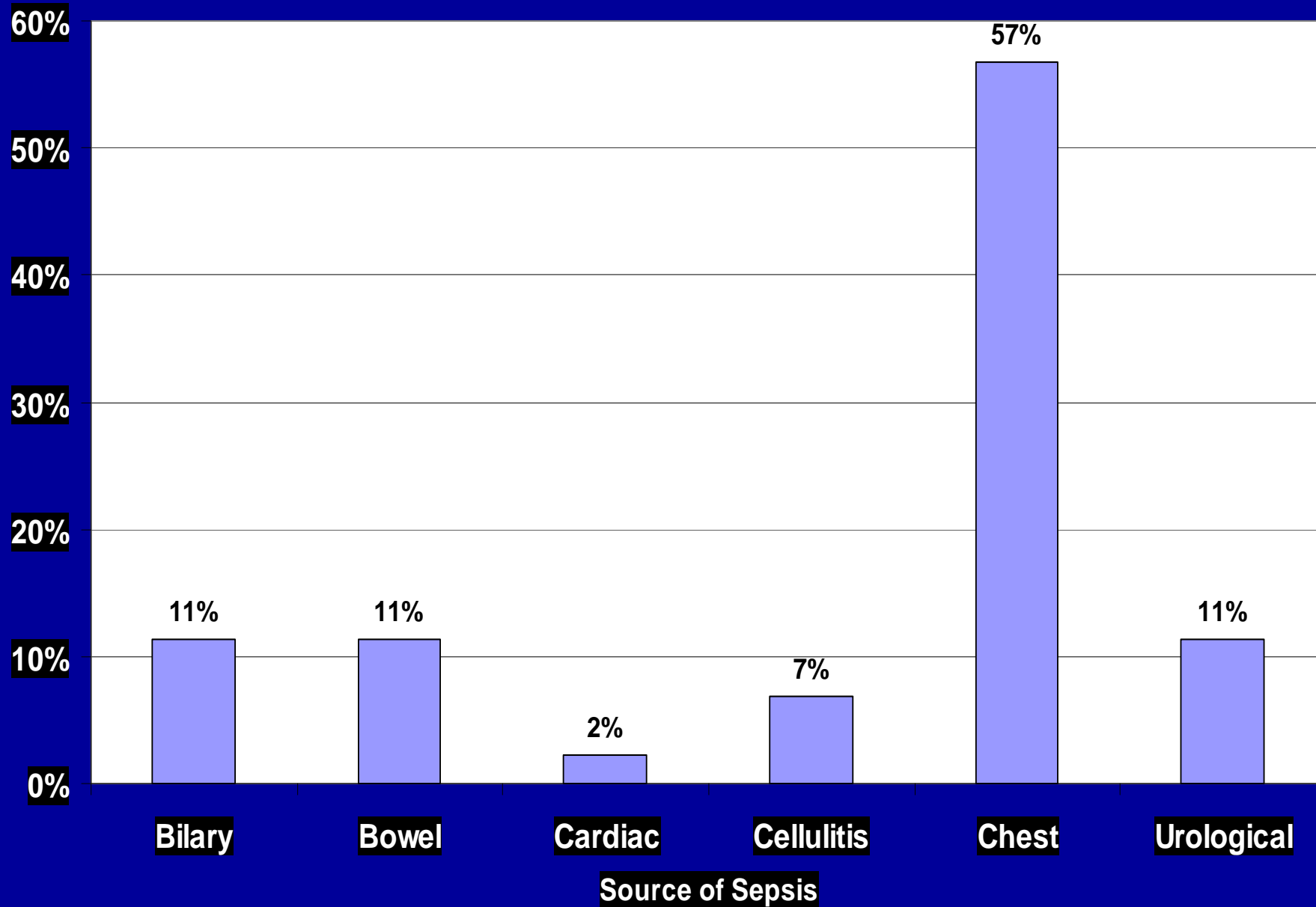
Out of 97 patients who triggered with a lactate of > 2 mmol/L, 44 patients were deemed to be severely septic (ZZ 97 pacientů, kde byl spouštěč laktát > 2 mmol/L, bylo 44)



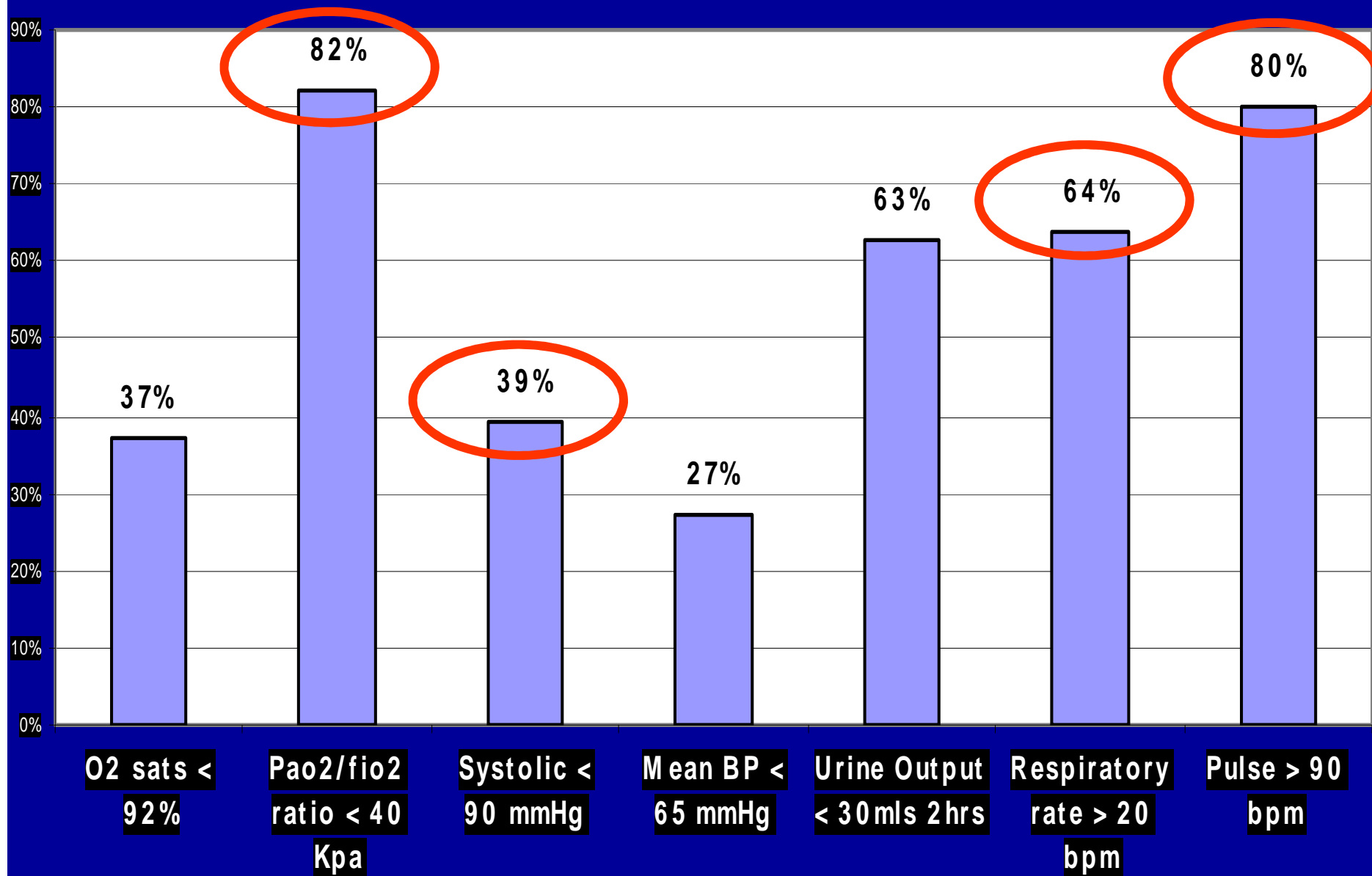
Age range of patients - Věk



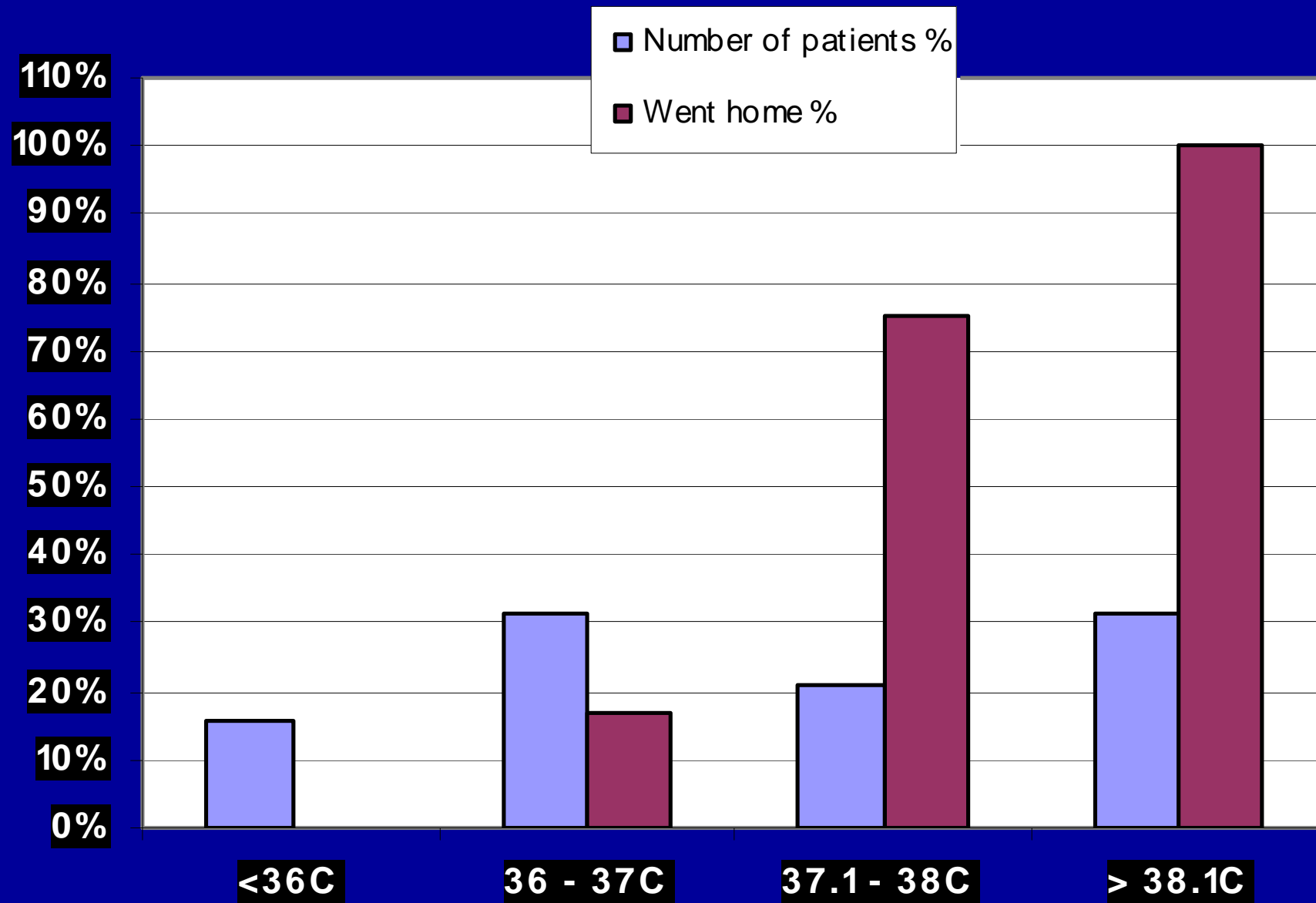
Source of sepsis – Zdroje sepse



Vital signs immediately prior to arterial blood gas being taken – **Vitální znaky přímo před měřením arteriálních plynů**

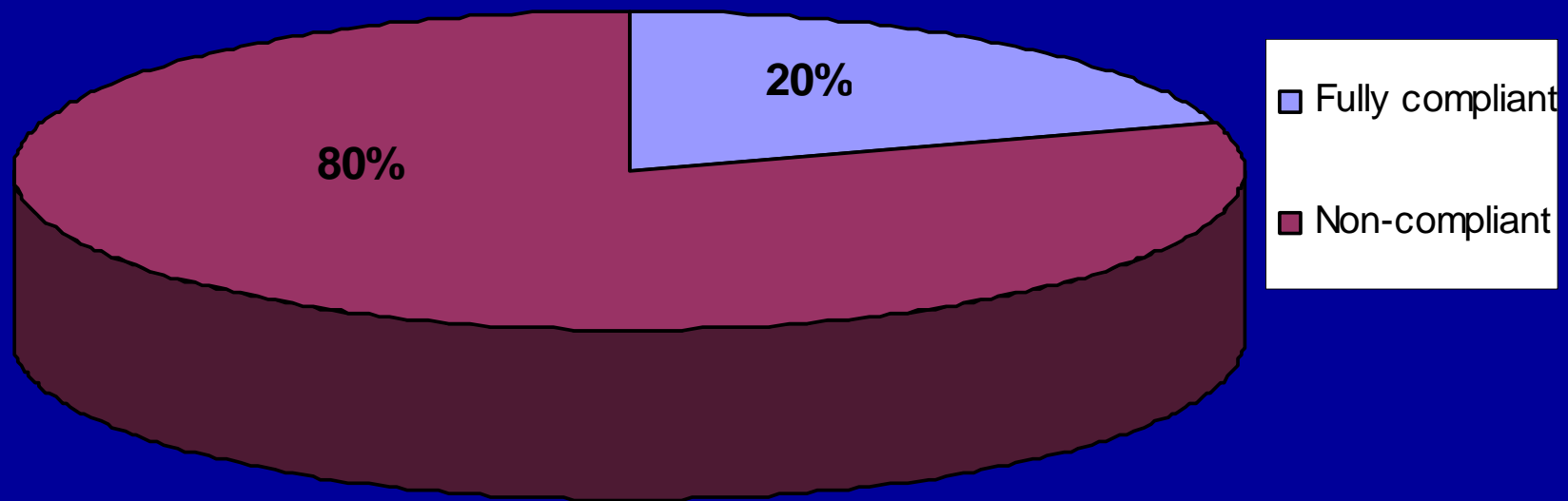


Temperature



Only 20% patients received *all* elements of the
6-hour resuscitation care bundle

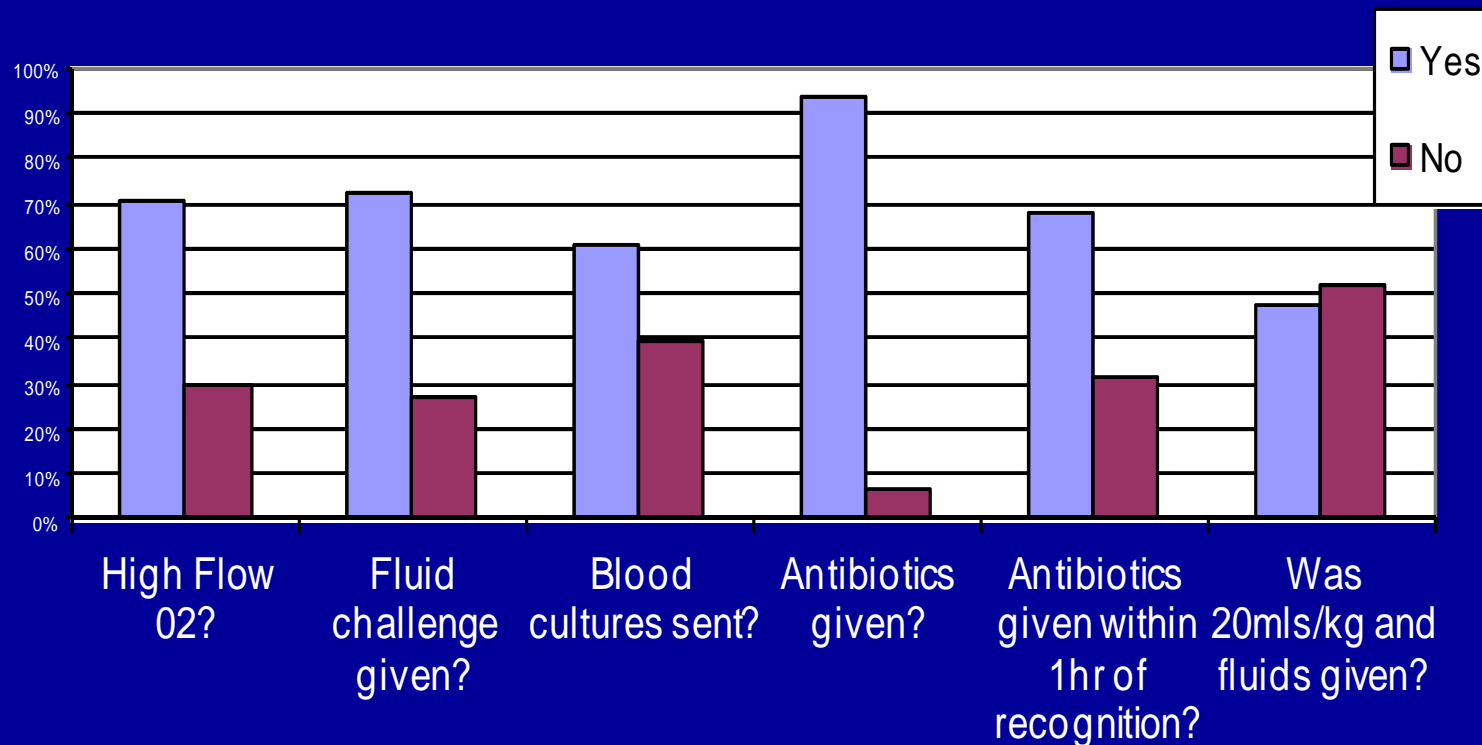
Jen 20% pacientů podstoupí všechny prvky léčebného
balíčku



Individual elements of the 6-hour resuscitation care bundle administered to patients.

Results shown as a percentage

Jednotlivé prvky šestihodinového resuscitačního balíčku podávané pacientům Výsledky v procentech



2009/10 Audit

2-fold increase in hospital mortality
in patients not receiving all six elements
of the Bundle. 2-násobné zvýšení nemocniční úmrtnosti
u pacientů, kteří nedostávali všech šest prvků
z balíčku péče.

Modify!

Simplify!

Jednoduše udělejte změnu

So Where Are We Now?
Tak jak jsme na tom teď?

Immediate Changes!

Okamžité změny!

- Modified version of the Severe Sepsis Screening Tool was developed (vyvinuty nové nástroje na screening těžké sepse)
- Instead of 6-hour Resuscitation we called it the **'Resuscitation Care Bundle'** (užíváme pojem Balíček resuscitační péče)
- All patients with PAR score ≥ 4 were screened (Všichni pacienti s PAR score ≥ 4 vyšetřeni)
- All 3 elements (high flow oxygen, fluid challenge, antibiotics to be given within 1- hour) (Všechny 3 složky - vysoký průtok kyslíku, výzva h ledisla tekuti, antibiotika do hodiny)

Severe Sepsis Screening Tool

Affix patient label here

1. Does your patient have **two** or more of the following signs and symptoms, but are not considered to be part of a **chronic condition**?

- Acutely altered mental state
- Pulse > 100 beats/minute
- Respiratory rate > 20 breaths/minute
- A new or increased O₂ requirement to maintain O₂ saturation > 92%
- Systolic BP < 99mmHg or MAP < 65mmHg or a reduction of > 40mmHg from the patient's normal systolic BP
- Urine output < 0.5 ml/kg/hr for 2 hours or more
- Blood sugar level > 8.3 mmol/L in the absence of diabetes
- PaO₂/FIO₂ ratio < 40 (e.g. PaO₂: 11 kPa + FIO₂: 85% = 11 + 0.85 = 12.9)
- Lactate > 2 mmol/L

Date	Time
/ / 20	:
Designation	Initials
Surname	

Patient has two or more signs/symptoms? YES NO

2. Is the patient's clinical picture suggestive of infection? YES NO

For example: Cough/sputum/dyspnoea Dysuria/fever/incontinence
 Abdominal pain/distension/diarrhoea Cellulitis/wound/joint infection Endocarditis
 Headache with neck stiffness Line infection.

If YES to Q 1 & 2 start Resuscitation Care Bundle below

Resuscitation Care Bundle - All 3 elements must be implemented within 1 hour

Start the clock _____ h	Initials	Time	Reason not given
<p>1. Give high flow oxygen via non re-breathe oxygen mask Once stable, reduce the oxygen dose and aim for target saturation range of 94 – 98%. Arterial blood gas analysis for PaO₂/FIO₂ ratio, lactate, metabolic status and titration of O₂-needs. If patient at risk of hypercapnic respiratory failure, target saturations at 88–92%.</p>			
<p>2. Give fluid challenge If systolic BP < 99 mmHg or BP decreased by > 40 mmHg from normal. Fluid challenge of Hartmann's solution or volplex of up to 20mls/kg over 10–20 minutes. If patient known to have cardiac failure give fluid challenge as 250 ml boluses. Not hypotensive: 250 mls Hartmann's solution over 10 minutes Look for signs of response to fluid challenge: • reduction in pulse rate, respiratory rate, • Increase in systolic BP, improved peripheral perfusion. Give further fluid challenge where necessary</p>			
<p>3. Give antibiotic (contact microbiologist for advice if needed) Before commencement of antibiotics obtain if possible: • Blood cultures • Microbiological specimens • Remove any suspected infected devices • If already on antibiotics discuss with consultant microbiologist to check they are the optimal ones.</p>			

If NO RESPONSE, urgent senior medical review required within 30 minutes

- REASSESS and REPEAT fluid resuscitation if necessary
- Critical care referral
- Consider CVC line – CVP should be maintained between 8 - 10 cmH₂O
- Consider vasopressor and/or inotrope to allow adequate fluid resuscitation
- Maintain haemoglobin (Hct) ≥ 30% or Hb ≥ 7.0 g/dl – if low transfuse with packed red cells.

Data collection Sběr dat

Data was collected for patients with:

Data byla kolektována u pacientů:

- PAR score ≥ 4
- Completed screening tools (užité screeningové nástroje)
- Compliance with care bundle (dodržení balíčku péče)

Measurement of Improvement

Měření zlepšení

- Compliance with the severe sepsis bundle is recorded as the percentage of the total number of patients triggering the care bundle who receive it. (Postup podle balíčku péče u závažné sepse je zaznamenán jako procento z celkového počtu pacientů, kteří jej obdrželi.)
- Patients are followed up for outcome data (Výsledky u pacientů sledovány)
- Results are compared with data from previous audit. (Výsledky jsou porovnány s údaji z předchozí auditu)

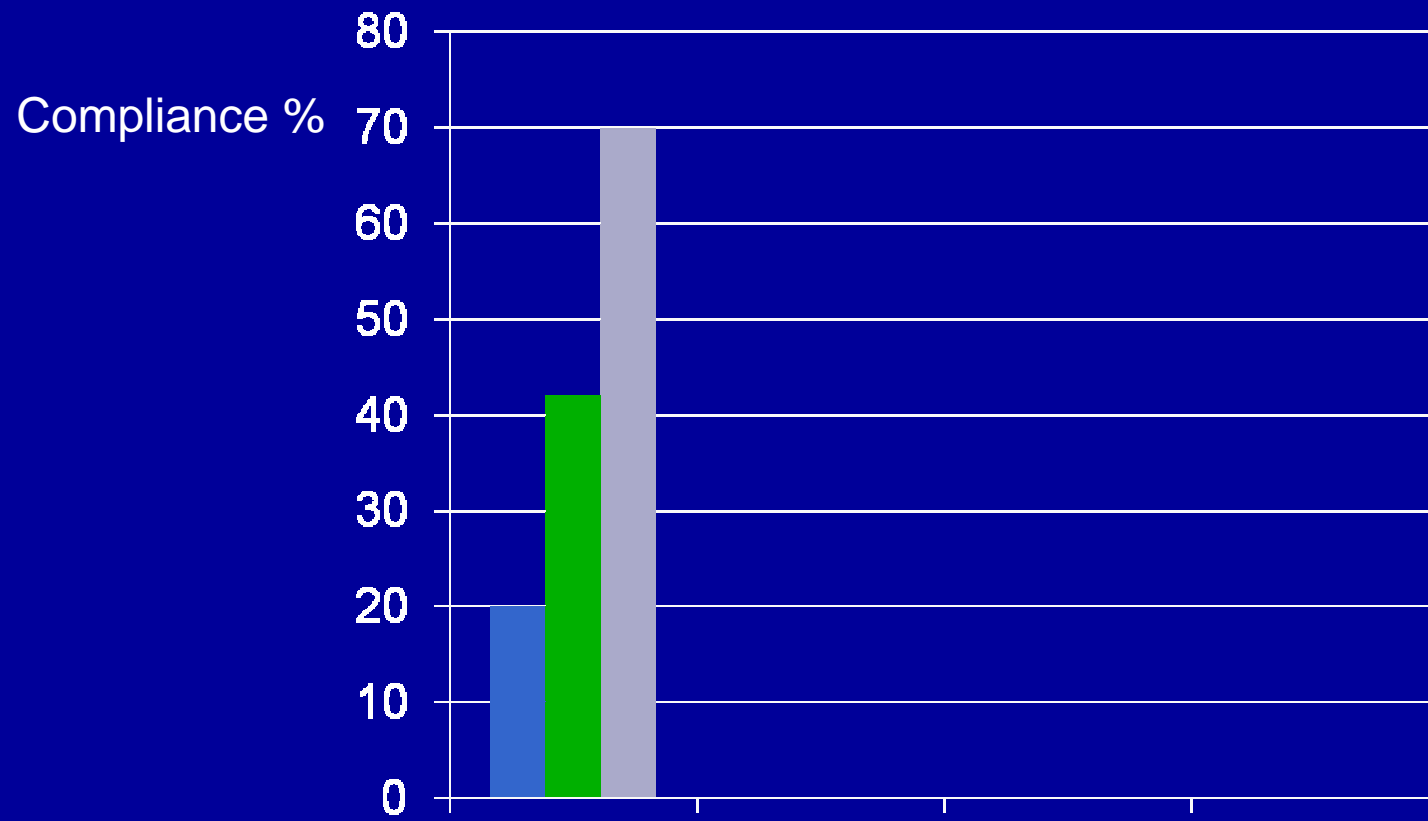
Results – Výsledky

The improved screening tool impacted positively on patient safety, doctors and nursing staff....

(Lepší screeningový nástroj ovlivňuje pozitivně bezpečnost pacientů, lékaře a ošetřující personál)

- Compliance doubled to 42% initially and now is up to 70

(Výsledky sobě zlepšily ze 42% na 70%)



96% doctors surveyed agreed that the tool gave them more confidence in identification and management of the severely septic patient

(96% dotazovaných lékařů se shodlo, že tento nástroj jim dal větší důvěru v identifikaci a léčebný poístup u septického pacienta)

Conclusion- Závěr

- Mortality from severe sepsis can be reduced if staff compliance with administration of resuscitation bundles is increased through simplification of established sepsis care bundles. (Úmrtnost na těžkou sepsí může být snížena při dodržování resuscitačního balíčku)
- Educating trainee doctors and nurses on how to use the screening tool helps them identify and manage patients better.(užívání screeningového balíčku v rámci vzdělávání lékařů a sester na praxi pomůže lépe diagnostikovat pacienta.)

Any questions?

Máte nějaké dotazy?

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and asthma. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are hospitalised and the length of their stays. In addition, there has been a growing emphasis on preventive care, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are screened for cancer and other diseases.

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