

Care of the Sepsis Patient Lecture

1. Why does SIRS happen? Is it always an infection?

List the SIRS criteria			
Temperature	Heart Rate	Respiratory	WBC

2. List ways to maintain/improve tissue oxygenation. (SIRS Management Slide)

3. When should nutrition start? Why?

4. Sepsis is a blood infection called what? Sepsis must have 2 things what are they?

5. What is happening with the blood vessels during sepsis?

6. Is a newly diagnosed septic patient a priority patient?

List the SOFA-SEPSIS criteria for each area and what it looks at					

7. Explain blood cultures.

8. Hypoperfusion is related to tissue ischemia. What is produced when there is an anerobic environment? Why is this important to know? What is the normal level?

9. Fluid resuscitation is giving how much fluid? Or performing what on the patient?

10. How much time do you have to give a patient fluid resuscitation?

List how to verify fluid resuscitation is EFFECTIVE or INEFFECTIVE	
EFFECTIVE SIGNS	INEFFECTIVE SIGNS

11. If the patient is not responsive to fluid resuscitation, then what needs to be done?

12. What is septic shock? How is it different from sepsis?

13. What is PaO₂ <60 called?

14. Lactate levels in septic shock are more than _____ mmol/L

15. What should MAP and CVP levels be for septic shock patients?

16. What is happening in DIC?

List the lab values for DIC and what are they for. Are they prolonged or decreased in DIC?			

List signs of clotting and bleeding	
CLOTTING SIGNS	BLEEDING SIGNS

17. What is needed to give blood products?

18. Do RBCs contain clotting factors?

19. What blood products contain clotting factors?

20. What fluid is used to give RBCs?

21. What is albumin used for?

MODS: List signs that show the organ is failing					
Pulmonary	Cardiac	Neuro	Renal	Hepatic	GI