

SEPSIS STUDY GUIDE

List the SIRS criteria for each area. 1. How many are required to diagnose SIRS?			
Temperature	Heart Rate	Respiratory	WBC

SEPSIS AND SEPTIC SHOCK MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT 1. Describe how to manage and treat the patient.				
Assessments and Vital Signs What are you looking for?	Serum lactate ≥ 1 mmol/L Explain what this means.	Maintain perfusion	Maintain oxygenation	Control infection

FLUID RESUSCITATION		List how to verify fluid resuscitation is EFFECTIVE or INEFFECTIVE	
Patient weighs 90 kg How much fluid do you give? How fast?	When should fluid resuscitation be done? What is the goal of FR?	EFFECTIVE SIGNS (Expected outcome)	INEFFECTIVE SIGNS (or Adverse Reaction)

DISSEMINATED INTRAVASCULAR COAGULATION (DIC) 1. Explain what is happening in DIC.
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2. List the normal lab values.				
3. Are they prolonged or shortened (increased or decreased) in DIC?				
Explain pathophysiology of DIC. What is happening basically?	Activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) & Prothrombin Time (PT)	D-Dimer	Fibrinogen	Platelet Count

List signs of clotting and bleeding	
CLOTTING SIGNS	BLEEDING SIGNS

VOLUME AND/OR COAGULATION TREATMENT				
What is needed to give blood products?	Do Red Blood Cells (RBCs) contain clotting factors? What blood products contain clotting factors?	What is the ONLY fluid you can give with RBCs? Why?	What is albumin used for?	Explain what could happen if there is a transfusion reaction. What should you do?

MODS: List signs that show the organ is failing (assessments, diagnostic tests etc.)					
Pulmonary	Cardiac	Neuro	Renal	Hepatic	GI

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