

Adult Sepsis Treatment

*****Order Sepsis Careset*****

Sepsis Criteria

- Suspected/proven infection or Patient on Antibiotic therapy (not prophylaxis)
- **Indication: Start Tx if 2 out of the following present:** Temp > 100.4 or < 96.8; HR > 90, Resp Rate >20 or PaCO₂ < 32; WBC > 12,000 or < 4,000 or bands 10%; Altered Mental Status; SBP <100 mmHg

Verification: Tx MUST continue if additional one of the following present:

- SBP < 90 mmHg or MAP < 65 mmHg or decrease in SBP >40 mmHg from last normal SBP for the patient, Altered Mental Status, **Lactate > 2 mmol/L (measure within 3 hrs)**, SpO₂ < 90% on room air or PaO₂/FiO₂ < 300, Scr > 2 mg/dL or Urine output < 0.5 mL/hr/hr for more than 2 hours, Bilirubin > 2 mg/dL, Platelet count <100,000, INR > 1.5 or aPTT > 60 sec

Septic Shock defined as Sepsis in which hypotension (MAP<65) and lactate >2mmol/L persist despite adequate fluid resuscitation

TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN 3 HOURS OF TIME OF PRESENTATION

1. Measure lactate level
2. Obtain blood cultures prior to administration of antibiotics
3. Administer broad spectrum antibiotics (Meropenem plus Vanco)
4. Administer 30ml/kg NS for hypotension or lactate ≥4mmol/L

TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN 6 HOURS OF TIME OF PRESENTATION

5. Start Norepinephrine (Levophed) if hypotension doesn't respond to fluid resuscitation (maintain a mean arterial pressure (MAP) ≥65mmHg)
6. In the event of persistent hypotension after initial fluid administration (MAP < 65 mm Hg) or if initial lactate was ≥4 mmol/L, re-assess volume status and tissue perfusion
7. Re-measure lactate if initial lactate elevated

Resuscitation goals during first 6 hours:

- Central venous pressure (CVP) 8-12 mmHg
- Mean arterial pressure (MAP) ≥ 65 mmHg
- Urine output ≥ 0.5 mL/kg/hr
- Central venous or mixed venous PO₂ sat 70% or 65%