# Shock/Sepsis/MODS

Strategies for Early Recognition

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# Shock/Sepsis/MODS

Strategies for Early Recognition

# Shock/Sepsis/MODS?

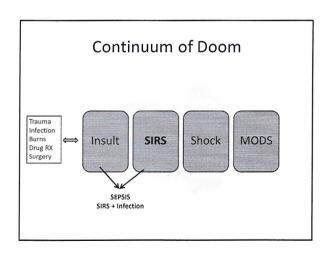
- Increasing incidence of sepsis
- Sepsis common cause of death in ICU
- Understanding shock/sepsis/mods facilitates early recognition/intervention
- Shock is often factor in medical/nursing negligence

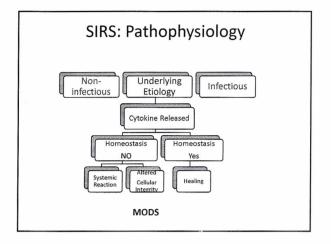
Understanding the Terms

Sepsis

SHOCK

SIRS MODS





### **Clinical Presentation**

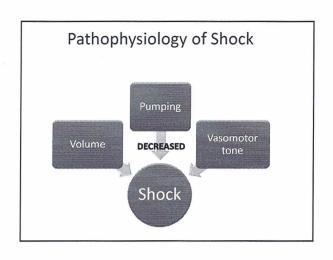
- SIRS Criteria
  - Temp >100
  - Hear rate > 90
  - RR >20
  - WBC > 12,000 or < 4000
- Systemic Impact
  - Hypoxemia/ARDS
  - Decreased Urinary Output
  - Hypotension
  - Hyperglycemia

### SIRS: Main Points

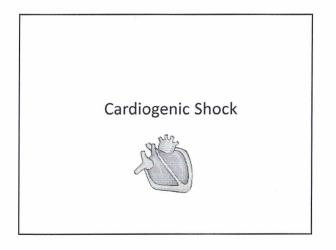
- Characterized by exaggerated inflammation/coagulapathy
- Not always related to infection
- "Equal Opportunist"
  - Age, sex, race
- Early recognition/intervention critical to patient outcome

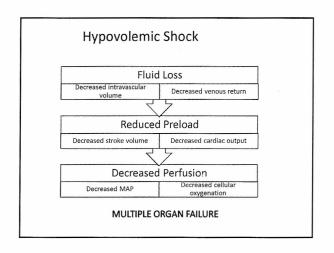
### **SHOCK**

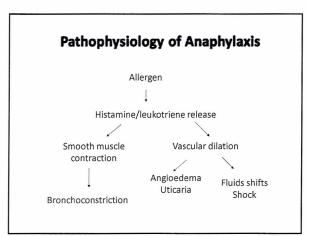
#### Stages of Shock As reflected in the medical record... Date/Time 2/2/0000 Progress Note [Early] Re-assessment performed, vss, no change in 0800 condition... Restless, states "can't get comfortable," BP [Compensatory] 102/62, P92,R22, O2 sat 90-92% on 1L/NC 1420 O2. BG 192 (see MAR). [Late] BP 90/48, P 102, R 24 even, non-labored, 1900 sleeping at longer intervals, arouses to touch... CODE BLUE called... 2215

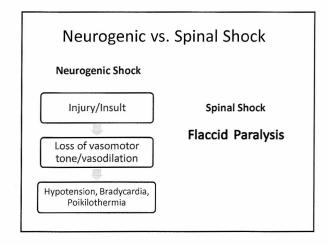


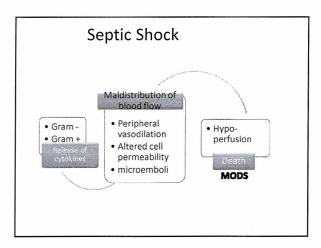
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Septic Shock Clinical Picture						
	8	10	1 2	4	8	
CV	120/78 88	110/70 82	100/70 90	100/50 100	88/62 100	
RESP	14/96%	14/94%	16/90%	24/90%	24/90%	
NEURO	A&O	A&0	"sleepy"	"drowsy"	"lethargic" A&O X 3	
RENAL	1000/		1200/400	2000/500		
GI	BS +		BS ÷		BS -	
INTEGU- MENTARY	WNL		WNL	Facial Flushing	Pale, cool	

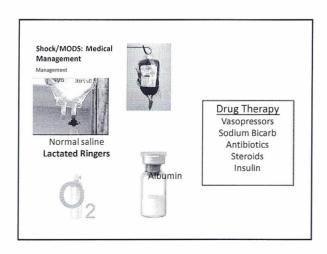
Resp	iratory Distress/Failure Clinical Picture
Hypoxemia Hypercapnia Respiratory Acidosis	Headache, irritability, confusion, lethargy, dysrhythmia, tachycardia, bradycardia, hypotension, decreased cardiac output, cyanosis.
Increased work of breathing	Dyspnea, exhaustion
Increased right- sided heart pressure	Peripheral edema, neck vein distention, Hepatomegaly

Multi Organ Dysfunction Altered organ function as a result of the progression of SIRS/Sepsis/Shock

- May be first clinical signs of sepsis
- Can be primary or secondary
- Physiological insults are triggers
- Characterized by hypoperfusion

  - Symptoms of shock
    Bleeding
    Mental status changes

  - Decreased urinary output
     Labs: hypoxia/hypoxemia, liver enzymes/creatinine, prolonged PT/PTT



### Shock: Nursing Management

- Vital signs with  $O_2$  Sat
- I&O (renal/cardiac perfusion)
- Neuro assessment [cerebral perfusion]
- Lung Assessment [pulmonary perfusion]
- Nutrition
  - Enteral/Parenteral
- Labs: \*monitoring <u>and</u> interpretation
  - ABG, Electrolytes, PT/PTT, glucose, CBC

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# **QUESTIONS**

### References

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