



1 Adult Sepsis Screening Tool To be used upon ED triage and when sepsis is suspected

Goals of Sepsis Care

- To identify a severely septic patient
- To administer appropriate antibiotics and *Early Goal-Directed Therapy* as soon as possible.
- Antibiotics should be administered within 60 minutes of patient being identified as severely septic.

Yes No If yes, proceed to #2. 2 Systemic Inflammatory

Suspected/Possible Infection

Response Syndrome (SIRS)?

 \bigcirc Yes \bigcirc No Temp < 36.0⁰C or ≥ 38.0⁰C

○ Yes ○ No Resp Rate > 20/min

 \bigcirc Yes \bigcirc No Heart Rate > 90/min If at least **2 yes's**, proceed to **#3**.

3 Possible Sepsis!

- a) Assign to bed and **NOTIFY MD** as soon as possible
- b) Draw blood for:
 - Lactate
 - Venous blood gas
 - CBC, differential
 - Na, K, Cl, Creatinine, Urea, Glucose
 - Albumin
 - AST, ALT, ALP, Total Bili
 - Two sets of blood cultures

URGENT

Organ Dysfunction!

• Yes • No BP (systolic < 90 or MAP < 65)

Yes
 No
 Acute mental status change

● Yes ● No O₂Sat < 90%

If at least 1 yes and/or lactate \ge 4.0 and/or venous pH < 7.32 and/or HCO3 < 22:

Possible SEVERE Sepsis Notify MD immediately and proceed to page 2 : Antimicrobial Management.

Reassess patient frequently.



c) Reassess patient frequently

Adult Sepsis Antimicrobial Management

Use for patients suspected to be severely septic

2



Sepsis Management Flowchart

Severe Sepsis Collaborative Assessment and Management



3 Consider the Following

- Do you need help? (staff/decisions/expertise)
- O₂ Supplementation
- Respiratory Therapist
- IV Fluids

3

- Vasoactive Agents
- Central Line / IV access
- Intubation
- Transfusion
- Source control (e.g. sugical intervention)
- Imaging
- Tests (e.g. serial VBG's, lactate)
- Consults (e.g. Infectious Diseases, ICU)

Address
 Identified Issues

5 Proceed to

Sepsis Order Set and Early Goal-Directed Therapy flow chart

6 Frequent Re-Assessment





Acknowledgements

This document is adapted from the Kingston General Hospital 'Adult Sepsis Care Program' package with permission of Dr. Roy Ilan.

References

- 1. Dellinger RP et. al. (2013) Surviving Sepsis Campaign: International Guidelines for Management of Severe Sepsis and Septic Shock: 2012. Critical Care Medicine, Volume 41, Number 2, p. 580-637
- 2. Rivers EP, Ahrens T (2008) Improving Outcomes for Severe Sepsis and Septic Shock: Tools for Early Identification of At Risk Patients and Treatment Protocol Implementation. Critical Care Clinics 23 S1-S47