

# LÁZ



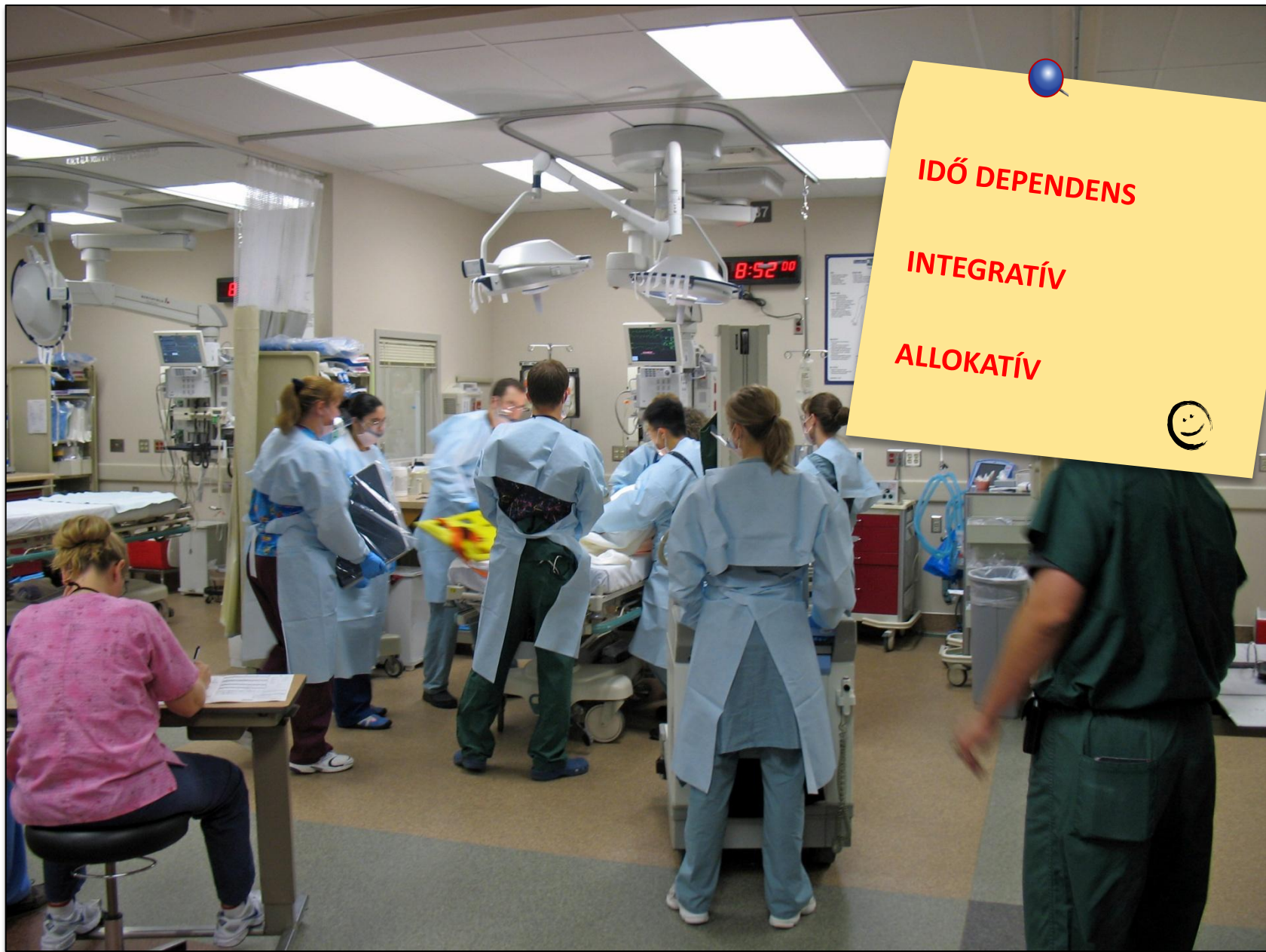
BERÉNYI TAMÁS DR.

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM





**IDŐ DEPENDENS**

**INTEGRATÍV**

**ALLOKATÍV**



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



**5%**



**20-40%**



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM





SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



**ÚJ GYÓGYSZEREK  
ISMERT OLYAN SZER, AMI HYPERTHERMIAT OKOZ  
MÁS EGYÉRTELMŰ OK HIÁNYA  
NEM VALÓSZÍNÜSÍTHETŐ INFECTIO**

**HEPATOMEGALIA  
RELATIV BRADYCARDIA**

**EOSINOPHYLIA**

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

- 
- ☞ **HYPOTONIA**
  - ☞ **KOR**
  - ☞ **FEJFÁJÁS**
  - ☞ **PETECHIA**
  - ☞ **ALSÓ-HÁTI FÁJDALOM**
  - ☞ **AMS**
  - ☞ **IVDA**
  - ☞ **UTAZÁS**
  - ☞ **Tc > 41°C**
  - ☞ **IMMUNSPURESSIO / ASPLENIA**
  - ☞ **ÉJSZAKAI VERITÉKEZÉS, FOGYÁS**
  - ☞ **ANTIBIOSIS MELLETT**
  - ☞ **EGYSZERRE SOK HASONLÓ BETEG (BIOTERROR)**



# HYPERTHERMIA



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



# HYPERTHERMIA

NMS

MH

HEAT  
STROKE

ANTICHOL  
SY

SER.  
SY

D2

Ca

(ICP)

ANTICHOL  
GABA

5HT

EP-RIGID

CONTR

FLACCID

NORM.

FOKOZOTT

+++

+++

--

---

+

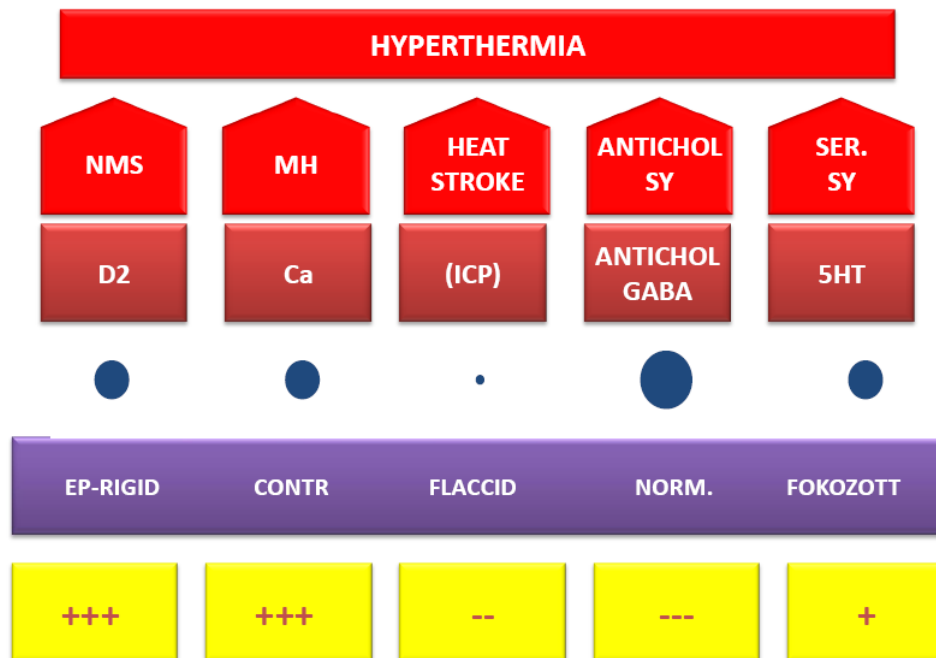
SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



- ➡ MYDRIASIS
- ➡ BLURRED VISION
- ➡ **FEVER**
- ➡ DRY SKIN
- ➡ FLUSHING
- ➡ ILEUS
- ➡ URINARY RET.
- ➡ TACHYCARDIA
- ➡ HYPERTENSION
- ➡ PSYCHOSIS
- ➡ COMA
- ➡ SEIZURES
- ➡ MYOCLONUS







- ➔ MYDRIASIS
- ➔ BLURRED VISION
- ➔ **FEVER**
- ➔ DRY SKIN
- ➔ FLUSHING
- ➔ ILEUS
- ➔ URINARY RET.
- ➔ TACHYCARDIA
- ➔ HYPERTENSION
- ➔ PSYCHOSIS
- ➔ COMA
- ➔ SEIZURES
- ➔ MYOCLONUS

ANTIHYSTAMINE  
ATROPIN  
BACLOFEN  
TCAD\*  
PHENOTHIAZINE  
SCOPALAMINE





# ANTICHOLINERG

- ➡ MYDRIASIS
- ➡ BLURRED VISION
- ➡ **FEVER**
- ➡ DRY SKIN
- ➡ FLUSHING
- ➡ ILEUS
- ➡ URINARY RET.
- ➡ TACHYCARDIA
- ➡ HYPERTENSION
- ➡ PSYCHOSIS
- ➡ COMA
- ➡ SEIZURES
- ➡ MYOCLONUS

PHYSOTIGMIN (\*)

ANTIHYSTAMINE  
ATROPIN  
BACLOFEN  
TCAD\*  
PHENOTHIAZINE  
SCOPALAMINE



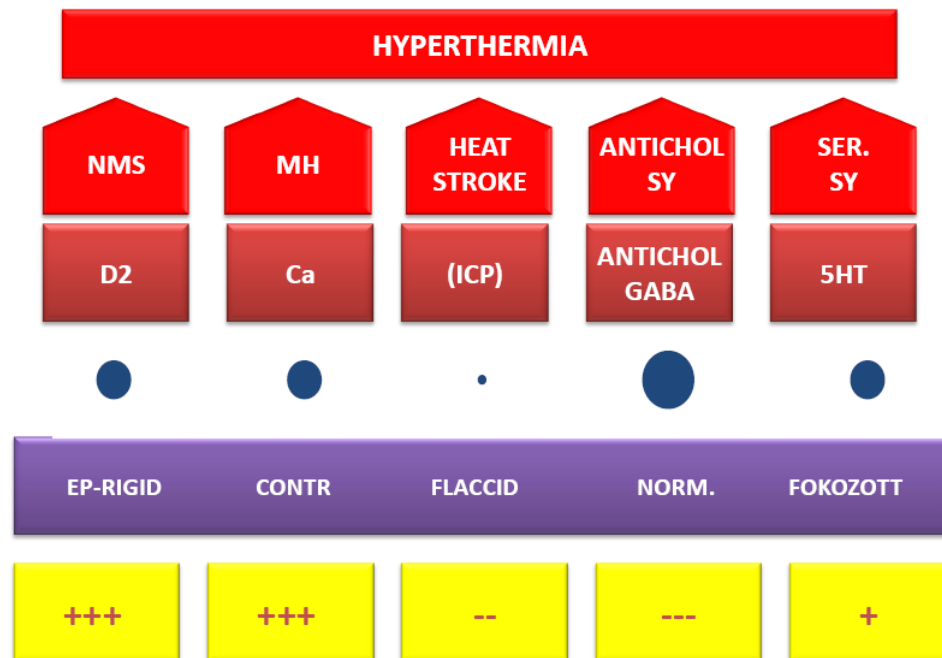
SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



- ⇒ IRRITABILITY
- ⇒ HYPERREFLEXIA
- ⇒ FLUSHING
- ⇒ DIARRHEA
- ⇒ DIAPHORESIS
- ⇒ FEVER
- ⇒ TRISMUS
- ⇒ TREMOR
- ⇒ MYOCLONUS







- ⇒ IRRITABILITY
- ⇒ HYPERREFLEXIA
- ⇒ FLUSHING
- ⇒ DIARRHEA
- ⇒ DIAPHORESIS
- ⇒ **FEVER**
- ⇒ TRISMUS
- ⇒ TREMOR
- ⇒ MYOCLONUS

FLUOXETINE  
MEPERIDENIE  
PAROXETINE  
SERTRALTINE  
TRAZODONE  
CLOMIPRAMINE





# SEROTONINERG

- ⇒ IRRITABILITY
- ⇒ HYPERREFLEXIA
- ⇒ FLUSHING
- ⇒ DIARRHEA
- ⇒ DIAPHORESIS
- ⇒ **FEVER**
- ⇒ TRISMUS
- ⇒ TREMOR
- ⇒ MYOCLONUS

FLUOXETINE  
MEPERIDENIE  
PAROXETINE  
SERTRALTINE  
TRAZODONE  
CLOMIPRAMINE

BENZODIAZEPINE

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



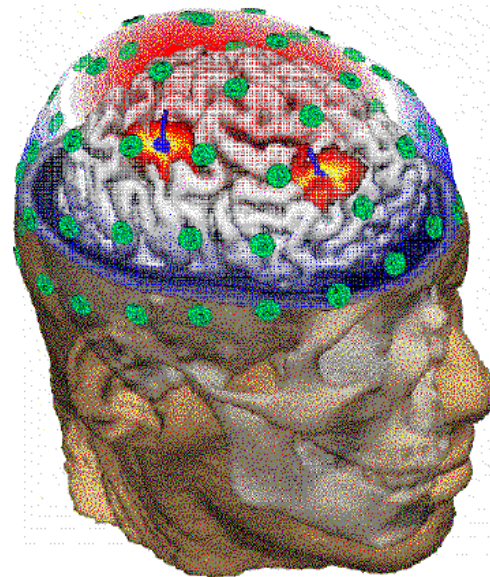
SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

# SEROTONINERG SYNDROMA

**MENTALIS ZAVAR**  
**CONFUSIO-AGITATIO-COMA**

**AUTONOM DYSFUNCTIO**  
**HYPERTHERMIA**  
**VERITÉKEZÉS – TÁG PUPILLA**  
**TACHYCARDIA – HASMENÉS**

**NEUROMUSCULARIS ZAVAR**  
**HYPERREFLEXIA**  
**MYOCLONUS - ATAXIA**



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



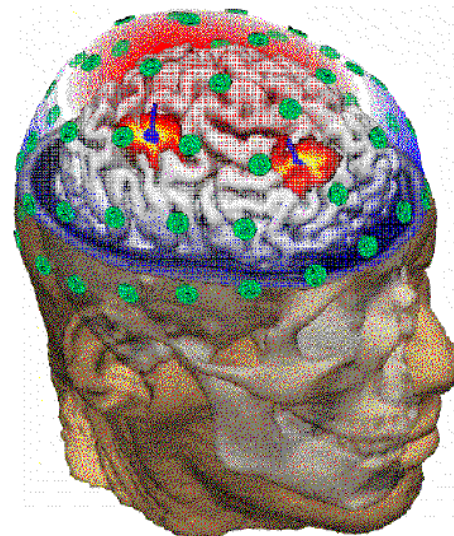
SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



# SEROTONINERG SYNDROMA

5HT1A ÉS 5HT2 RECEPTORIALIS IZGALOM

- ✚ SSRI
- ✚ COCAIN (RELEASE)
- ✚ TCAD (RE-UP TAKE GÁTLÁS)
- ✚ MAO-INHIBITOR (METBOLISMUS REDUCT.)
- ✚ L- TRYPTOPHAN (PRECURSOR)



## SÚLYOS ESETBEN:

NONSPECIFICUS SEROTONIN ANTAGONISTA

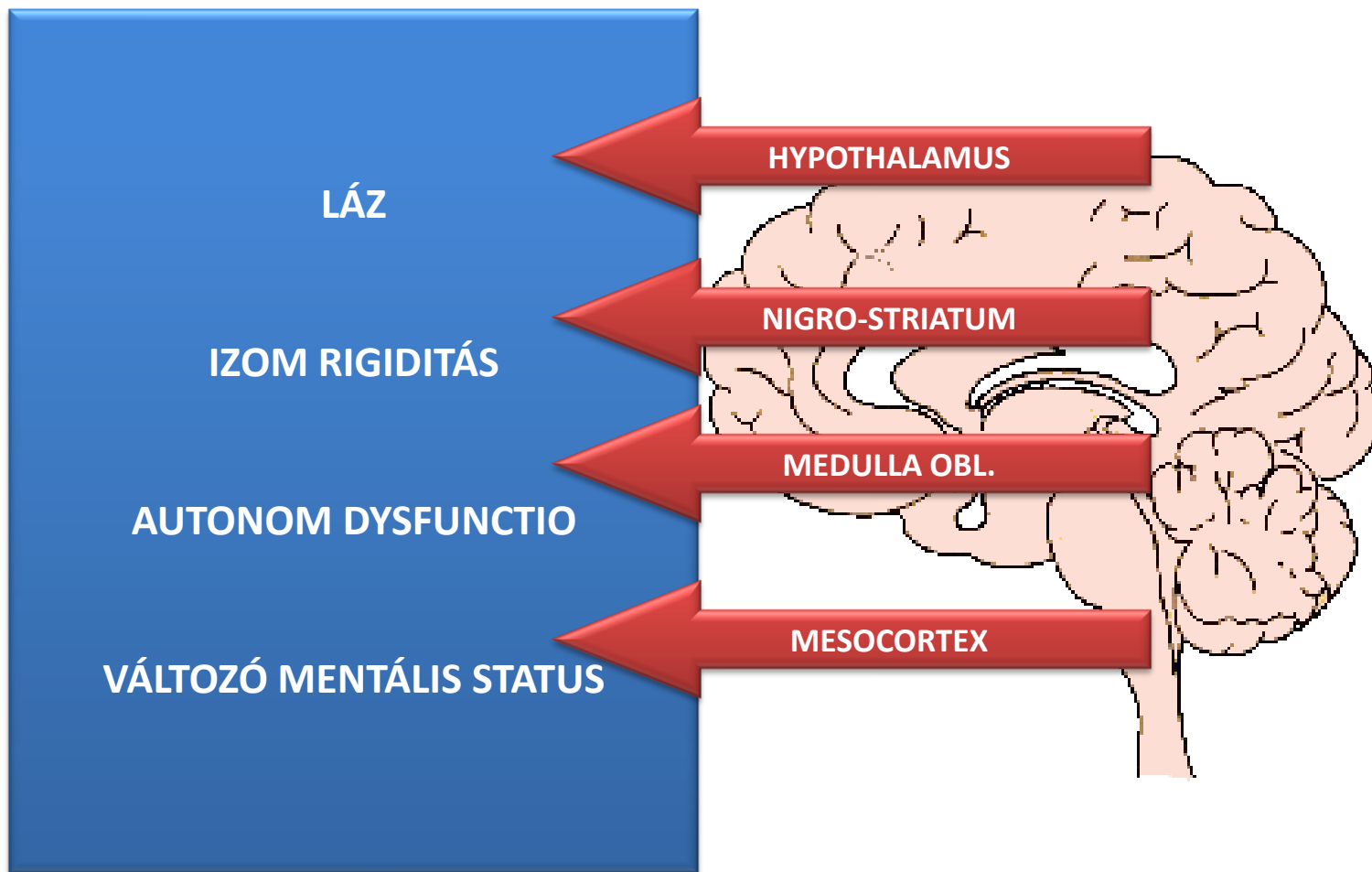
CHLORPROMAZIN

PROPRANOLOL

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



*CENTRALIS DOPAMINERG (D2) DYSFUNCTIONIO*

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

## PARKINSONIAN HYPERPYREXIAN SYNDROME

# MALIGNUS NEUROLEPTICUS SYNDROMA

(NEUROLEPTIC MALIGNANT SYNDROME)

A NEUROLEPTICUMOT SZEDŐK 1-2 EZRELÉKÉNÉL

INKÁBB FIATAL FÉRFIAKNÁL (< 40ÉV)

MAGAS MORTALITÁS (50-70%)

+ NEUROLEPTICUMOK

+ CYCL. ANTIDEPRESSANSOK

+ MAO INHIBITOROK

+ ANTIEMETICUMOK

+ LITHIUM / ECT



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

# MALIGNUS NEUROLEPTICUS SYNDROMA

**HYPERTHERMIA + RIGIDITAS → LEUCOCYTOSIS + CK / My + K**

**VERITÉKEZÉS – DYSPHAGIA – INCONTINENTIA – MENTALIS  
ZAVAR – COMA – LABILIS VÉRNYOMÁS – SÁPAFTSÁG –  
PSYCHOMOTOROS NYUGTALANSÁG – RIGIDITÁS –  
HYPERTHERMIA – TACHYCARDIA – CSOSZOGÁS ....**





# MALIGNUS NEUROLEPTICUS SYNDROMA

**ABC; COMA MANAGEMENT; HÚTÉS; (BDZ+NDMB);  
RENALIS PROTECTIO**

**???**

**AP**

**BROMOCRYPTIN; AMANTADIN; L-DOPA (AZUMELON)**

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

> 40-41°C

**KÜLSŐ  
HŐTERHELÉS**

KÖRNYEZETI HŐHATÁS; SUGÁRZÓ HŐ, PÁRRATARTALOM

**BELSŐ  
HŐTERHELÉS**

FOKOZOTT FIZIKAI TERHELÉS

**GYÓGYSZER**

IZZADÁST GÁTLÓ SZEREK (ANTICHOLINERG, ANTIHYSTAMIN)  
MR NÖVELŐ SZEREK (COCAIN, LSD, AMPHETAMIN)  
DIURETICUM; ALCOHOL

**HAJLAMOSÍTÓ  
BETEGSÉG**

SZÍVBNETEGSÉG; EXSICCOSIS; BŐR (ÉGÉS; FIBROSIS;  
SCLERODERMA); OBESITAS; FOKOZOTT MR-AKTIVITÁS  
(PARKINZON, HYPERTHYREOSIS, PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA)

**VEGYES**

ASAPTATIOS KÉPTELENSÉG; MEGELŐZŐ HŐGUTA;  
KIALVATLANSÁG; INFECTIO; SZÉLSŐSÉGES KOR;  
RUHÁZAT

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

> 40-41°C

**MUSCULARIS HYPERACTIVITAS/  
RIGIDITAS / CONVULSIO**

AMOXAPIN  
AMPHETAMIN  
COCAIN  
LITHIUM  
LSD  
MAO-INHIBITOR  
PHENCYCLIDIN  
TCAD

**METABOLICUS RATA ↑**

PHENOL  
SALICYL  
THYROID HORMON

**MÁS MECHANISMUS**

HÓGUTA  
MH  
FÉMFÜST  
NMS  
SEROTONIN SYNDROMA  
MEGVONÁS

**CENTRALIS  
THERMOREGULATIO ZAVARA**

AMOXAPIN  
ANTICHOLINERG  
ANTIHISTAMIN  
PHENOTHIAZIN  
ANTIPSYCHOTICUMOK  
TCAD

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

**> 40-41°C**

**DELERIUM - COMA - PUPILLA ELTÉRÉSEK**

**ORTHOSTASIS - TACHYCARDIA - EKG (ST↓, T)**

**CONGESTIO**

**TACHYPNOE - ALKALOSIS**

**FOLYADÉK VESZTÉS**

**Na - K - Mg - Ca ↓ // Na ↑**

**RHABDOMYOLYSIS**

**ARF**

**THROMBOCYTOPENA - DIC – HAEMOLYSIS**

**BŐR SZÁRAZ // NEDVES**

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



> 40-41°C

OEDEMA

GÖRCS

KIMERÜLÉS

STROKE

HYPERVENTILLATIO

HYPOCALCAEMIA

HYPOKALAEMIA

HYPERTHERMIA

KALIUM ↓

NATRIUM ↓

LEUCOCYTOSIS

K-Na-Ca ↓

MET.ACIDOSIS

CK, GOT, LDH ↑

HYPOGL.

EKG

DIC

## DIFF.DIAGNOSIS

MEGVONÁS

HÓGUTA

THYREOTOXICOSIS

CNS INFECTIO / LAESIO

MÁS SÚLYOS INFECTIO

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

> 40-41°C

# THERAPIA

ELIMINATIO

VOLUMEN – ION

COMPLICATIO MANAGEMENT

HIDEGRÁZÁS

HYPOTONIA

RHABDOMYOLYSIS

ARF

ICP FOKOZÓDÁS

OXYGEN / VENTILLATIO

GLYCOSE

ANTICONVULSIV

NM-BLOCK

HÚTÉS

FIZIKÁLIS

MH - DANTROLEN

NMS - BROMOCRIPTIN

SEROTONIN - ???

$$\text{DEFICIT} = \text{TBW} - \frac{\text{TBW} \times (\text{NORMAL Na})}{\text{ACTUALIS Na}}$$



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

> 40-41°C

OXYGEN  
VOLUMEN EXPANSIO

PYROGEN?

- INFECTIO
- INFLAMMATIO
- NEOPLASMA

HEAT STROKE?

- KÖRNYEZET
- FOKOZOTT TERHELÉS
- HYPOVOLEMIA

GYÓGYSZER?

- MH
- MNS\*
- ANTOCHOL
- ANTISER

AKTÍV HŰTÉS

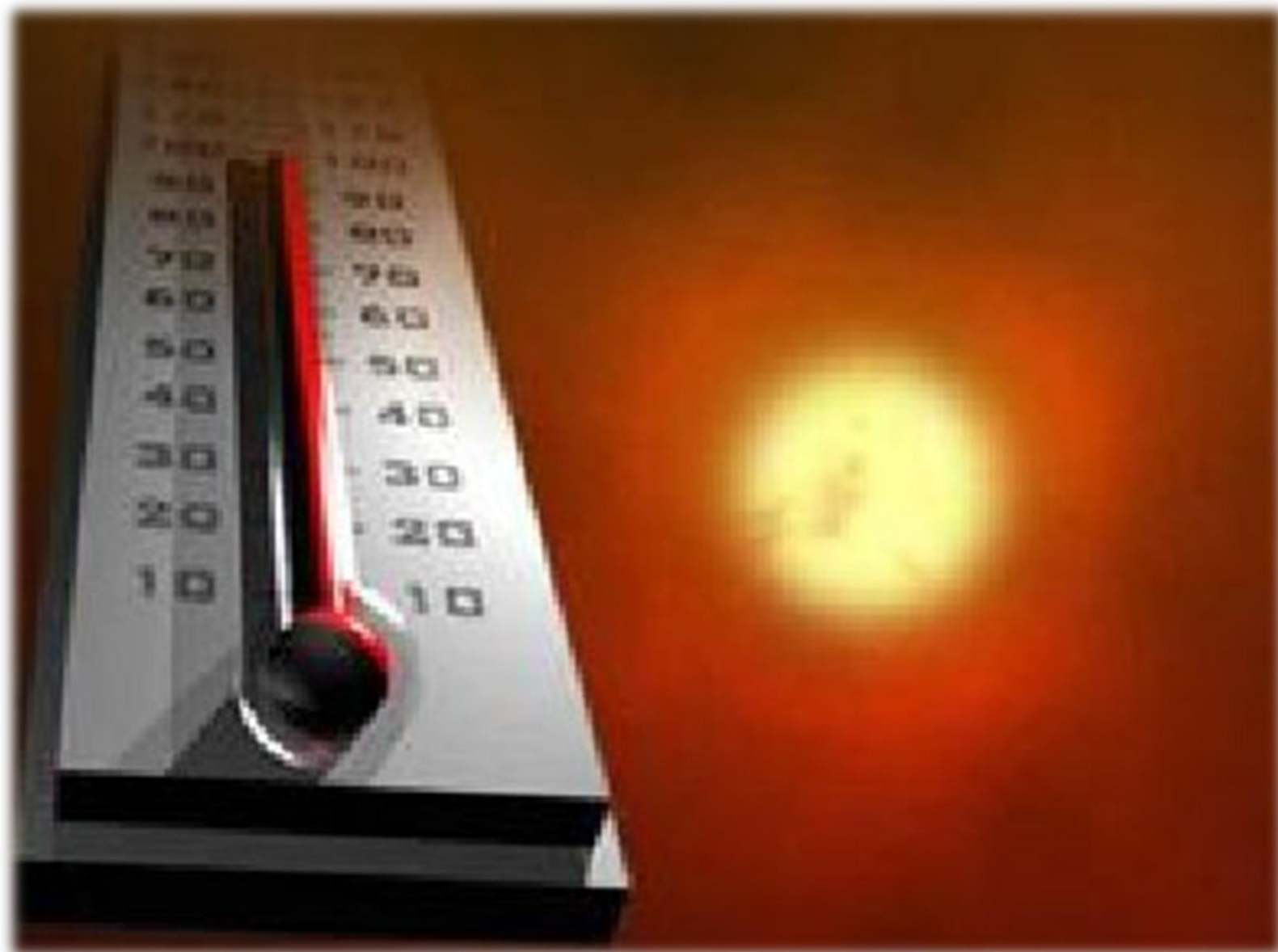
- IZOLÁLÁS
- FELSZÍNI
- BELSŐ
- GYÓGYSZERES

GYÓGYSZER STOP  
AKTÍV HŰTÉS  
PARALYSIS - CMV  
DANTOLEN

*0.8-1.5 mg/kg/6h*  
AMANTADIN\*  
BROMOCRIPTIN\*



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

> 40-41°C

## DISPOSITIO

GÖRCS  
KIMERÜLÉS  
SYNCOPE

STROKE

## Paris heat wave 'kills 100'

Tuesday, August 12, 2003 Posted: 3:44 PM EDT (1944 GMT)



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



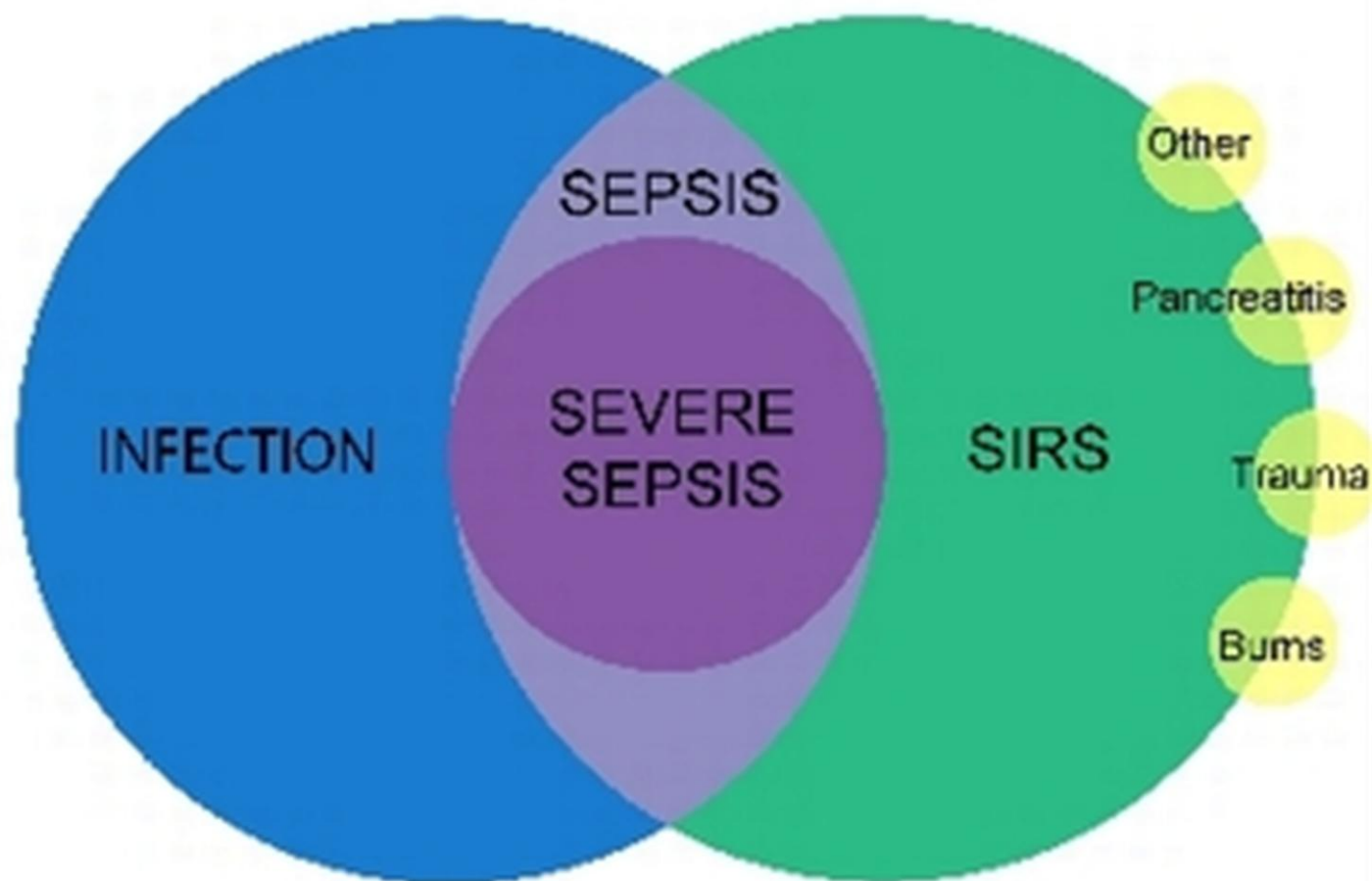
# SEPSIS

An anatomical illustration of the human torso, showing the internal organs including the lungs, liver, stomach, and intestines. The illustration is rendered in a warm, yellowish-orange color palette. Several red spots are visible on the organs, particularly on the lungs and intestines, suggesting areas of infection or inflammation. The word "SEPSIS" is overlaid in large, bold, black capital letters.

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



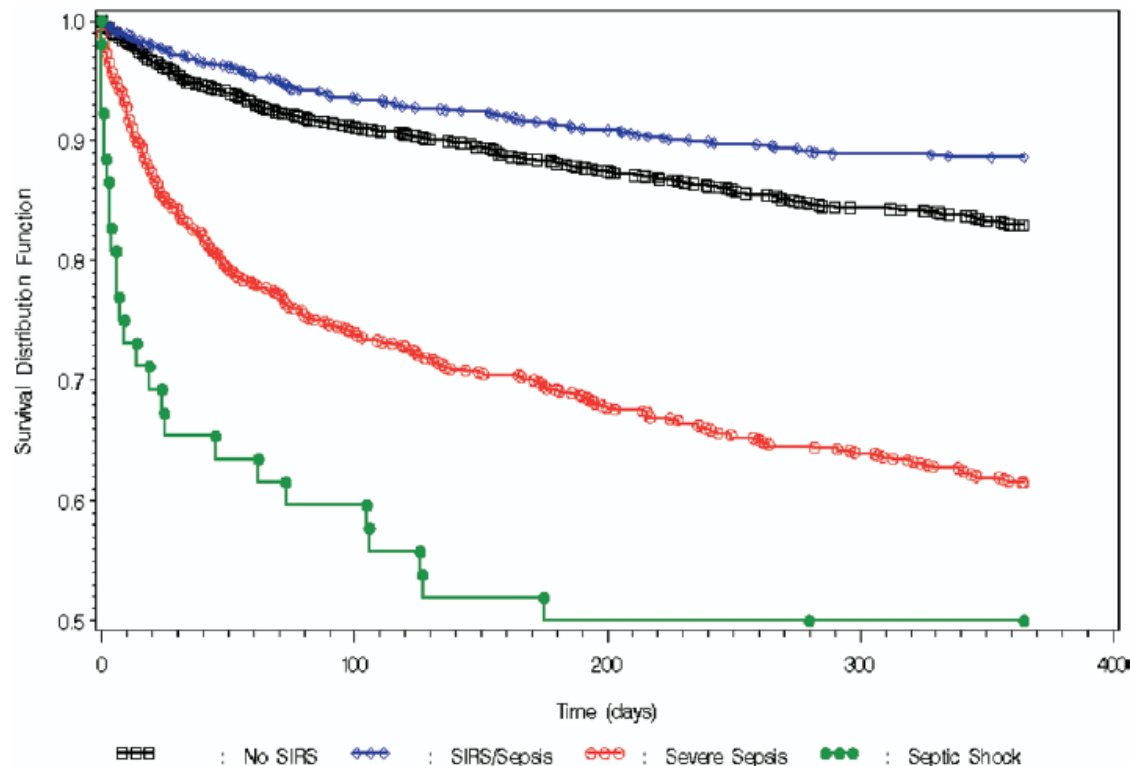
SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



|                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>SIRS</b><br><b>2 VAGY TÖBB</b>   | $36^{\circ}\text{C} < T < 38^{\circ}\text{C}$<br>$\text{BPM} > 90/\text{min}$<br>$\text{RR} > 20/\text{MIN}$ ( $\text{PaCO}_2 < 32 \text{ Hgmm}$ )<br>$4 > \text{WBC} > 12$ / 10% ÉRETLEN ALAK                                                                     |
| <b>SEPSIS</b><br><b>1 VAGY TÖBB</b> | <b>SIRS + DOKUMENTÁLT INFECTIO</b><br><b>ALTERALO MENTALIS STATUS</b><br><b>HYPOXAEMIA</b> ( $\text{FiO}_2 = .21 \rightarrow p_a\text{O}_2 < 72 \text{ Hgmm}$ )<br><b>se.LACTAT <math>\uparrow</math></b><br><b>OLIGURIA</b> ( $\text{UV} < 0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h}$ ) |
| <b>SÚLYOS SEPSIS</b>                | <b>SEPSIS +</b><br><b>SZERVI ELÉGTELSNÉG</b><br><b>HYPOPERFUSIO</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>SEPTICUS SHOCK</b>               | <b>SEPSIS (INDUKÁLTA)</b><br>$\text{SBP} < 90 \text{ Hgmm}$<br>$\text{MAP} < 60 \text{ Hgmm}$<br><b>SAJÁTTÓL VALÓ (-40 Hgmm) ELTÉRÉS</b><br><b>VOLUMEN REFRACTER</b>                                                                                               |

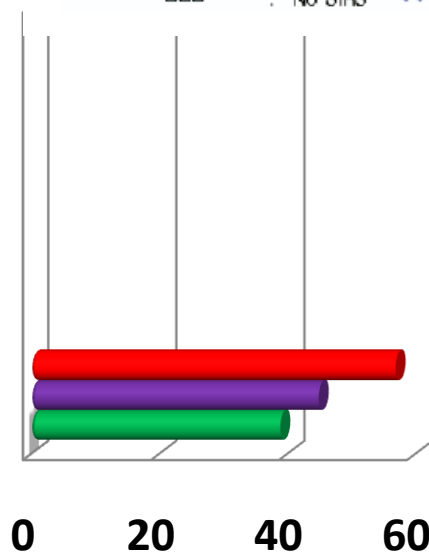


**Nathan Shapiro, MD, MPH**  
**Michael D. Howell, MD**  
**David W. Bates, MD, MSc**  
**Derek C. Angus, MD, MPH**  
**Long Ngo, PhD**  
**Daniel Talmor, MD, MPH**



[Ann Emerg Med. 2006;48:583-590.]

**HALÁLOZÁS (%)**



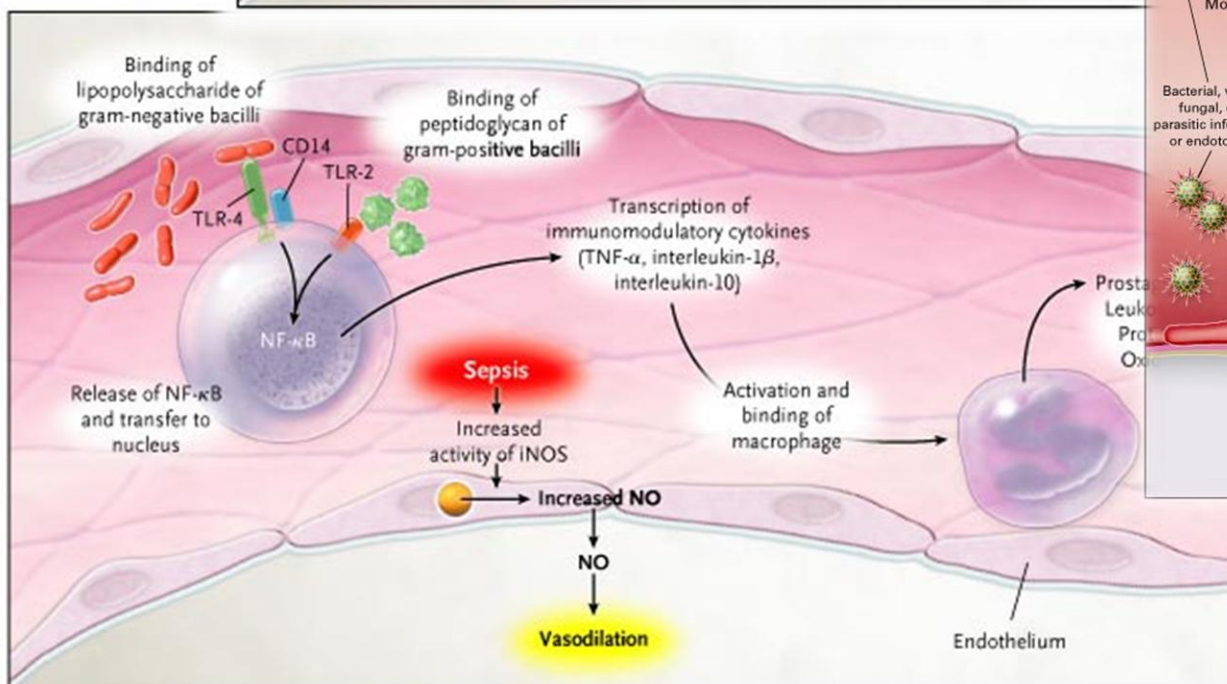
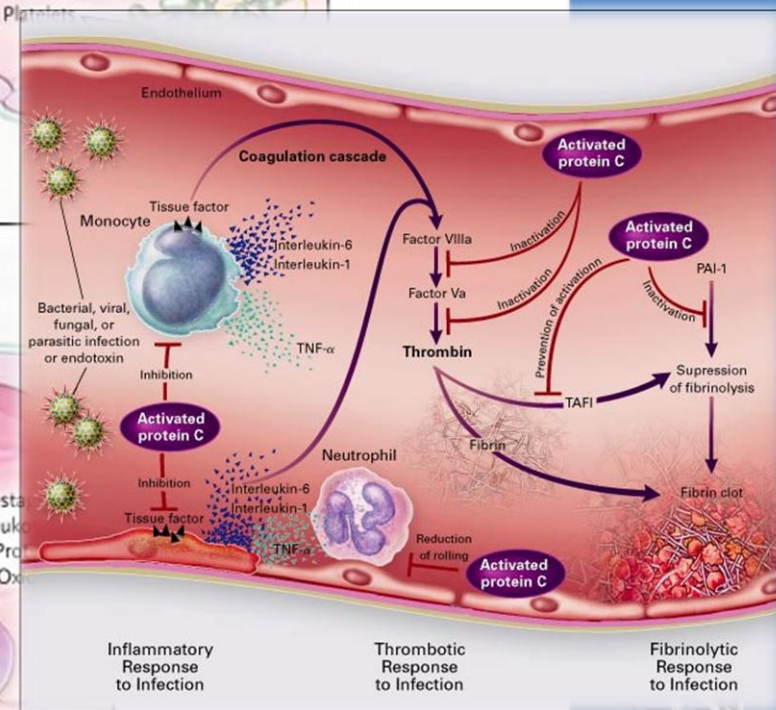
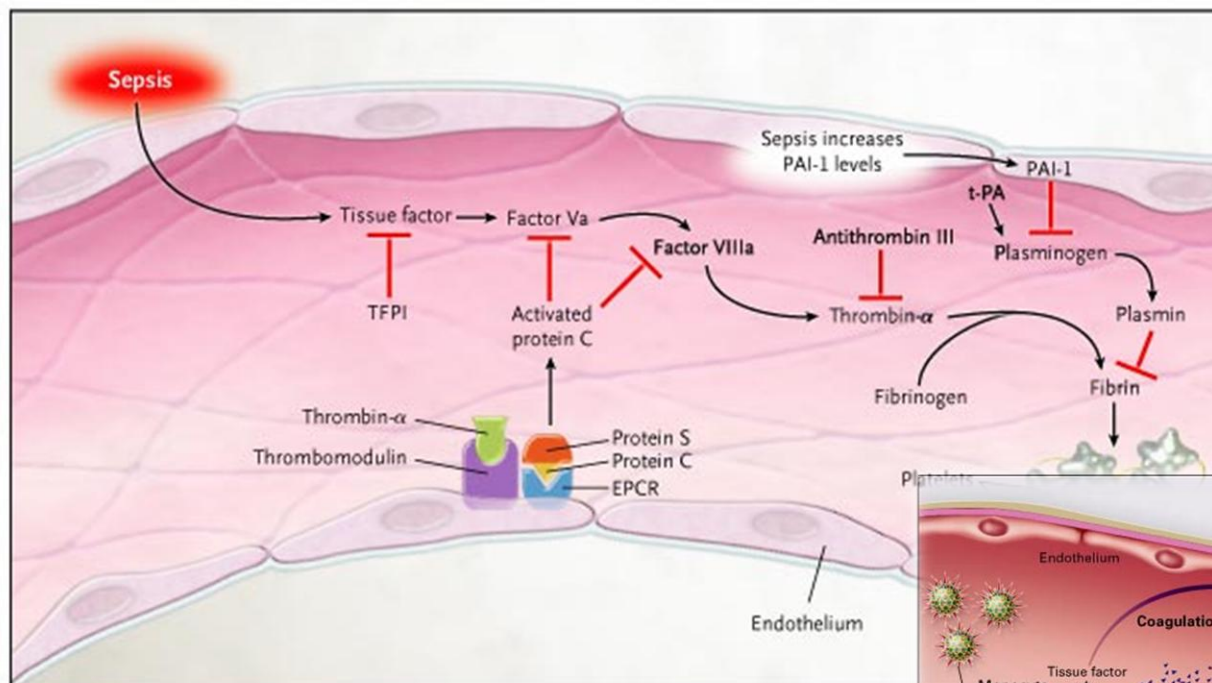
- **SEPTICUS SHOCK**
- **SÚLYOS SEPSIS**
- **SEPSIS**

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ

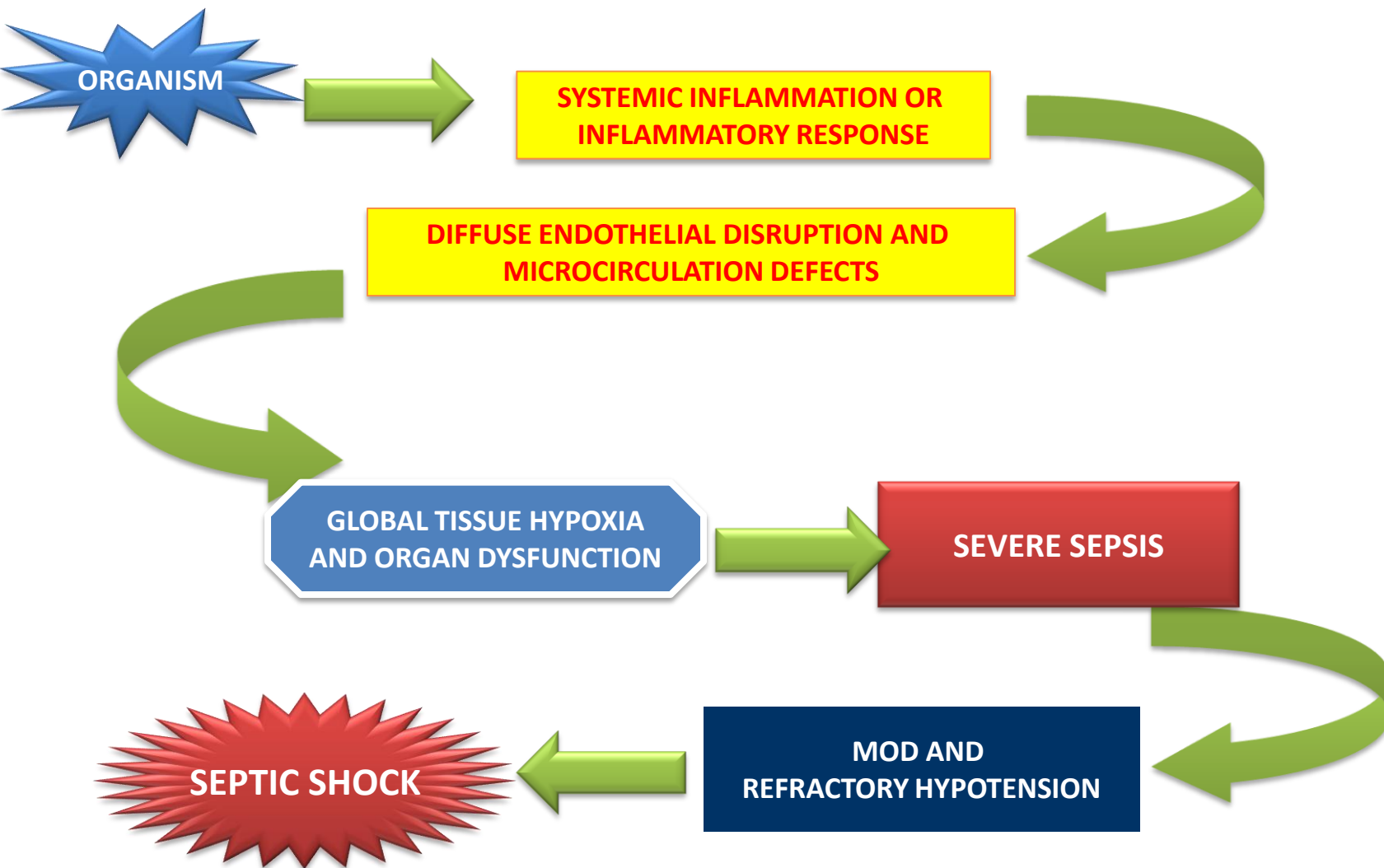


SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM









*Nguyen H.B. – Ann Emerg Med 2006; 48:28-54*

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

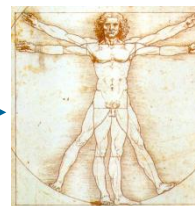
## ELSŐDLEGES KÁROSODÁS



PROGRESSZÍV  
KÁROSODÁS

MÁSODLAGOS  
KÁROSODÁS

KIMENET



Biológiai Válasz

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

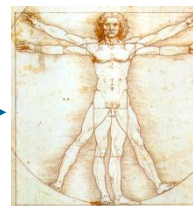
## ELSŐDLEGES KÁROSODÁS



PROGRESSZÍV  
KÁROSODÁS

MÁSODLAGOS  
KÁROSODÁS

KIMENET



BIOLOGIAI VÁLASZ

IDŐ DEPENDENS

INTEGRATÍV

ALLOKATÍV



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI



„ ... KÖNNYŰ A GYÓGYÍTÁS A BAJ ELEJÉN, NOHA  
NEHÉZ A FELISMERÉS, MÍG AZ IDŐ MULTÁVAL, HA  
NEM ISMERIK FEL ÉS NEM GYÓGYÍTJÁK, KÖNNYŰ  
LESZ A BAJT MEGÁLLAPÍTANI, DE SOKKALTA  
NEHEZEBB AZ EGÉSZSÉGET HELYREÁLLÍTANI.”

## WELCOME TO THE SURVIVING SEPSIS CAMPAIGN WEBSITE

### Introduction

The Surviving Sepsis Campaign (SSC), an initiative of the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine, the International Sepsis Forum, and the Society of Critical Care Medicine, was developed to improve the management, diagnosis, and treatment of sepsis. The agreement among the three societies and funding for the campaign came to a conclusion on December 31, 2008 ([view final newsletter](#)). This website and all associated materials remain as resources. This unprecedented global effort to reduce death from sepsis was accomplished through the guidance and support of the three collaborating societies and their members. The Institute for Healthcare Improvement worked with campaign leadership to lend expertise in reinforcing the campaign as a quality improvement initiative.

### Aim

The SSC aimed to reduce mortality from sepsis via a multi-point strategy, primarily:

- Building awareness of sepsis
- Improving diagnosis
- Increasing the use of appropriate treatment
- Educating healthcare professionals
- Improving post-ICU care
- Developing guidelines of care
- Facilitating data collection for the purposes of audit and feedback

### Current Status of Campaign

While the campaign has officially concluded, this web site will remain an active resource through 2011 to provide information and resources for patients, healthcare professionals, and the general public. Ongoing support for hospitals implementing the bundles in the US is available through SCCM's [Paragon Program](#).

### How to Connect with Colleagues

Worldwide, a community of colleagues is available by using the campaign list serve. Click on the "Join the Community" tab on this homepage or [here](#) to subscribe or unsubscribe to the list serve at any time. The SSC database can be directly downloaded from this site by clicking on the manual/database tab. Discs for 3.0 version are available; however, shipping charges will apply. Please note that complete instructions have been provided for installation and use of the database including how to print reports and what to do when installing the system on a network. Those instructions should be read in full before attempting to install the database. Note password retention is the responsibility of the user. Very limited support for the database is available by sending an email to [info@survivingsepsis.org](mailto:info@survivingsepsis.org). Hospitals interested in growing the database as a benchmarking opportunity should continue to [submit data to the central database](#).



<http://www.survivingsepsis.org>



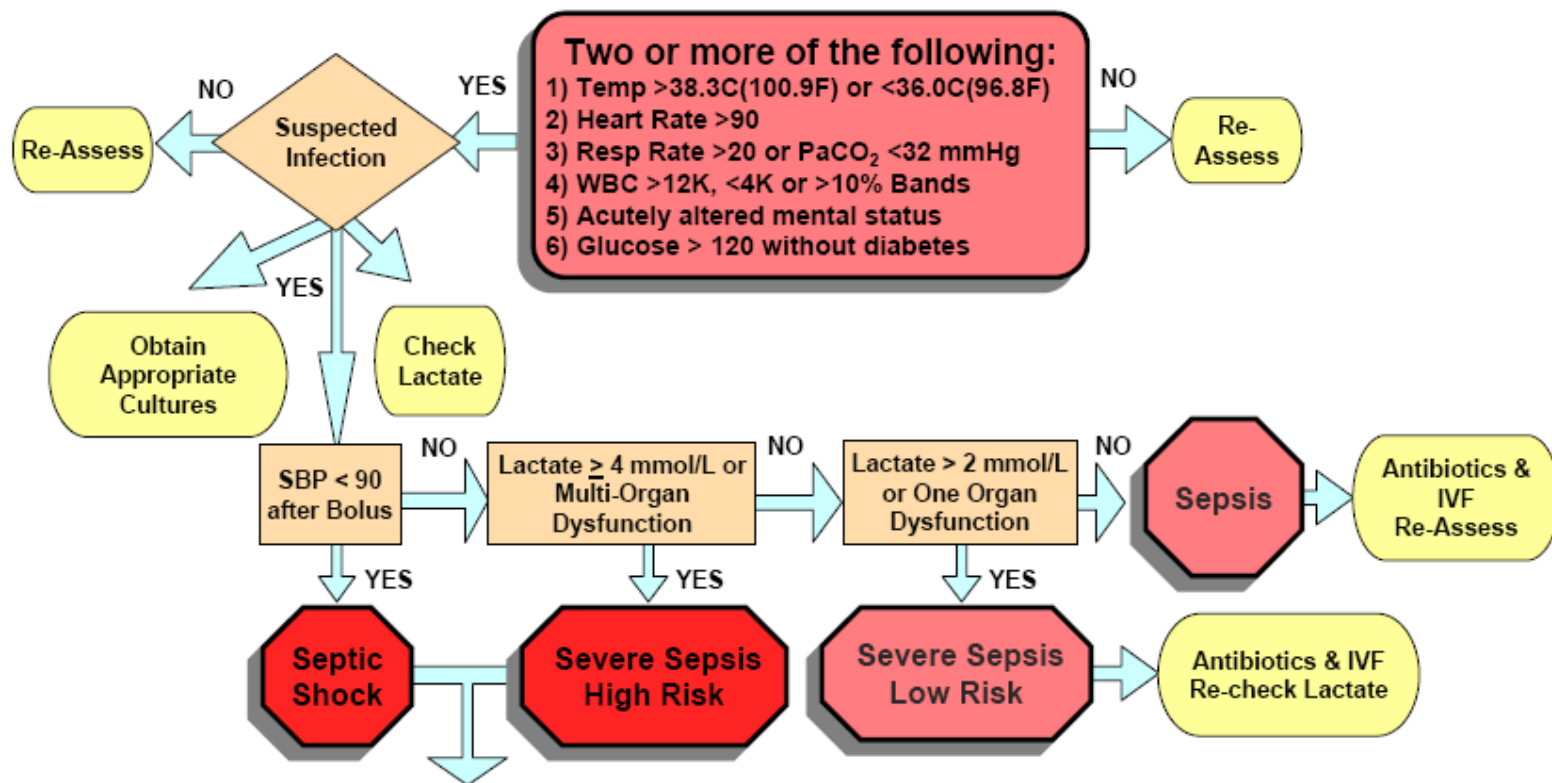
# **THE GUIDELINES: IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE FUTURE**

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

# Early Recognition of Adult Patients with Severe Sepsis/Septic Shock



**Initiate Severe Sepsis/Septic Shock Protocol (Bundle)**

2006.

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



## Special Article

---

# Surviving Sepsis Campaign: International guidelines for management of severe sepsis and septic shock: 2008

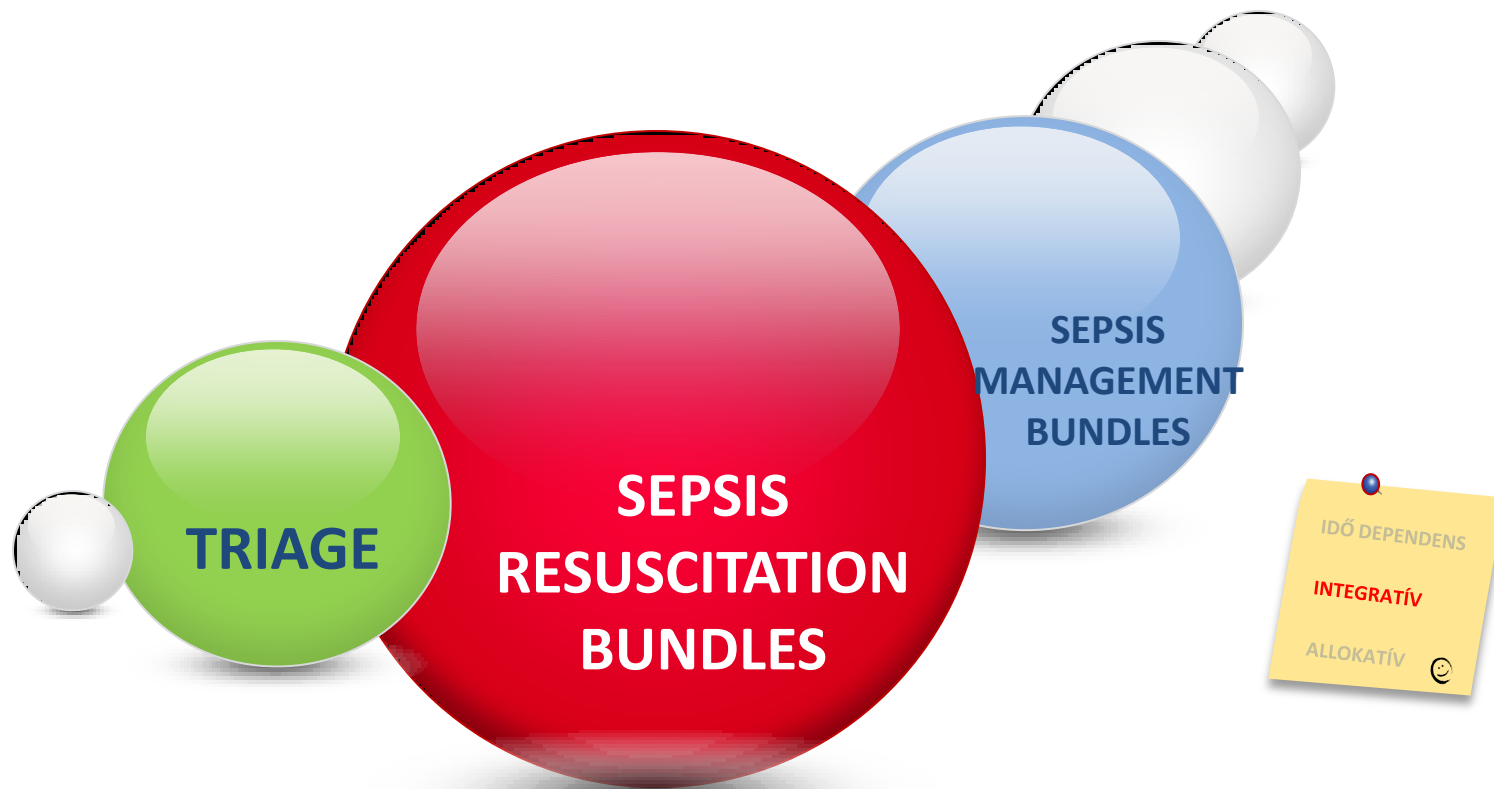
R. Phillip Dellinger, MD; Mitchell M. Levy, MD; Jean M. Carlet, MD; Julian Bion, MD; Margaret M. Parker, MD; Roman Jaeschke, MD; Konrad Reinhart, MD; Derek C. Angus, MD, MPH; Christian Brun-Buisson, MD; Richard Beale, MD; Thierry Calandra, MD, PhD; Jean-Francois Dhainaut, MD; Herwig Gerlach, MD; Maurene Harvey, RN; John J. Marini, MD; John Marshall, MD; Marco Ranieri, MD; Graham Ramsay, MD; Jonathan Sevransky, MD; B. Taylor Thompson, MD; Sean Townsend, MD; Jeffrey S. Vender, MD; Janice L. Zimmerman, MD; Jean-Louis Vincent, MD, PhD; for the International Surviving Sepsis Campaign Guidelines Committee

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

# SEPSIS TÚLÉLÉSI LÁNC



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

# SEPSIS TÚLÉLÉSI LÁNC



TRIAGE

## KORAI ÉSZLELÉS

|                           |                                                                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Temperature               | $\leq 36^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$                      |
| Heart rate                | $\geq 90$ beats/min                                                         |
| Respiratory rate          | $\geq 20$ breaths/min or<br>$\text{Paco}_2 < 32$ mmHg                       |
| White blood cell<br>count | $\geq 12,000$ or $\leq 4,000$<br>cells/mm <sup>3</sup> or $> 10\%$<br>bands |

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



## GENETIKAI VARIÁBILTÁS

PL. ELTÉRŐ CYTOKIN VÁLASZ

## INTRINSIC FACTOROK

KOR  
COMORBID STATUS  
IMMUNSUPRESSIO  
TÁPLÁLTSÁG  
BEHATOLÁSI KAPUK

## KÜLSŐ FACTOROK

KÖRNYEZET  
MUNKA  
CONTACT  
EXPOSITIO

## SEBÉSZI

SEBZÉS  
STERIL vs SZENNYEZETT  
ACUT vs ELECTIV  
IMPLANTATUM

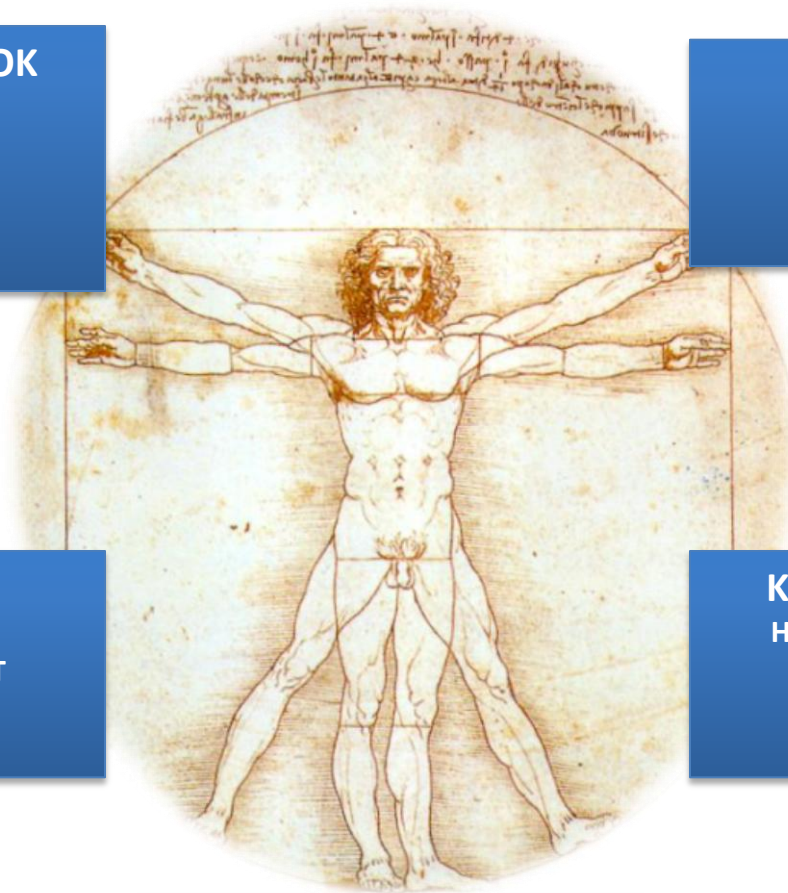
## KÓRHÁZI FACTOROK

HOSPITALISATIOS TARTAM  
HOSPITALISATIO HELYE  
HELYI TÖRZSEK  
GYÓGYSZERELÉS

## INTERVENCIÓK

VENAS CANULE  
HÓLYAG CATHETER  
SEB - DECUBITUS

**TRIAGE**



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

# Mortality in Emergency Department Sepsis (MEDS) score predicts 1-year mortality\*

(Crit Care Med 2007; 35:192–198)

Nathan I. Shapiro, MD, MPH; Michael D. Howell, MD; Daniel Talmor, MD, MPH; Michael Donnino, MD; Long Ngo, PhD; David W. Bates, MD, MSc

| <u>Characteristic</u>                   | <u>Points Assigned</u> |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Predisposition                          |                        |
| Age > 65 year                           | 3                      |
| Nursing home resident                   | 2                      |
| Rapidly terminal comorbid illness       | 6                      |
| Infection                               |                        |
| Lower respiratory infection             | 2                      |
| Response                                |                        |
| Bands > 5%                              | 3                      |
| Organ dysfunction                       |                        |
| Tachypnea or hypoxemia                  | 3                      |
| Septic shock                            | 3                      |
| Platelet count <150,000/mm <sup>3</sup> | 3                      |
| Altered mental status                   | 2                      |

| <u>Point Range</u> | <u>MEDS Group</u> | <u>Original 28-day Predicted Mortality Rate</u> |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 0 - 4              | Very low          | 1.1%                                            |
| 5 - 7              | Low               | 4.4%                                            |
| 8 - 12             | Moderate          | 9.3%                                            |
| 13 - 15            | High              | 16.1%                                           |
| > 15               | Very high         | 39.0%                                           |

**P** REDISPOSITION  
**I** NFECTION  
**R** ESPONSE  
**O** RGAN DYFUNCTION

**TRIAGE**

# Mortality in Emergency Department Sepsis (MEDS) score predicts 1-year mortality\*

(Crit Care Med 2007; 35:192–198)

Nathan I. Shapiro, MD, MPH; Michael D. Howell, MD; Daniel Talmor, MD, MPH; Michael Donnino, MD; Long Ngo, PhD; David W. Bates, MD, MSc

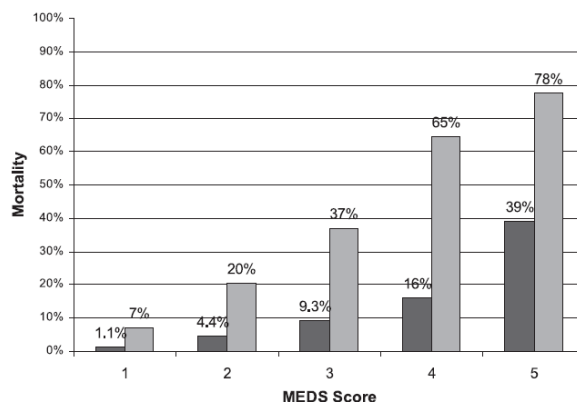


Figure 2. Shows the unadjusted 28-day mortality (black bars) and the 1-yr mortality (gray bars). This graph shows a progressive increase in mortality rates as the Mortality in Emergency Department Sepsis (MEDS) score increases.



**72 éves nő – ápolási otthonból szállítják Sürgősségre – láz és új keletű zavartság kapcsán**

**Vitalis statusából 32/min légzés szám, laboratóriumi leleteiből 125.000 /uL thrombocyta emelendő ki**

**MEDS = 3<sub>age</sub> + 2<sub>nursing home</sub> + 3<sub>tachypnoe</sub> + 3<sub>thrombocyta</sub> + 2<sub>AMS</sub>**

**MEDS = 13 (HIGH RISK)**

**28 NAPOS HALÁLOZÁS VALÓSZÍNÜSÉGE = 16.1%**

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

# Validation of the Mortality in Emergency Department Sepsis (MEDS) score in patients with the systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)\*

(Crit Care Med 2008; 36:421–426)

Jeffrey D. Sankoff, MD; Munish Goyal, MD; David F. Gaieski, MD; Kenneth Deitch, DO;  
Christopher B. Davis, MD; Allison L. Sabel, MD, PhD, MPH; Jason S. Haukoos, MD, MSc

Table 1. Mortality in Emergency Department Sepsis (MEDS) score<sup>a</sup>

| Variables                                      | Points |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Terminal illness                               | 6      |
| Tachypnea or hypoxemia                         | 3      |
| Septic shock                                   | 3      |
| Platelet count, <150,000 cells/mm <sup>3</sup> | 3      |
| Bands, >5%                                     | 3      |
| Age, >65 yrs                                   | 3      |
| Lower respiratory infection                    | 2      |
| Nursing home resident                          | 2      |
| Altered mental status                          | 2      |

<sup>a</sup>The MEDS score ranges from 0 to 27 points depending on whether variables are present or absent. See text for definition of each variable.



# Validation of the Mortality in Emergency Department Sepsis (MEDS) score in patients with the systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)\*

(Crit Care Med 2008; 36:421–426)

Jeffrey D. Sankoff, MD; Munish Goyal, MD; David F. Gaieski, MD; Kenneth Deitch, DO;  
Christopher B. Davis, MD; Allison L. Sabel, MD, PhD, MPH; Jason S. Haukoos, MD, MSc

Table 3. Mortality in Emergency Department Sepsis (MEDS) score mortality categories<sup>a</sup>

| MEDS Score | Original Mortality, % <sup>b</sup> | 95% CI | Validated Mortality, % | 95% CI |
|------------|------------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| 0–4        | 0.9                                | 0–2    | 0.6                    | 0–3    |
| 5–7        | 2                                  | 1–3    | 5                      | 1–13   |
| 8–12       | 8                                  | 6–10   | 19                     | 11–29  |
| 13–15      | 20                                 | 13–27  | 32                     | 15–54  |
| >15        | 50                                 | 36–64  | 40                     | 12–74  |





# Predisposition, insult/infection, response, and organ dysfunction: A new model for staging severe sepsis

Francesca Rubulotta, MD; John C. Marshall, MD; Graham Ramsay, MD; David Nelson, MS; Mitchell Levy, MD; Mark Williams, MD, FCCM

Table 2. Baseline characteristics for PROWESS and PROGRESS

| Characteristic                                                      | PROWESS (n = 840) | PROGRESS (n = 10,610) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Mean age (yr) <sup>a</sup>                                          | 60.6 ± 16.5       | 60.5 ± 17.6           |
| Male gender (%)                                                     | 58.0              | 59.4                  |
| White (%)                                                           | 82.0              | 43.8                  |
| Mean Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II <sup>a</sup> | 25.0 ± 7.8        | 23.3 ± 8.3            |
| Vasopressor requirement (%)                                         | 64.4              | 78.2                  |
| Mechanical ventilation (%)                                          | 77.6              | 84.9                  |
| Single-organ dysfunction (%)                                        | 24.2              | 18.4                  |
| Multiple organ dysfunction (%)                                      | 75.8              | 81.6                  |
| Mean number of baseline organ dysfunctions <sup>a</sup>             | 2.4 ± 1.1         | 2.7 ± 1.2             |
| Recent surgery (%)                                                  | 30.6              | 37.5                  |
| In-hospital mortality (%)                                           | 34.9              | 49.6                  |



**Conclusions:** PIR0 can develop into an effective model for staging severe sepsis, seems to be predictive of mortality, and may be useful in future sepsis research. (Crit Care Med 2009; 37: 1329–1335)

(PROtein C Worldwide Evaluation in Severe Sepsis [PROWESS])

(PROmoting

Global Research Excellence in Severe Sepsis [PROGRESS], 10,610

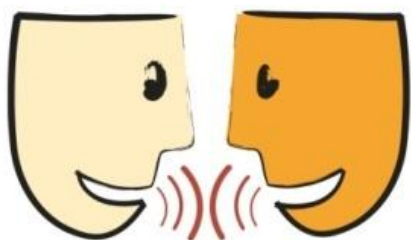


SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

# SBAR KOMMUNIKÁCIÓS TECHNIKA



|          |                        |
|----------|------------------------|
| <b>S</b> | <b>S</b> ITUATION      |
| <b>B</b> | <b>B</b> ACKGROUND     |
| <b>A</b> | <b>A</b> SSESMENT      |
| <b>R</b> | <b>R</b> ECOMMENDATION |

## HELYZETÉRTÉKELEÉS

☞ SÚLYOS SEPSIS SUSPITIUMA

## HÁTTÉR-ANAMNESIS

☞ SIRS

☞ IGAZOLT FERTŐZÉS, VAGY ANNAK GYANÚJA

☞ PERFUSIO ZAVAR SZERVI MANIFESZTÁCIÓJÁNAK JELEI

## ÉRTÉKELEÉS

☞ TRIAGE (VITALIS PARAMETEREK ÉS SpO2 ÉRTÉKELEÉS)

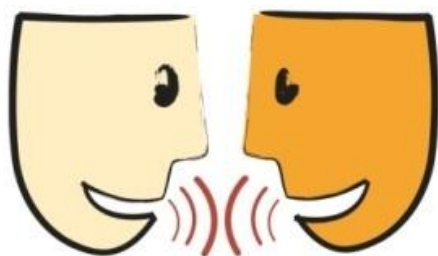


SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

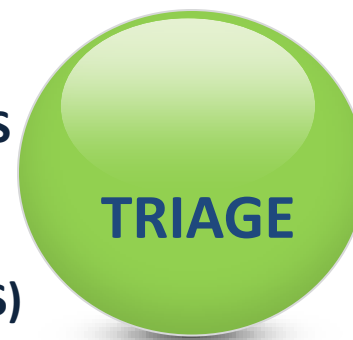
# SBAR KOMMUNIKÁCIÓS TECHNIKA



|          |                       |
|----------|-----------------------|
| <b>S</b> | <b>SITUATION</b>      |
| <b>B</b> | <b>BACKGROUND</b>     |
| <b>A</b> | <b>ASSESSMENT</b>     |
| <b>R</b> | <b>RECOMMENDATION</b> |

## **AJÁNLÁS** (RECOMMENDATION)

- ☞ **A GYANÚ IGAZOLANDÓ – DÖNTÉS + IDŐ – SEGÍTSÉG KÉRÉS**
- ☞ **ACBG-LACTAT-CBC**
- ☞ **TERVEZETT LABOR PANELL (MINTAVÉTEL)**
- ☞ **HYPOPERFUSIO – HYPOTONIA IV-LINE (SA 20ml/kg BOLUS)**



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



The Canadian Association of Emergency Physicians  
L'Association canadienne des médecins d'urgence



National Emergency Nurses Affiliation Inc.  
L'affiliation nationale des infirmiers/infirmières  
d'urgence incorporée



L'association des Médecins  
d'urgence du Québec

# The Canadian E.D. Triage and Acuity Scale



Patients should have an **INITIAL TRIAGE ASSESSMENT WITHIN 10 MINUTES\*** of arrival

**TRIAGE LEVEL I - RESUSCITATION**

Time to NURSE Assessment **IMMEDIATE\***

Time to PHYSICIAN Assessment **IMMEDIATE\***

**USUAL PRESENTATION**

- Code / Arrest
- Major Trauma
- Shock States
- Near Death Asthma
- Severe Respiratory Distress
- Altered Mental State (unconscious, delirious)
- Seizures

**SENTINEL DIAGNOSIS**

- Traumatic Shock
- Pneumothorax - Traumatic / Tension
- Facial Burns with Airway Compromise
- Severe Burns > 30% TBS
- Overdose with Hypotension / Unconscious
- AAA
- AMI with Complications / CHF / Low BP
- Status Asthmaticus
- Head Injury - Major / Unconscious
- Status Epilepticus

**TRIAGE LEVEL II - EMERGENT**

Time to NURSE Assessment **IMMEDIATE\***

Time to PHYSICIAN Assessment **15 MINUTES\***

**USUAL PRESENTATION**

- Head Injury (Risk Features ± Altered Mental State)
- Severe Trauma
- Altered Mental State (lethargic, drowsy, agitated)
- Chemical Exposure - Eyes
- Allergic Reaction (Severe)
- Chest Pain • Visceral, Non-Traumatic
- ± Associated Symptoms
- Overdose (conscious), Drug Withdrawal
- ABD Pain (Age >50) with Visceral Symptoms
- Back Pain (Non Trauma, Not MSK)
- GI Bleed with Abnormal Vital Signs
- CVA with Major Deficit
- Asthma Severe (PEFR <40%)
- Moderate / Severe Dyspnea / Difficulty Breathing
- Vaginal Bleeding • Acute, Pain scale >5
- ± Abnormal Vital Signs
- Vomiting and/or diarrhea (with suspicion of dehydration)
- Signs of serious infection (purpuric rash, toxic)
- Chemotherapy or immunocompromised
- Fever (age ≤ 3 months) Temp ≥ 38.0 (rectal)
- Acute Psychotic Episode / Extreme Agitation
- Diabetes: Hypoglycemia, Hyperglycemia
- Headache (Pain Scale 8 - 10/10)
- Pain Scale 8-10 (CVA, Back, Eye)
- Sexual Assault
- Neonate (≤ 7 days old)

**SENTINEL DIAGNOSIS**

- Head Injury
- Trauma, Multiple Sites, Multiple Rib Fracture, Neck Injury / Spinal Cord
- Alkaline / Caustic Occular Burns
- Anaphylaxis
- AMI, Unstable Angina, CHF, Chest Pain NOS,
- Gastroesophageal Reflux
- Unspecified Drug / Medicinal Overdose, "d.t.'s"
- AAA, Appendicitis, Cholecystitis
- Gastrointestinal Bleed, Hypotension
- CVA
- Severe Asthma
- COPD, Croup
- Spontaneous Abortion
- Ectopic Pregnancy / Rupture
- Epiglottitis, Meningitis, Sepsis
- Acute Psychotic Episode / Agitation
- Hypoglycemia, Diabetic Ketoacidosis, Hyperglycemia
- Migraine
- Renal Colic, LBP / Strain (Disc), Keratitis, Iritis



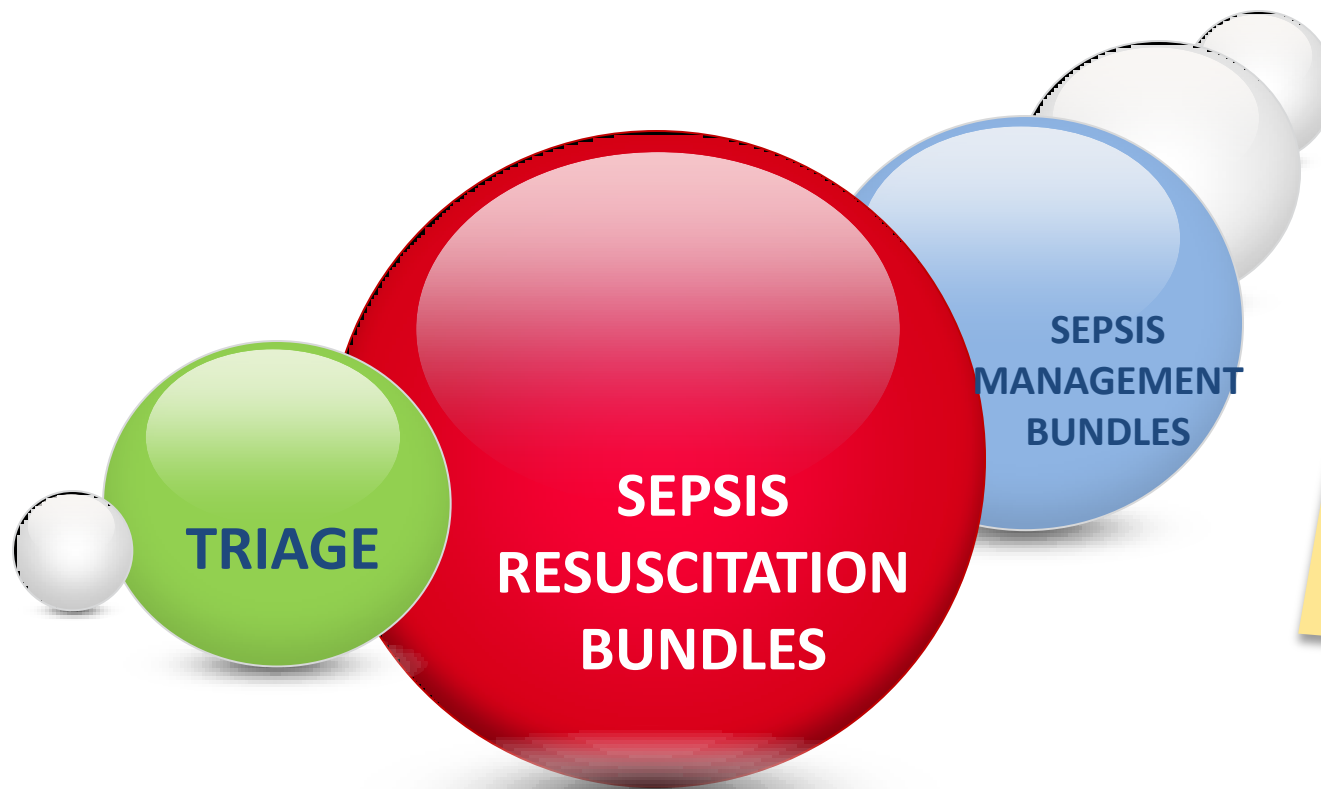
# SEPSIS TEAM

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

# SEPSIS TÚLÉLÉSI LÁNC



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



# SEPSIS TÚLÉLÉSI LÁNC



LACTAT MÉRÉS



HC (MINTA)



ANTIBIOTICUM (< 3ÓRA)



VOLUMEN THERAPIA

- LACTAT > 4mmol/l  $\Rightarrow$  20ml/kg CRYSTALOID
- VASOPRESSOR (MAP > 65Hgmm)



GOAL DIRECTED

- CVP > 8Hgmm
- ScVO<sub>2</sub> > 70%

SEPSIS  
RESUSCITATION  
BUNDLES

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

# SEPSIS TÚLÉLÉSI LÁNC

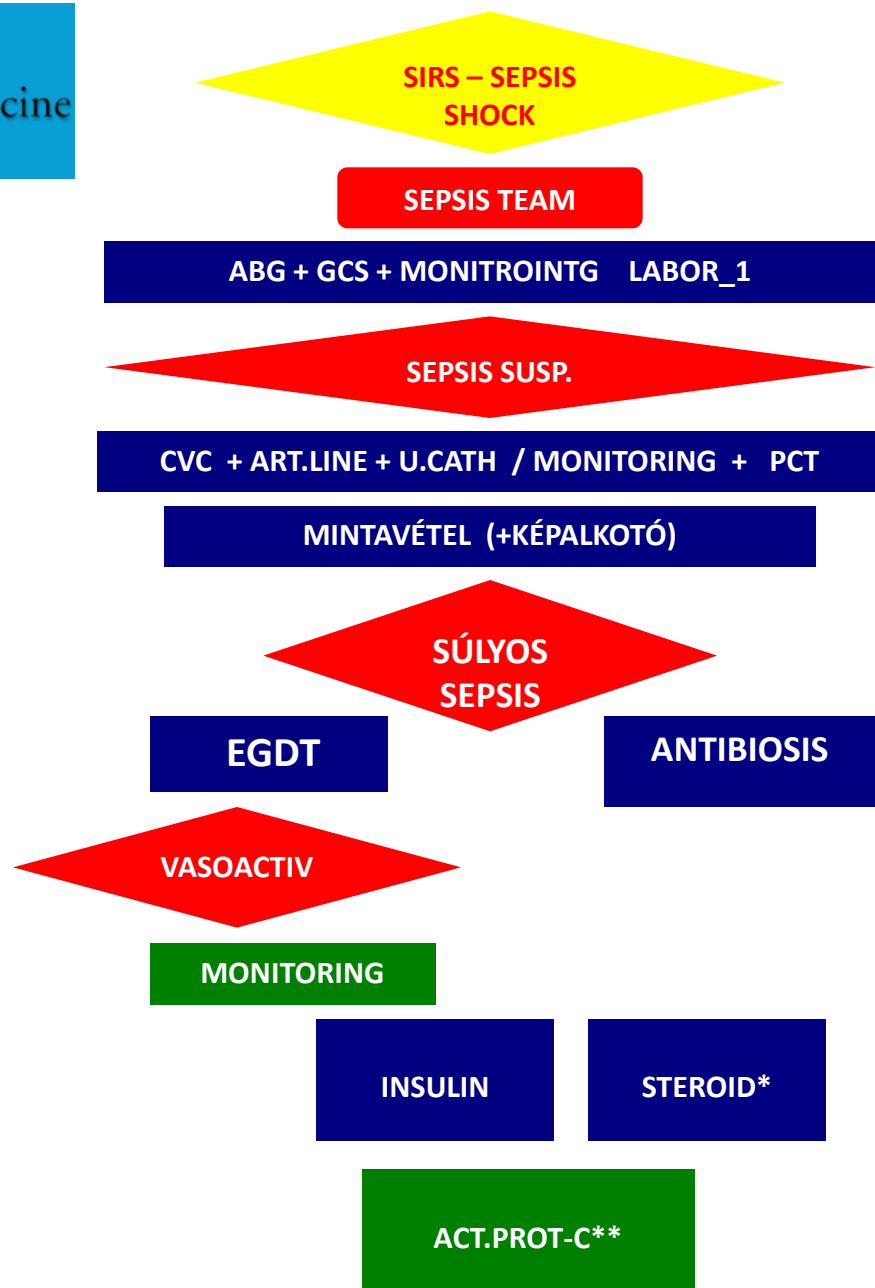
SEPSIS  
RESUSCITATION  
BUNDLES

## KORAI STABILIZÁLÁS ÉS OKI KEZELÉS

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



# STOP SEPSIS BUNDLE

Strategies to Timely Obviate the Progression of Sepsis

## < 6 ÓRÁS CÉLOK

- ☞ CVP/ScVO<sub>2</sub> MONITORIZÁLÁS < 2 óra
- ☞ SZÉLES SPECTRUMU ANTIBIOSIS <4 óra
- ☞ HAEMODYNAMIKAI STABILITÁS <6 óra
  - ☞ CVP ≥ 8 Hgmm
  - ☞ MAP ≥ 65 Hgmm / SBP ≥ 90 Hgmm
  - ☞ ScVO<sub>2</sub> ≥ 70%
- ☞ LACTAT MONITORIZÁLÁSA
- ☞ STEROID ? (catecholamin resistens v. adrenal.insuff)



## Initial resuscitation (first 6 hours)

- ◆ Begin resuscitation immediately in patients with hypotension or elevated serum lactate  $>4\text{mmol/l}$ ; do not delay pending ICU admission. (1C)
  - ◆ Resuscitation goals: (1C)
    - Central venous pressure (CVP) 8–12 mm Hg\*
    - Mean arterial pressure  $\geq 65$  mm Hg
    - Urine output  $\geq 0.5\text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{hr}^{-1}$
    - Central venous (superior vena cava) oxygen saturation  $\geq 70\%$ , or mixed venous  $\geq 65\%$
  - ◇ If venous  $\text{O}_2$  saturation target not achieved: (2C)
    - consider further fluid
    - transfuse packed red blood cells if required to haematocrit of  $\geq 30\%$  and/or
    - dobutamine infusion max  $20\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$
- \* A higher target CVP of 12-15 mmHg is recommended in the presence of mechanical ventilation or pre-existing decreased ventricular compliance.





Screen early for at risk patients

Two signs of the systemic inflammatory  
response syndrome (SIRS)

Temp  $C^{\circ}$   $< 36^{\circ}$  or  $> 38^{\circ}$   
HR  $> 90$  beats/min  
Resp  $> 20$  breaths/min  
WBC  $> 12.0 \times 10^9/l$

+

Sign of global  
tissue hypoxia

SBP  $< 90$  mm Hg  
or  
Lactate  $4$  mmol/l

Early treatment

Supplemental oxygen  $\pm$  endotracheal  
intubation and mechanical ventilation

**PreSep** Central venous oximetry catheter  
and continuous arterial pressure monitoring

Sedation, paralysis  
(if intubated) or both

**CVP**

$< 8$  mm Hg

Crystalloid

Colloid

8–12 mm Hg

**MAP**

$< 65$  mm Hg

$> 90$  mm Hg

Vasoactive agents

$> 65$  and  $< 90$  mm Hg

**ScvO<sub>2</sub>**

$< 70\%$

Transfusion of red cells  
until haematocrit  $> 30\%$

$\geq 70\%$

$\geq 70\%$

Inotrope agents

$< 70\%$

Goals  
achieved

Yes

Yes

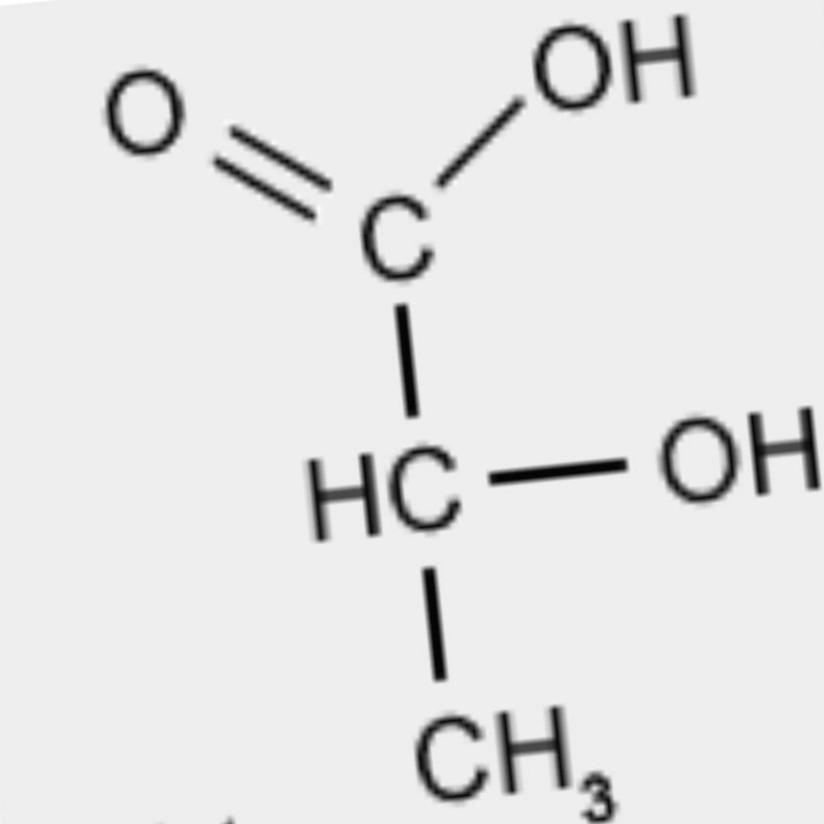
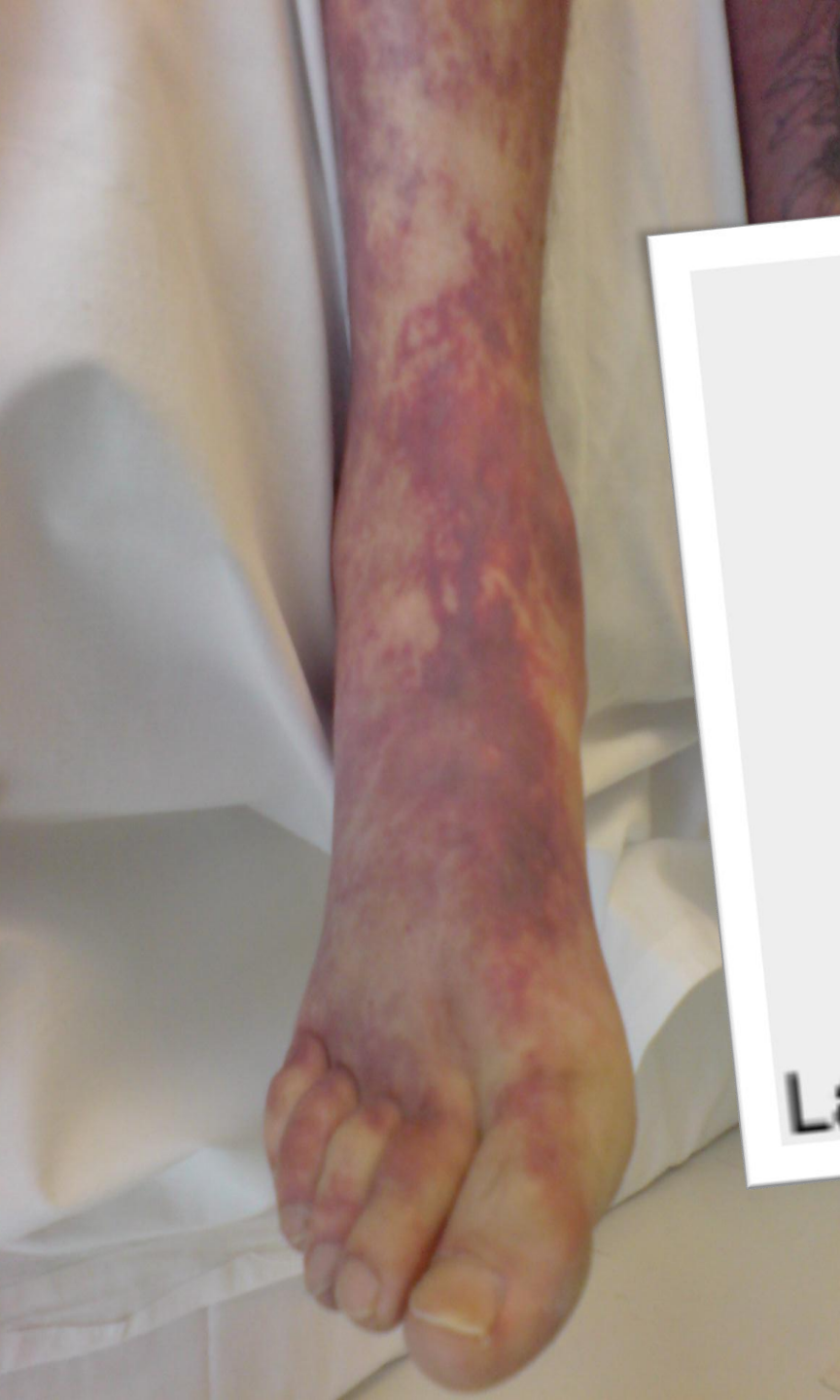
Hospital admission

NEJM 2001; 345:1368-

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



Lactat

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

## Fluid therapy

- ◆ Fluid-resuscitate using crystalloids or colloids. (1B)
- ◆ Target a CVP of  $\geq 8$ mmHg ( $\geq 12$ mmHg if mechanically ventilated). (1C)
- ◆ Use a fluid challenge technique while associated with a haemodynamic improvement. (1D)
- ◆ Give fluid challenges of 1000 ml of crystalloids or 300–500 ml of colloids over 30 minutes. More rapid and larger volumes may be required in sepsis-induced tissue hypoperfusion. (1D)
- ◆ Rate of fluid administration should be reduced if cardiac filling pressures increase without concurrent haemodynamic improvement. (1D)



## Vasopressors

- ◆ Maintain MAP  $\geq 65$  mmHg. <sup>(1C)</sup>
- ◆ Norepinephrine or dopamine centrally administered are the initial vasopressors of choice. <sup>(1C)</sup>
- ◆ Epinephrine, phenylephrine or vasopressin should not be administered as the initial vasopressor in septic shock. <sup>(2C)</sup>
  - Vasopressin 0.03 units/min maybe subsequently added to norepinephrine with anticipation of an effect equivalent to norepinephrine alone.
- ◆ Use epinephrine as the first alternative agent in septic shock when blood pressure is poorly responsive to norepinephrine or dopamine. <sup>(2B)</sup>
- ◆ Do not use low-dose dopamine for renal protection. <sup>(1A)</sup>
- ◆ In patients requiring vasopressors, insert an arterial catheter as soon as practical. <sup>(1D)</sup>

## Inotropic therapy

- ◆ Use dobutamine in patients with myocardial dysfunction as supported by elevated cardiac filling pressures and low cardiac output. <sup>(1C)</sup>
- ◆ Do not increase cardiac index to predetermined supranormal levels. <sup>(1B)</sup>



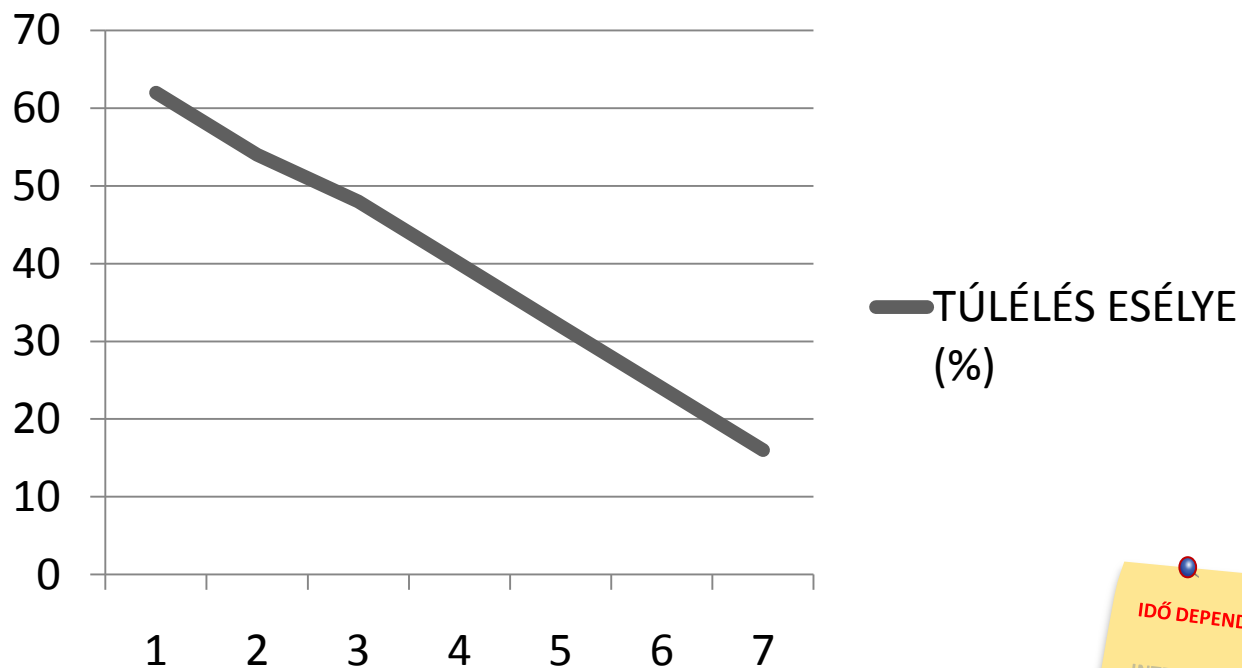
## Antibiotic therapy

- ◆ Begin intravenous antibiotics as early as possible, and always within the first hour of recognising severe sepsis (1D) and septic shock. (1B)
- ◆ Broad-spectrum: one or more agents active against likely bacterial/fungal pathogens and with good penetration into presumed source. (1B)
- ◆ Reassess antimicrobial regimen daily to optimise efficacy, prevent resistance, avoid toxicity & minimise costs. (1C)
- ◇ Consider combination therapy in *Pseudomonas* infections. (2D)
- ◇ Consider combination empiric therapy in neutropenic patients. (2D)
- ◇ Combination therapy no more than 3-5 days and de-escalation following susceptibilities. (2D)
- ◆ Duration of therapy typically limited to 7–10 days; longer if response slow, undrainable foci of infection, or immunologic deficiencies. (1D)
- ◆ Stop antimicrobial therapy if cause is found to be non-infectious. (1D)



**SEPTICUS SHOCKBAN AZ ANTIBIOTICUM ADÁSÁNAK HALASZTÁSA  
ÓRÁNKÉNT 7.6%-AL CSÖKKENTI A TÚLÉLÉS ESÉLYÉT (DELLINGER –  
2004; KUMAR – 2006)**

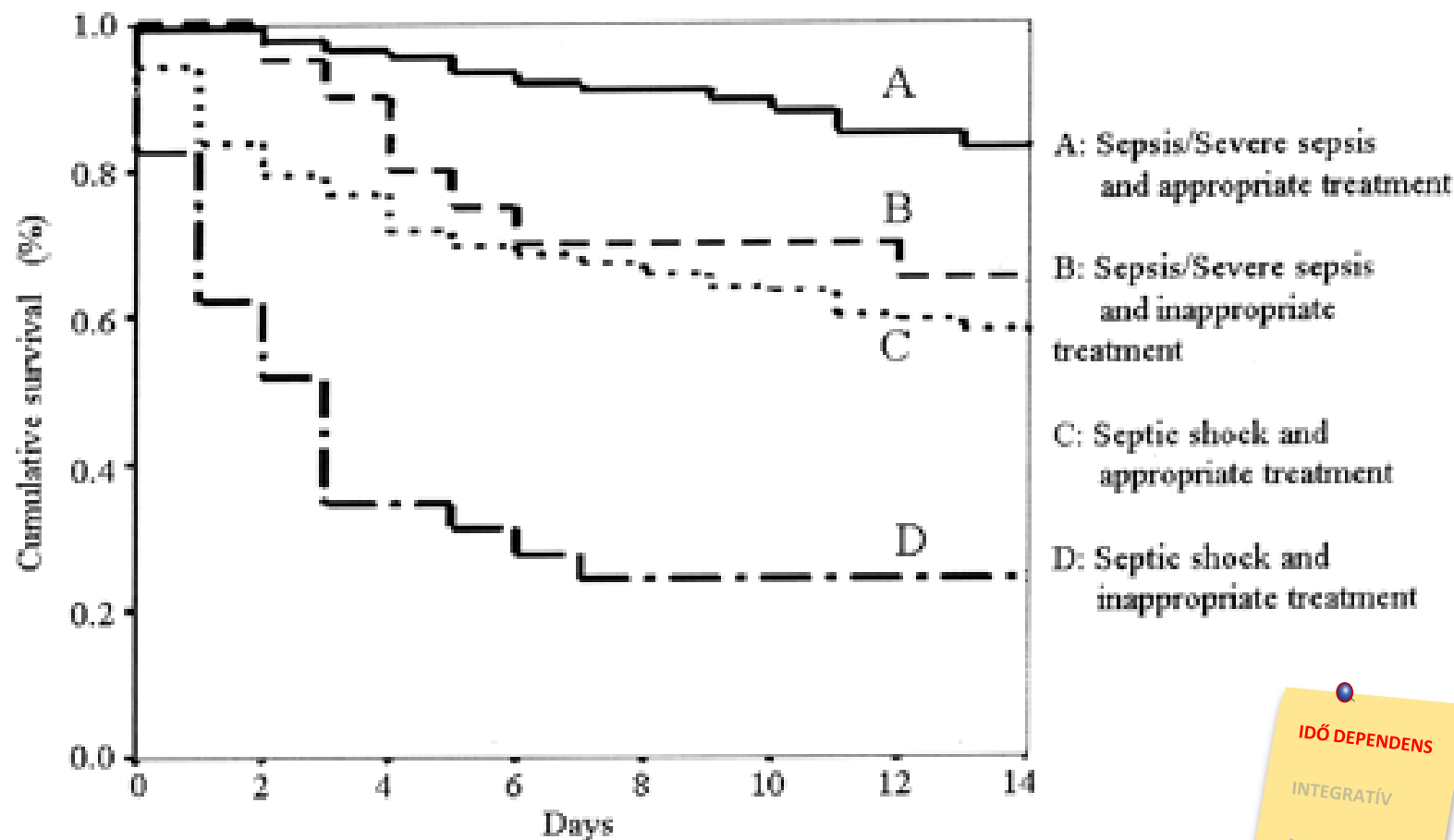
**TÚLÉLÉS ESÉLYE (%)**







# CHEST



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ

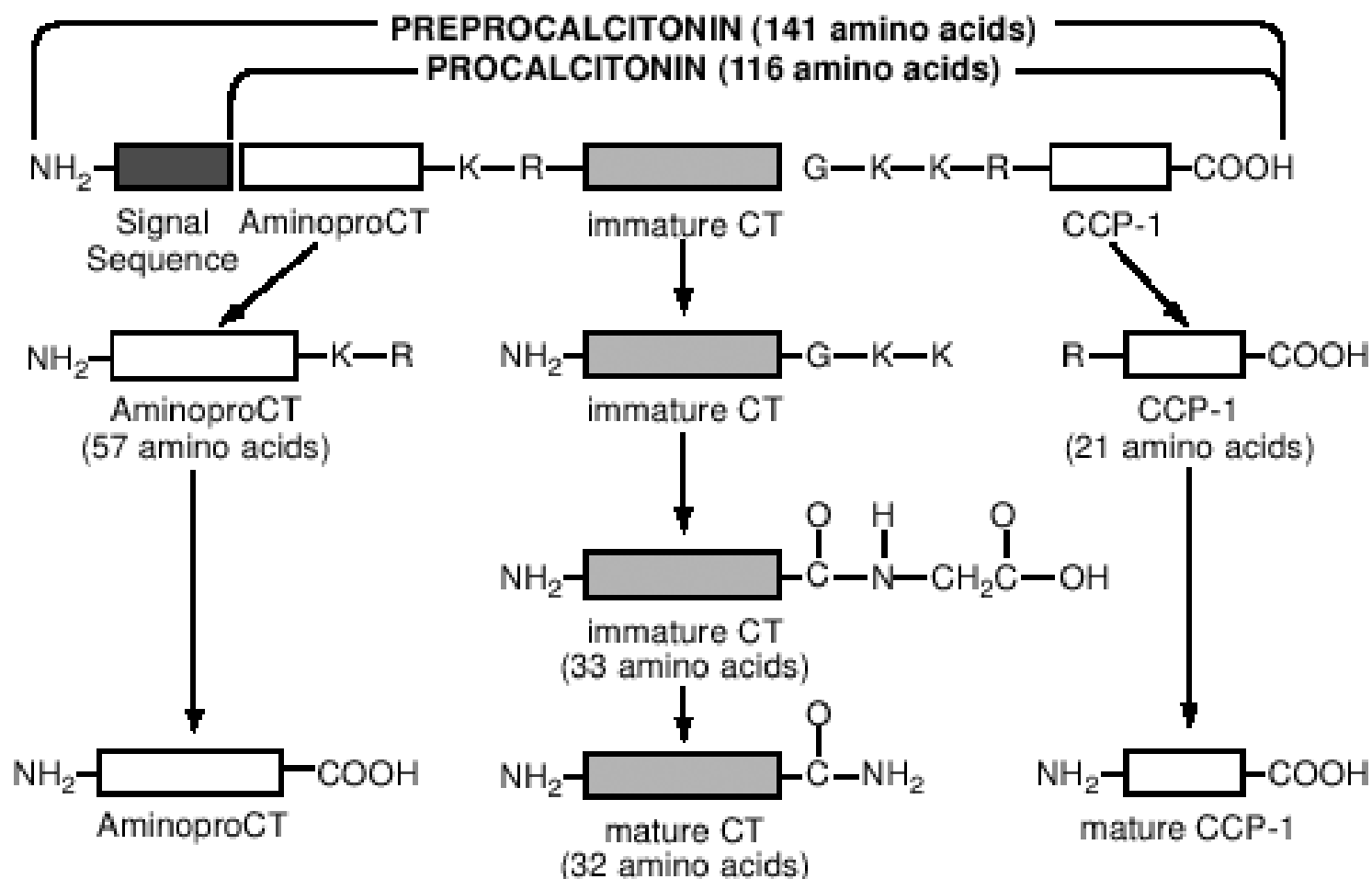


SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

## Source identification and control

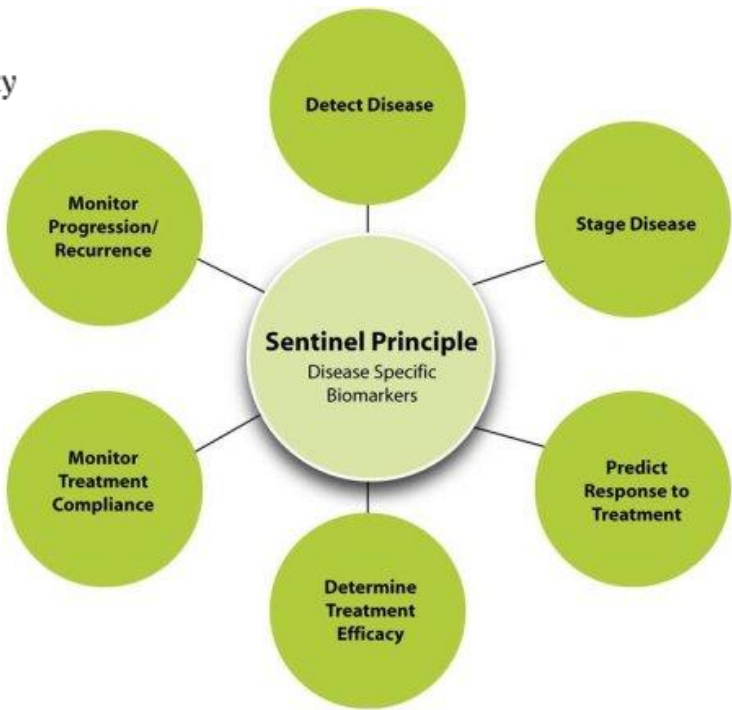
- ◆ A specific anatomic site of infection should be established as rapidly as possible<sub>(1C)</sub> and within the first 6 hours of presentation. <sub>(1D)</sub>
- ◆ Formally evaluate patient for a focus of infection amenable to source control measures (eg: abscess drainage, tissue debridement). <sub>(1C)</sub>
- ◆ Implement source control measures as soon as possible following successful initial resuscitation. <sub>(1C)</sub>
- ◇ Exception: infected pancreatic necrosis, where surgical intervention best delayed. <sub>(2B)</sub>
- ◆ Choose source control measure with maximum efficacy and minimal physiologic upset. <sub>(1D)</sub>
- ◆ Remove intravascular access devices if potentially infected. <sub>(1C)</sub>



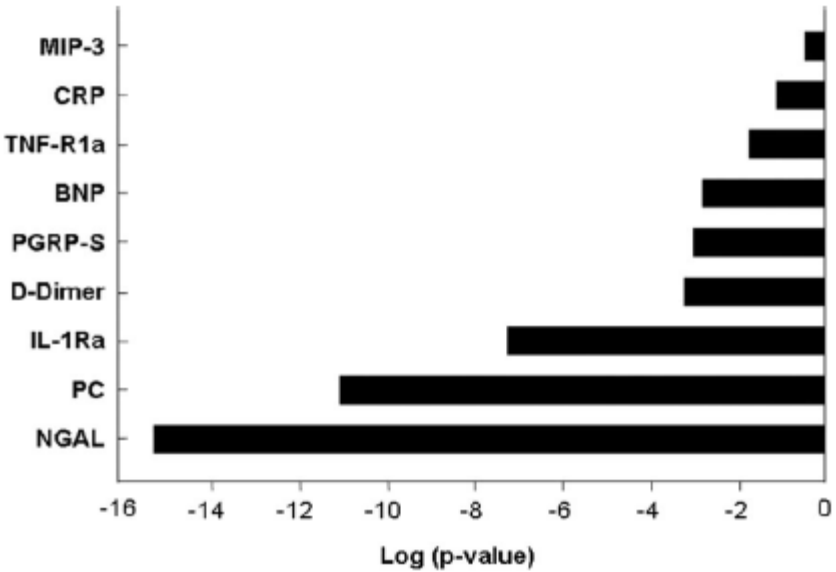


A prospective, multicenter derivation of a biomarker panel to assess risk of organ dysfunction, shock, and death in emergency department patients with suspected sepsis

Crit Care Med 2009 Vol. 37, No. 1



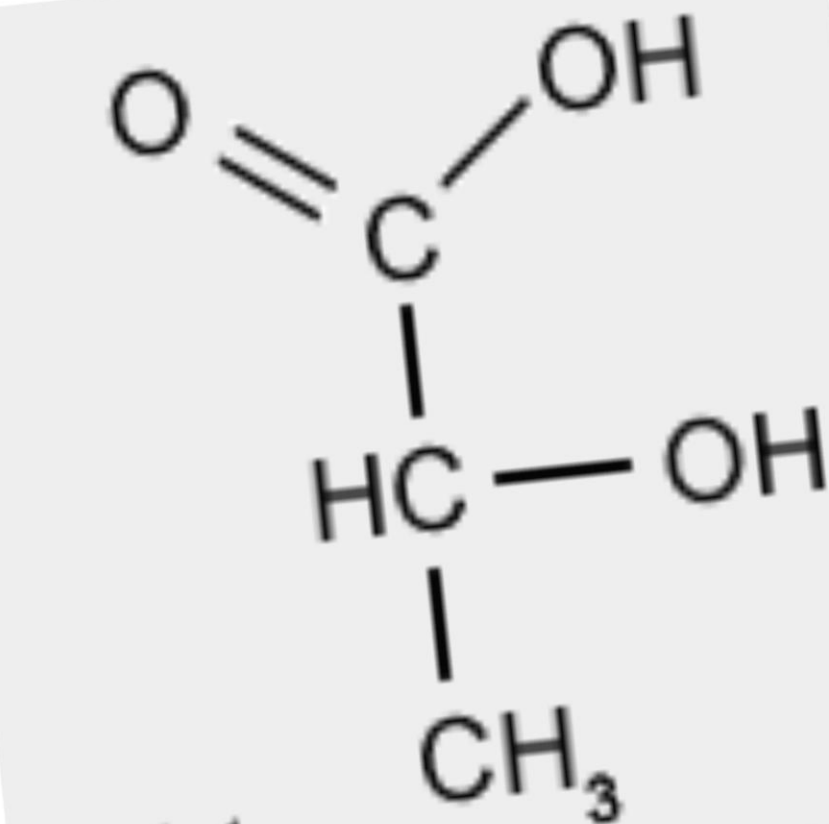
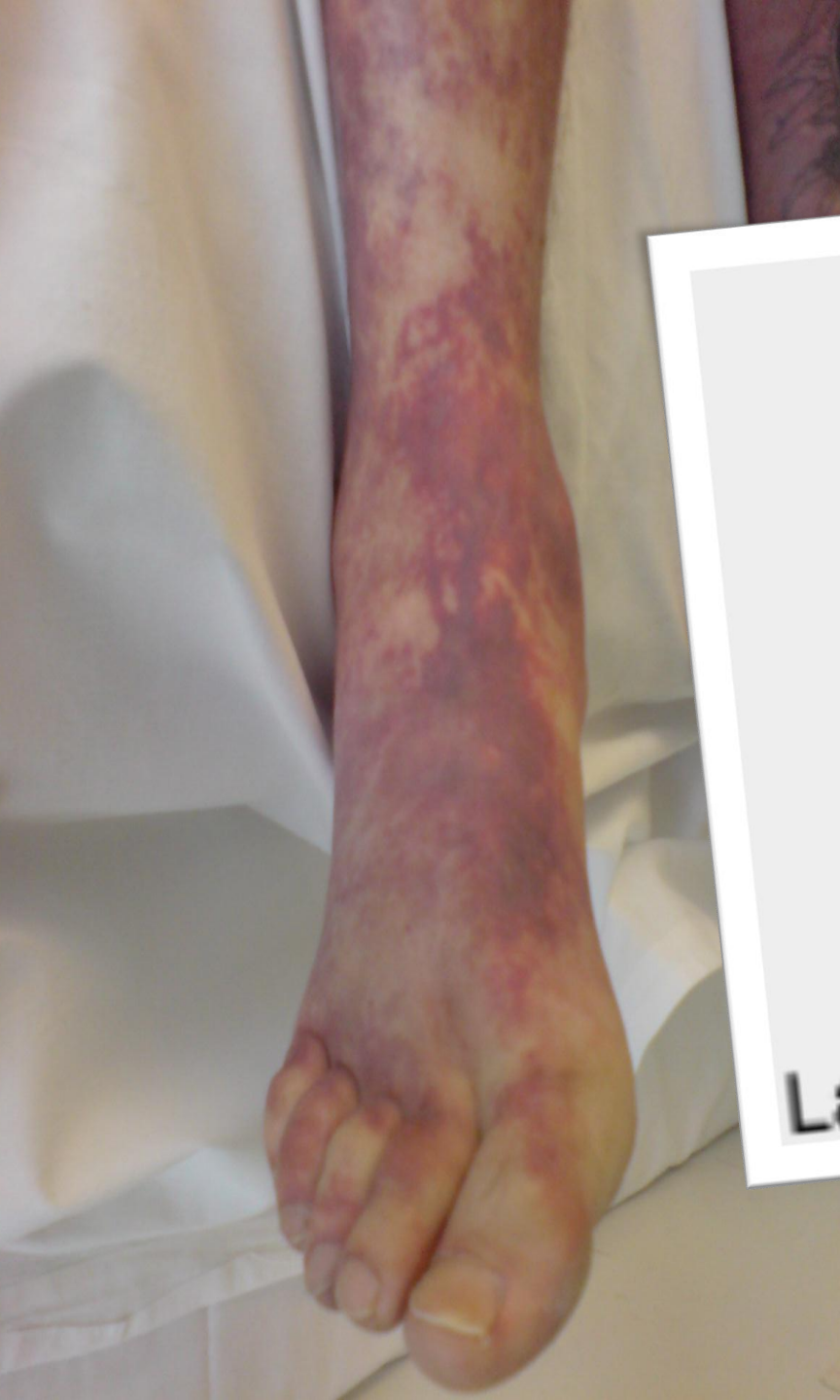
| Biomarker                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Macrophage inhibitory protein-3, ng/mL                               |
| D-dimer, ng/mL                                                       |
| C-reactive protein, µg/mL                                            |
| <u>Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin, ng/mL</u>             |
| <u>Protein C, µg/mL</u>                                              |
| <u>Interleukin-1 receptor antagonist (interleukin-1ra), pg/mL</u>    |
| Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1a (tumor necrosis factor-R1a), ng/mL |
| Peptidoglycan recognition protein, ng/mL                             |
| Brain natriuretic peptide, pg/mL                                     |



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



Lactat

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

## Diagnosis

- ◆ Obtain appropriate cultures before starting antibiotics provided this does not significantly delay antimicrobial administration. (1C)
  - Obtain two or more blood cultures (BCs)
  - One or more BCs should be percutaneous
  - One BC from each vascular access device in place >48 hours
  - Culture other sites as clinically indicated
- ◆ Perform imaging studies promptly in order to confirm and sample any source of infection; if safe to do so. (1C)





**STRAT: DIAGNOSIS-NEEDLE < 1h** **1B/1D**

**MEGKEZDÉS ELŐTTI MINTAVÉTEL** **1D**

**SZÉLES SPECTRUM / KOMBINÁCIÓ** **1B**  
**(FELTÉTELEZETT COMPARTMENTBE PENETRÁLÓ)**

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

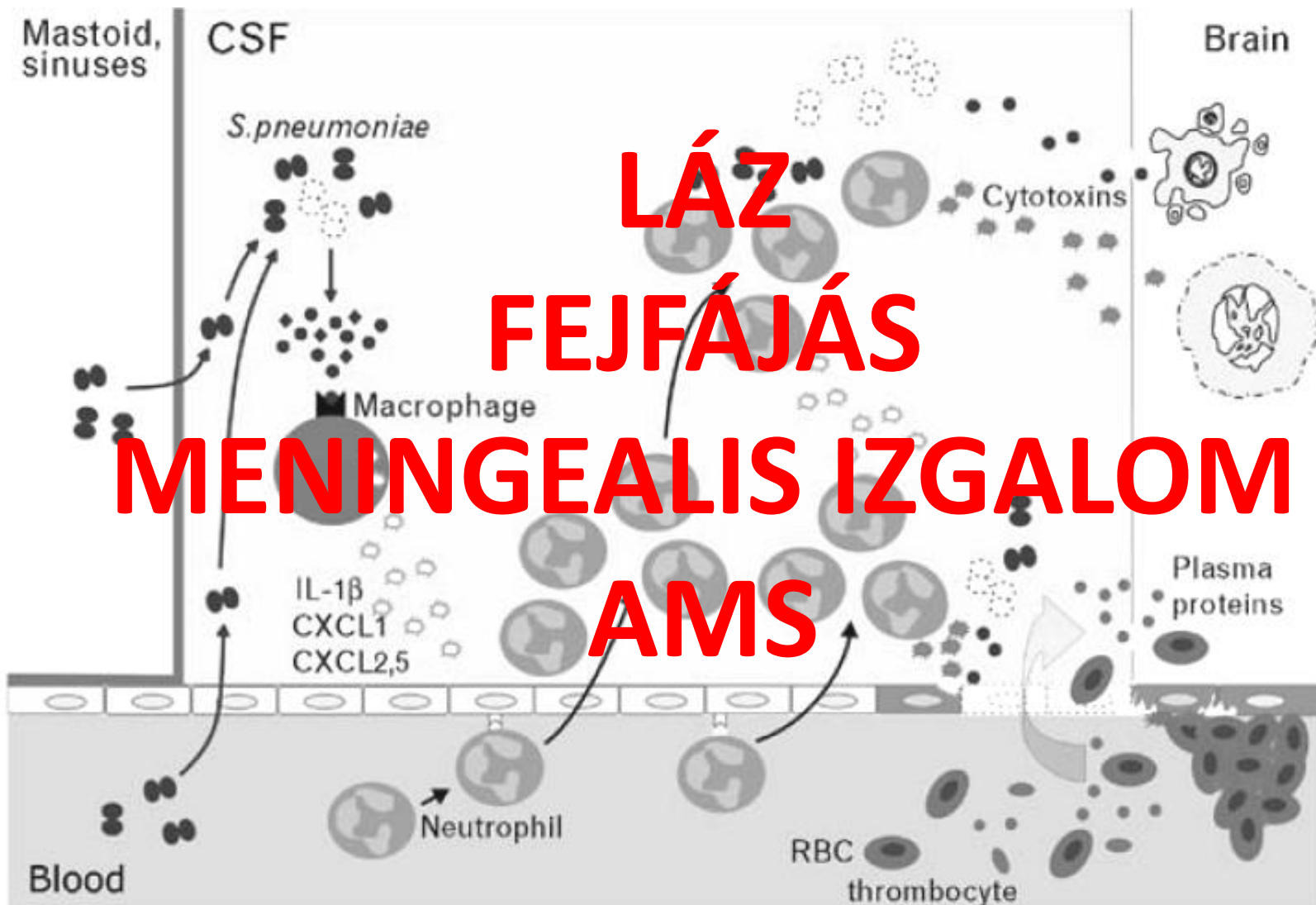
| ORVOS                                                                                                                                                  | NŐVÉR I.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | NŐVÉR II.                                                                                                                                                                                                     | DISZPÉCSER                                                                                                                                          | LOGISZTIKA                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A-INTUBATIO?</b><br><b>B-O2,LÉLEGEZTETÉS</b><br><b>C-KERINGÉS VIZSG.</b><br><b>D-MENTÁLIS STATUS</b><br><br><b>ANAMNESIS</b><br><b>DOKUMENTÁCIÓ</b> | OXIGÉN<br>IT ELŐKÉSZÍTÉS<br><br>IV. LINE/2X, PERIF./<br>VÉRVÉTEL<br>BG<br>HAEMOCULTURA<br>VOLUMEN INDITÁS<br>CVC ELŐKÉSZÍTÉS<br><br>CVP<br>SCVO2<br><br>FOLYADÉK REVISIO<br><br>GYÓGYSZERELÉS<br><br>TRANSPORT<br>ELŐKÉSZÍTÉS<br><br>KISÉRET<br><br>OBSERVATIO<br>KISÉRET | VETKŐZTETÉS<br>MONITOR/O2SAT,NIBP<br>EKG,T/<br><br>EKG 12 ELV.<br>AK<br><br>BG, VÉRCUKOR<br><br>AK<br><br>IBP<br><br>TRANSFUSIO<br>ELŐKÉSZÍTÉS<br><br>TRANSFUSIO<br><br>FELKÉSZÜLÉS UJABB<br>BETEG FOGADÁSÁRA | ADATOK<br>DOKUMENTÁCIÓ<br><br>VIZSGÁLATOK<br>FELADÁSA<br><br><br><br><br><br>VÉRRENDELÉS<br><br>VIZSGÁLAT KÉRÉS-<br>SZERVEZÉS<br><br>HELYBIZTOSÍTÁS | TRANSPORT<br>VETKŐZTETÉS<br>POZICIONÁLÁS<br><br>MINTA TRANSPORT<br><br><br><br><br><br><br>VÉRSZÁLLÍTÁS<br><br>TRANSPORT<br>ELŐKÉSZÍTÉS<br><br>TRANSPORT<br><br>TRANSPORT |



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



# MENINGITIS ENCEPHALITIS



**DEXAMETHASON**

**1mg (AB ELŐTT!)**

**CEFTRIAXON**

**2g**

**VANCOMYCIN**

**10-15mg/kg**

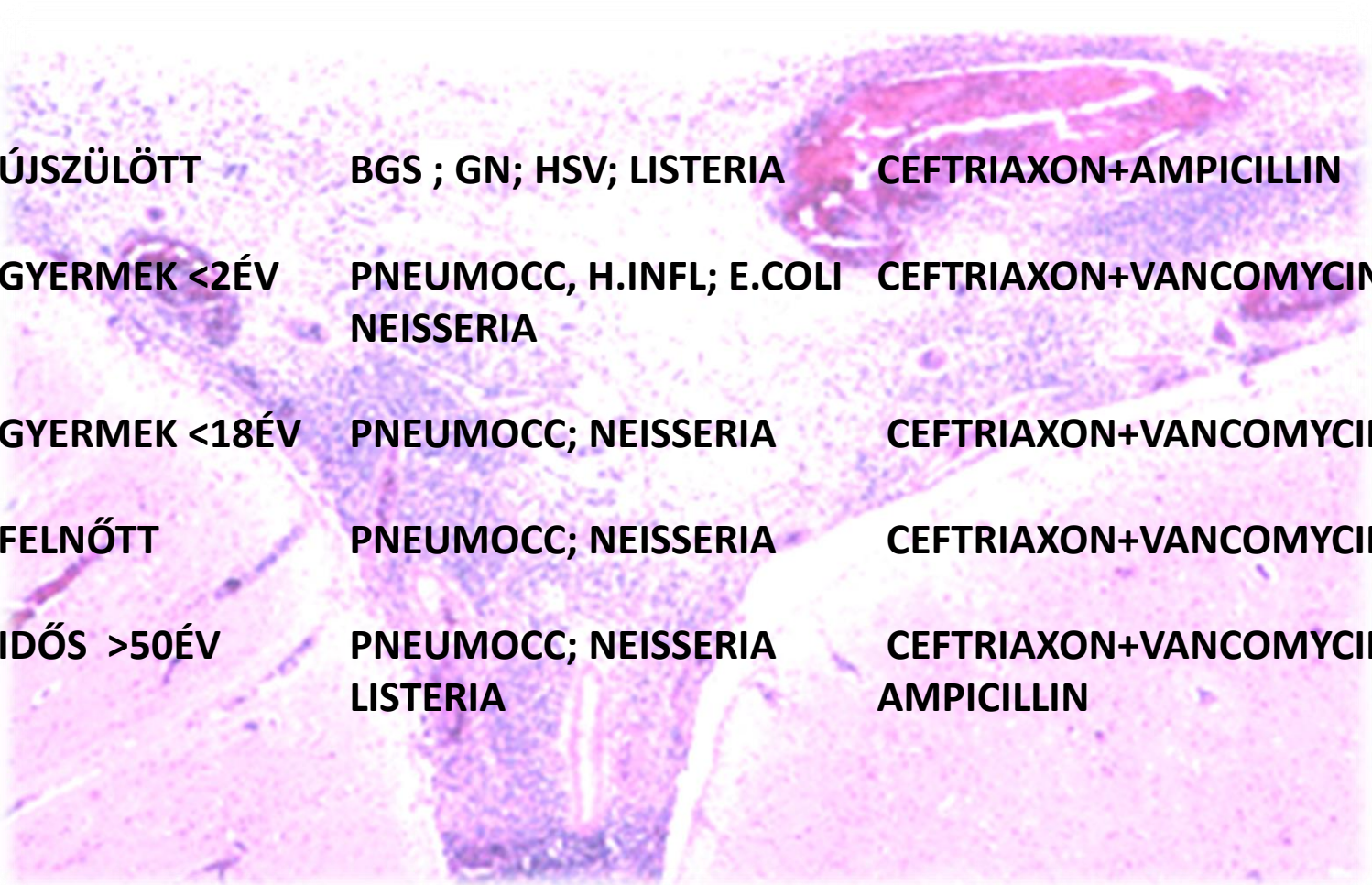
**ACYCLOVIR**

**10mg/kg**

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



|                         |                                               |                                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <b>ÚJSZÜLÖTT</b>        | <b>BGS ; GN; HSV; LISTERIA</b>                | <b>CEFTRIAXON+AMPICILLIN</b>                |
| <b>GYERMEK &lt;2ÉV</b>  | <b>PNEUMOCC, H.INFL; E.COLI<br/>NEISSERIA</b> | <b>CEFTRIAXON+VANCOMYCIN</b>                |
| <b>GYERMEK &lt;18ÉV</b> | <b>PNEUMOCC; NEISSERIA</b>                    | <b>CEFTRIAXON+VANCOMYCIN</b>                |
| <b>FELNŐTT</b>          | <b>PNEUMOCC; NEISSERIA</b>                    | <b>CEFTRIAXON+VANCOMYCIN</b>                |
| <b>IDŐS &gt;50ÉV</b>    | <b>PNEUMOCC; NEISSERIA<br/>LISTERIA</b>       | <b>CEFTRIAXON+VANCOMYCIN<br/>AMPICILLIN</b> |



**Table 2.** Empirical antimicrobial recommendations for adult ED patients with severe sepsis and septic shock.

| Sepsis Source                                        | Recommended Antimicrobial Regimen<br>(Standard Adult Dosing)                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Unknown source                                       | Vancomycin* 1 g Q 12 h and levofloxacin† 750 mg Q 24 h and gentamicin† 7 mg/kg Q 24 h                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Consider abdominal/pelvic imaging if physical examination, chest radiograph, and urinalysis do not reveal an infection source.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Community-acquired pneumonia                         | Vancomycin* 1 g Q 12 h and levofloxacin†§ 750 mg Q 24 h (and gentamicin† 7 mg/kg Q 24 h if recent hospitalization/nursing home residence, recent antibiotic use, or bronchiectasis)                                                                                                       | Consider <i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia treatment in AIDS patients and obtain an echocardiogram to evaluate endocarditis with septic emboli in intravenous drug users.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Meningitis                                           | Vancomycin* 1 g Q 12 h and ceftriaxone 2 g Q 12 h (and ampicillin 2 g Q 4 h if immunocompromised or elderly) after dexamethasone 10 mg intravenously Q 6 h (no data exist on the use of high- or low-dose steroids for patients with bacterial meningitis and severe sepsis/septic shock) | If altered mental status or focal neurologic abnormalities, consider adding acyclovir (10 mg/kg Q 8 h) to treat herpes encephalitis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Urinary tract infection                              | Piperacillin/tazobactam‡ 3.375 g Q 6 h and gentamicin† 7 mg/kg Q 24 h                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Complicated urinary tract infections may be caused by <i>Enterococcus</i> species, <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , or <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (nonnitrite producers), for which gentamicin and piperacillin/tazobactam are preferred. If nitrite production or Gram's stain suggests Enterobacteriaceae, levofloxacin or ceftriaxone can be substituted for gentamicin. Obtain imaging to rule out obstruction as soon as possible. |
| Intraabdominal/pelvic infection                      | Piperacillin/tazobactam‡ 3.375 g Q 6 h and gentamicin† 7 mg/kg Q 24 h                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Obtain imaging to identify infection focus and potential for percutaneous or open drainage, and/or surgical consultation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Skin and soft tissue infection/necrotizing infection | Vancomycin* 1 g Q 12 h and piperacillin/tazobactam‡ 3.375 g Q 6 h and clindamycin 900 mg Q 8 h                                                                                                                                                                                            | For suspected necrotizing infections, obtain surgical consultation for tissue debridement as soon as possible.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

*Ann Emerg Med* 2006; 48:28-54

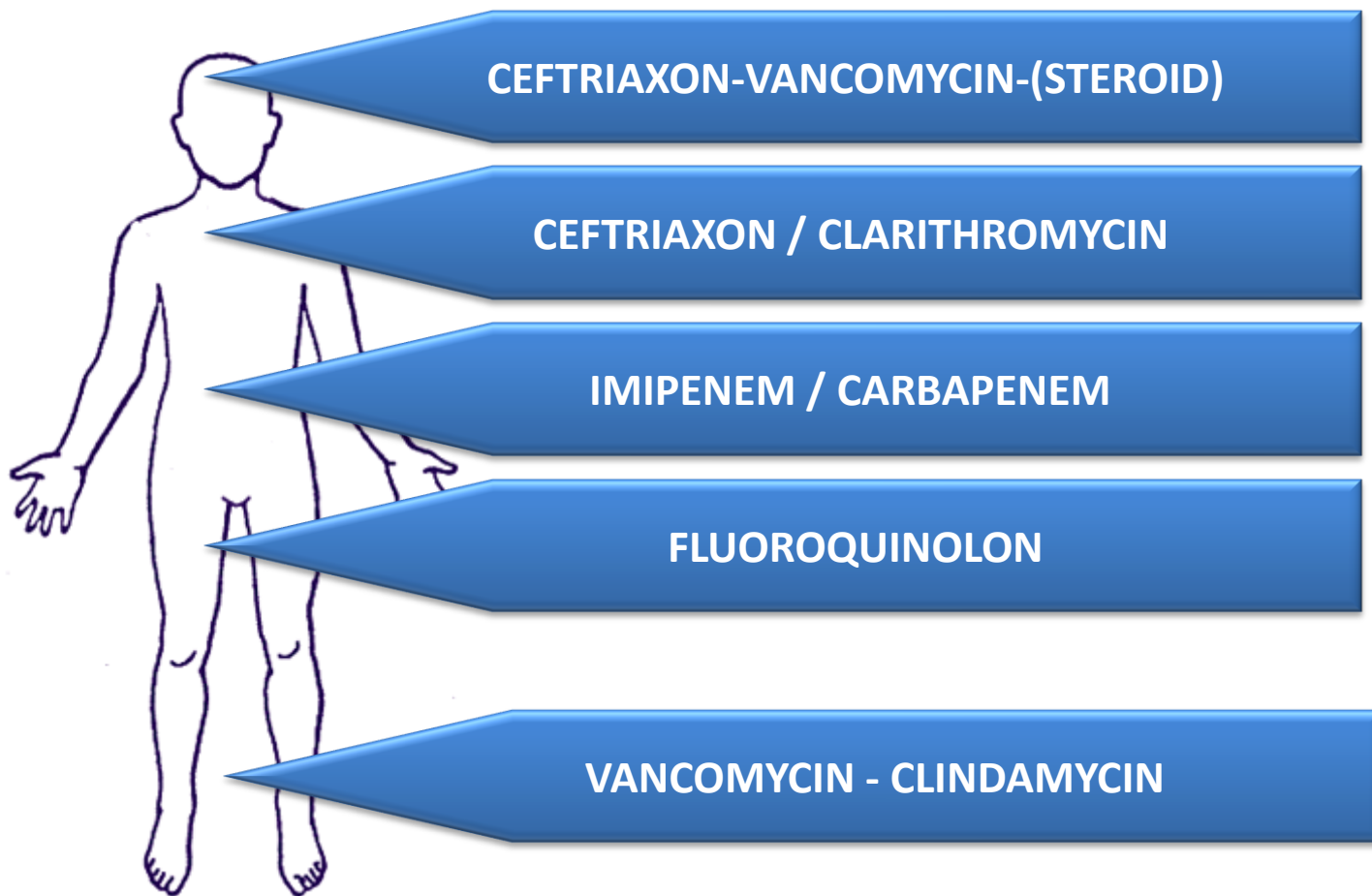
SENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



# SAJÁT ED-ANTIBIOTIKUS AJÁNLÁS (2010)



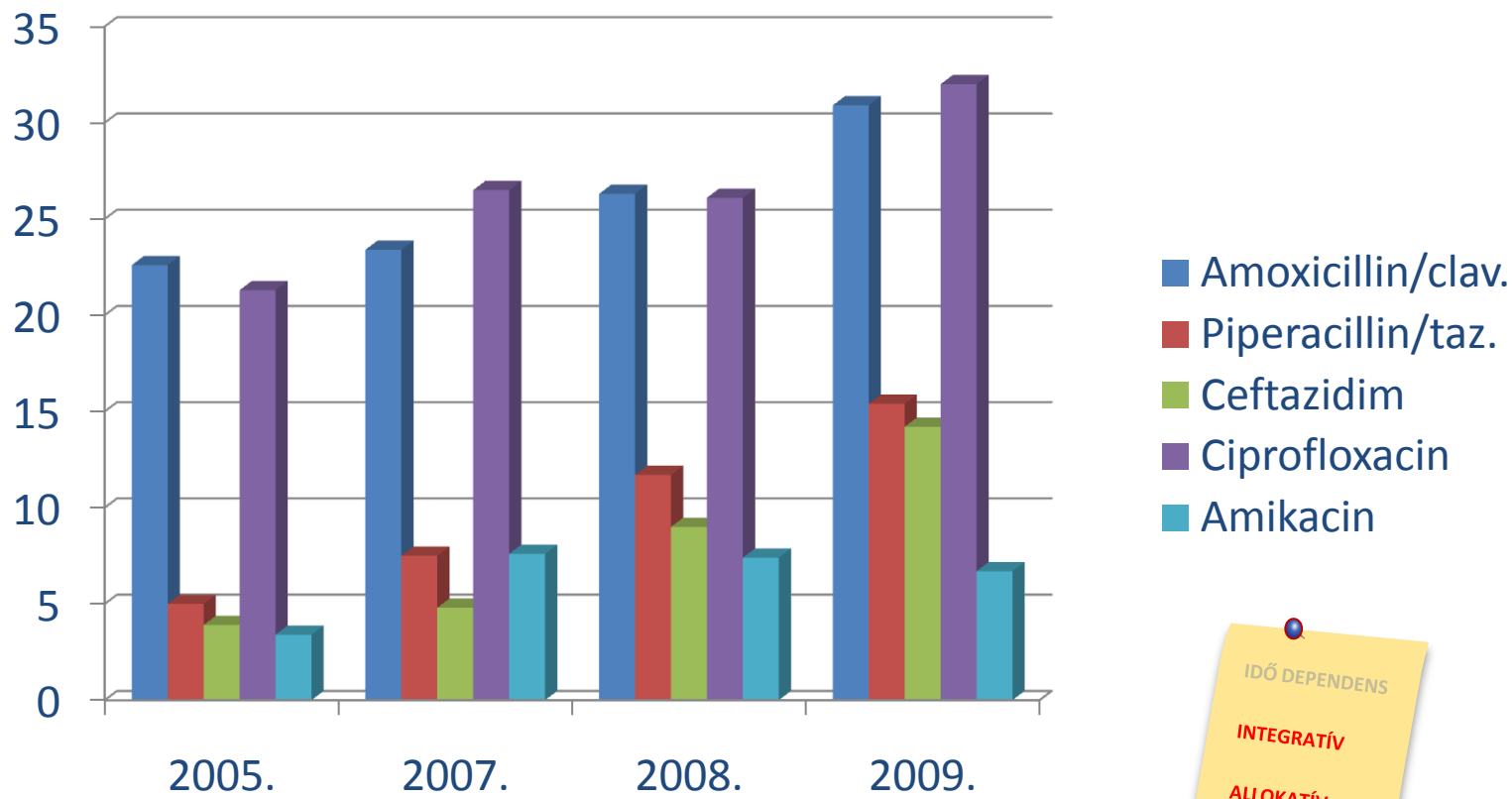
SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

# NEM-ÉRZÉKENY *E. COLI* ARÁNYA INVAZÍV MINTÁKBAN (%)

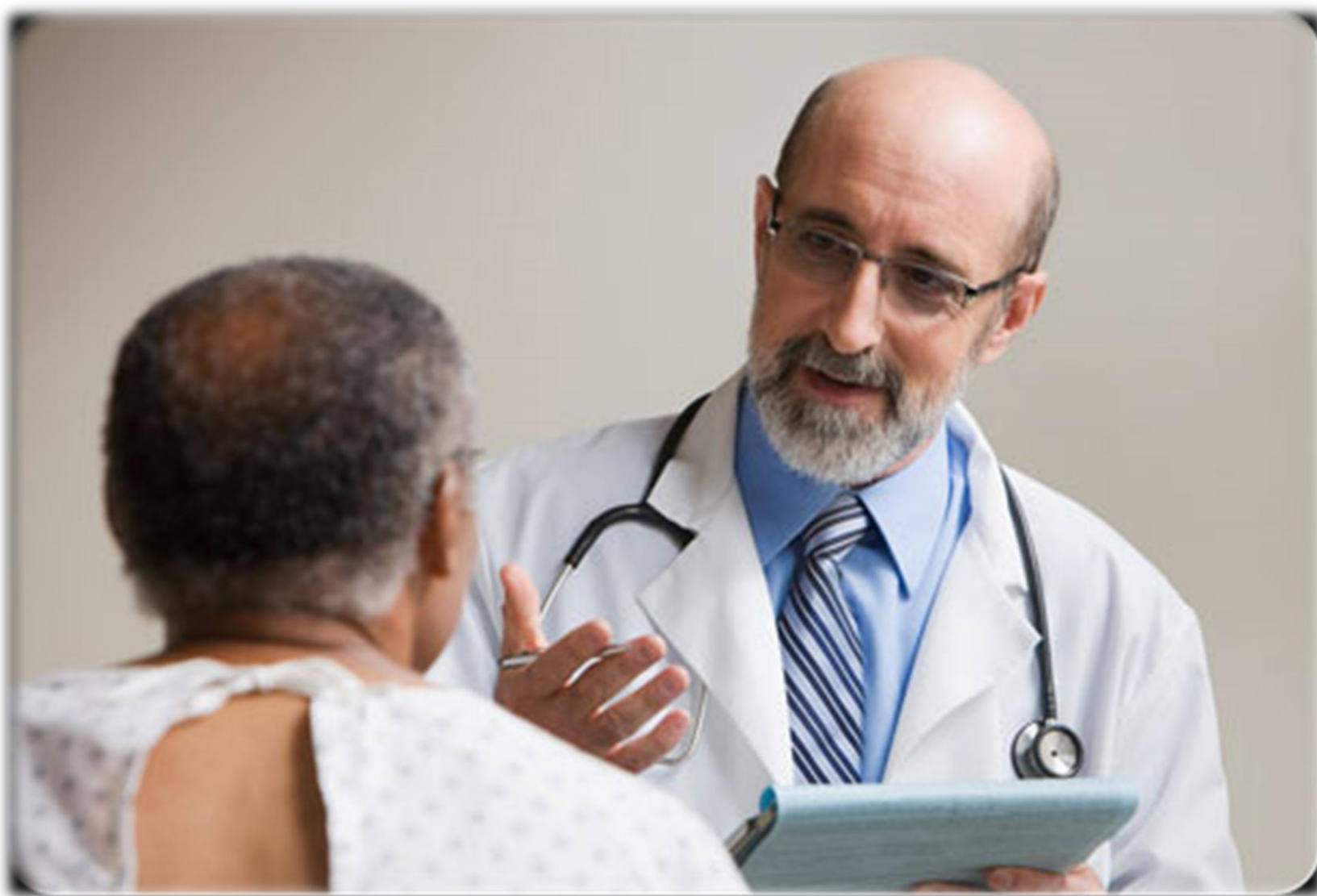
## 2005-2009. OEK HONLAP



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

SÜRGŐSSÉGI OSZTÁLYRA PNEUMONIA MIATT FELVETT  
BETEGEK, AKIKNÉL NEM VOLT EVIDENS AZ AZONNALI ITO  
ELHELYEZÉS SZÜKSÉGESSÉGE (ATS/IDSA MAJOR KRITÉRIUMOK:  
SEPTIKUS SHOCK VAGY LÉLEGEZTETÉS IGÉNYE)

| ÁTHELYEZÉS            | AZONNALI | KÉSŐI (3 NAPON BELÜL) |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|
|                       | 88 BETEG | 88 BETEG              |
| 28 NAPOS<br>HALÁLOZÁS | 5,7 %    | 22,7 %                |
| KEZELÉS<br>IDŐTARTAMA | 9 NAP    | 14 NAP                |

RENAUD ET AL: CRIT CARE MED 2009 37, 2867



**NUMBER NEEDED TO TREAT (NNT)  
TO  
PREVENT ONE DEATH**

|                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| <b>ACS – FL</b>                  | <b>51</b>  |
| <b>STEROID</b>                   | <b>7</b>   |
| <b>EGDT</b>                      | <b>6</b>   |
| <b>ANTIBIOTICUM</b>              | <b>???</b> |
| <b>HRAPC</b>                     | <b>16</b>  |
| <b>HARPC (APACHE-II &gt; 25)</b> | <b>8</b>   |



# The costs and cost-effectiveness of an integrated sepsis treatment protocol

Daniel Talmor, MD, MPH; Dan Greenberg, PhD; Michael D. Howell, MD; Alan Lisbon, MD; Victor Novack, MD, PhD; Nathan Shapiro, MD, MPH

***Conclusions:*** In patients with septic shock, an integrated sepsis protocol, although not cost-saving, appears to be cost-effective and compares very favorably to other commonly delivered acute care interventions. (Crit Care Med 2008; 36:1168–1174)



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



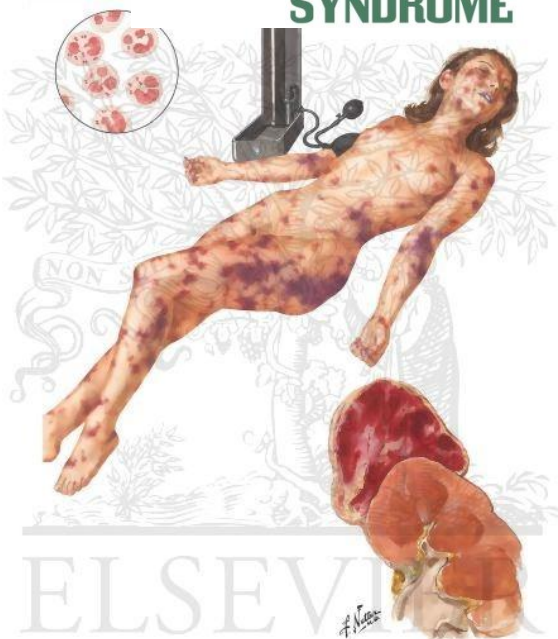
SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



# MENINGOCOCCAEMIA

WATERHOUSE FRIDERICHSEN

SYNDROME



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



# WATERHOUSE FRIDERICHSEN SYNDROME

**SHOCK**  
**DIC**  
**ADRENOCORT.INSUFF.**

- ☞ **MAGAS LÁZ**
- ☞ **DISTRIBUTIV (SEPTICUS) SHOCK**
- ☞ **PETECHIA-PURPURA**
- ☞ **MENINGEALIS TÜNETEK (?)**



A



B



C

# MENINGOCOCCAEMIA

**MORTALITAS > 70%**

**CEFTRIAXON - 2g**

**STEROID (DEXAMETHASON) – 10mg**

***ACTIVALT PROTEIN-C***

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ

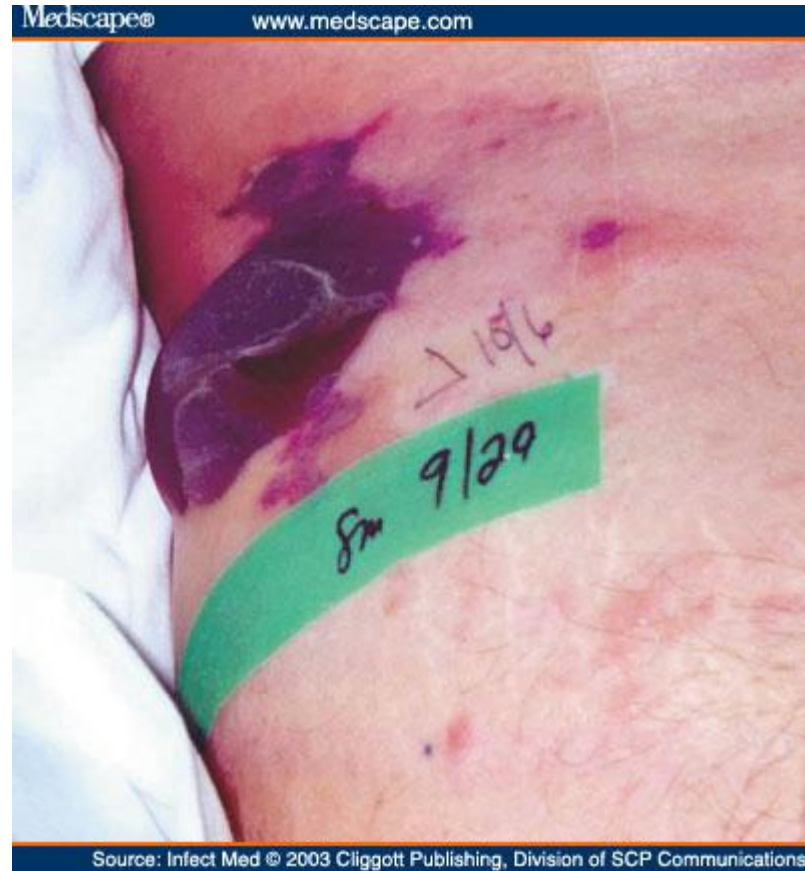


SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

# TOXICUS SHOCK SYNDROMA

**MAGAS LÁZ**  
**SHOCK**  
**ERYTHRODERMA**  
**NY.HÁRTYA HYPERAEMIA**  
**MYALGIA**  
**PHARYNGITIS**  
**DIARRHOEA**

**EXTREM FÁJDALOM**  
**NECROTISALO FASCIITIS**



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



# **STRCC. TOXICUS SHOCK SYNDROMA**

**MORTALITAS 30 - 80%**

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| → FACIITIS (70%) | 60%     |
| → MYOSITIS       | 85-100% |

**PENICILLIN - 10ME  
CLINDAMYCIN – 900MG  
IMMUNGLOBULIN  
SEBÉSZI FELTÁRÁS  
RESUSCITATIV CSOMAG**

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



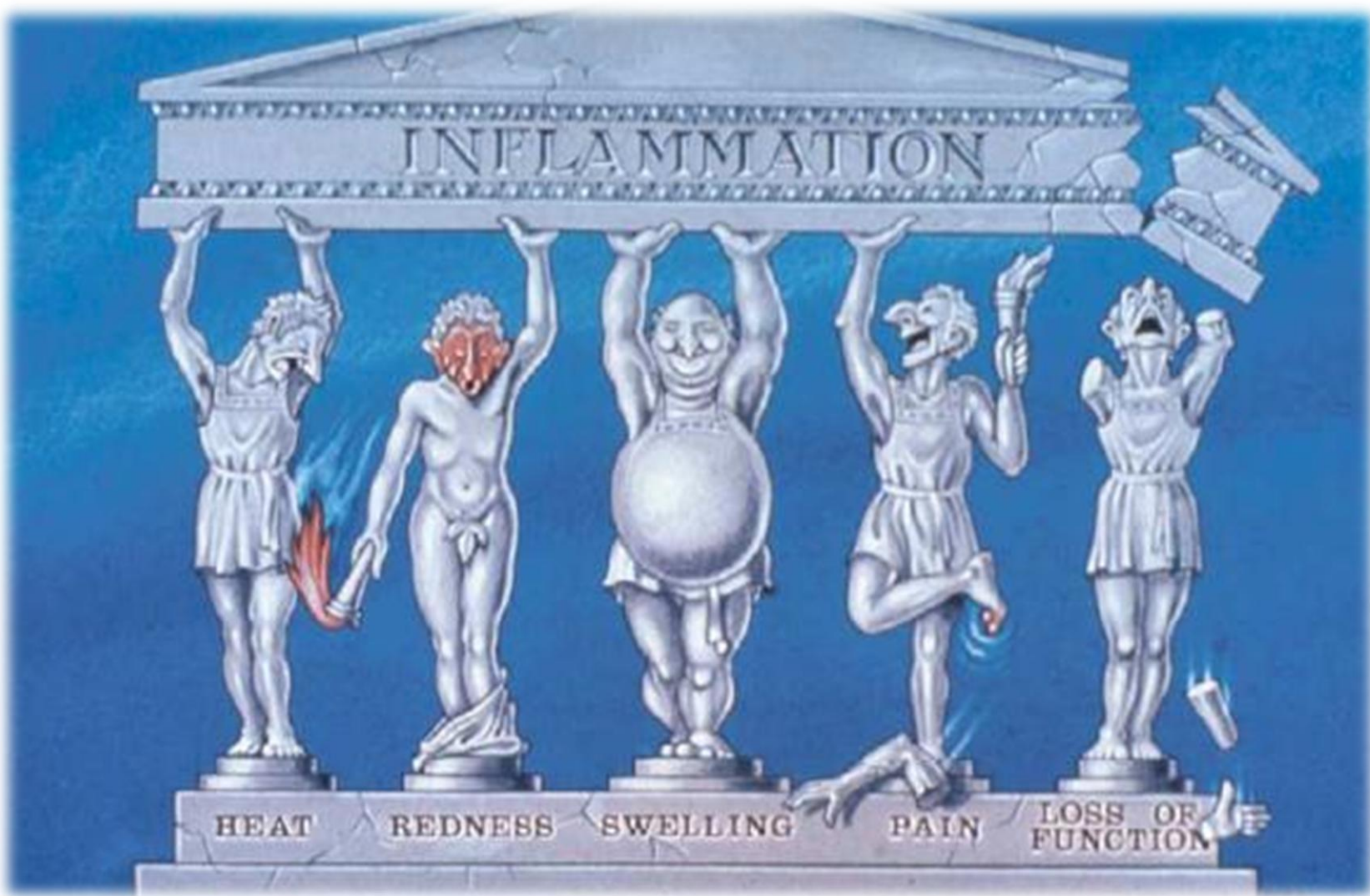
SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

- 
- ☞ **HYPOTONIA**
  - ☞ **KOR**
  - ☞ **FEJFÁJÁS**
  - ☞ **PETECHIA**
  - ☞ **ALSÓ-HÁTI FÁJDALOM**
  - ☞ **AMS**
  - ☞ **IVDA**
  - ☞ **UTAZÁS**
  - ☞ **T<sub>c</sub> > 41°C**
  - ☞ **IMMUNSPURESSIO / ASPLENIA**
  - ☞ **ÉJSZAKAI VERITÉKEZÉS, FOGYÁS**
  - ☞ **ANTIBIOSIS MELLETT**
  - ☞ **EGYSZERRE SOK HASONLÓ BETEG (BIOTERROR)**

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM



**"Why didn't you come to me sooner?"**

SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM

# 25%



## Emergency



SZENT IMRE  
KÓRHÁZ



SÜRGŐSSÉGI  
BETEGLLÁTÓ  
CENTRUM