

Septic shock

Definitions:

The basis of sepsis is the presence of infection associated with a systemic inflammatory response that results in physiologic alterations at the capillary endothelial level. The difficulty in diagnosis comes in knowing when a localized infection has become systemic and requires more aggressive hemodynamic support.

****Systemic inflammatory response syndrome(SIRS)=> Sepsis=> Severe sepsis=> Septic shock=> Refractory septic shock**

=> (SIRS) was developed show clinical manifestations that result from the systemic response to infection (fever or hypothermia, >38c or < 36c ;tachycardia> 90 beats/min, tachypnea >20 breaths/min , and hyperleukocytosis or leukopenia > 12,000/ μ L or lower than 4000/ μ L

=> Sepsis is defined as life-threatening organ dysfunction due to dysregulated host response to infection, and organ dysfunction is defined as an acute change in total SOFA score of 2 points or greater secondary to the infection

-Sepsis is a clinical syndrome characterized by systemic inflammation due to infection. There is a

continuum of severity ranging from sepsis to septic shock.

=> Severe sepsis: sepsis associated with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion, or hypotension

Clinical manifestation: Hypotension, peripheral hypoperfusion, Hyperlactatemia, Unexplained metabolic acidosis, Septic encephalopathy, Acute respiratory distress syndrome, Oliguria $< 1\text{ml/kg/h}$, DIC

=> Septic shock: Septic shock is a type of vasodilatory or distributive shock. Septic shock is defined as sepsis that has circulatory, cellular, and metabolic abnormalities that are associated with a greater risk of mortality than sepsis alone