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# An Update to the Surviving Sepsis Campaign

Additional  
Standards of  
Care

STEROIDS &  
VITAMIN C

OVERVIEW

1 Hour  
Bundle

FLUIDS

ANTIBIOTICS

PRESSERS

# OVERVIEW

## Sepsis

Life-threatening organ dysfunction caused by a dysregulated host response to infection

## Septic Shock

Sepsis with underlying circulatory and cellular/metabolic abnormality that is associated with increased mortality as a result of persistent hypotension

Historically

In Practice

Evidence

Presentation

# Signs & Symptoms

Fever

<36 or >38°C

Altered Mental  
Status

WBC <4 or >12,000  
cells per mm

Chills

Respiratory Rate > 20 bpm

Pale-looking

Hypotensive

Site of Infection

Heart Rate > 90 bpm

## Early Goal Directed Therapy (EGDT)

CVP 8-12 mmHg

MAP > 65

ScvO<sub>2</sub> >70%,  
achieved with  
pRBC's and  
dobutamine

UOP > 0.5 mL/kg/hr

Rivers

EGDT decreases the risk of mortality (ARR 16%)

ProCESS

No difference in all-cause in-hospital mortality at 60 days

- EGDT vs protocol-based vs usual care

ARISE

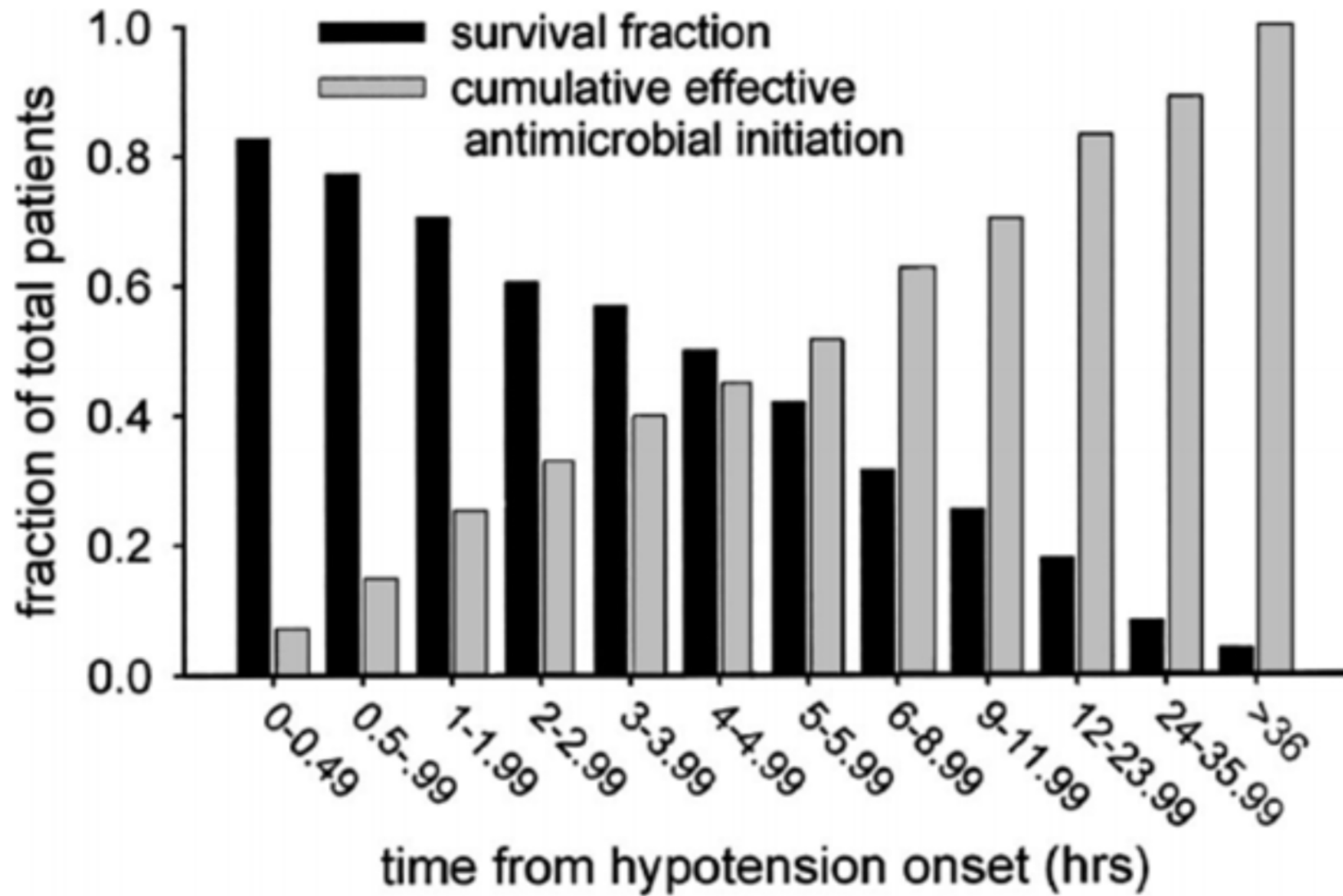
EGDT did not reduce all-cause mortality at 90 days

- EGDT vs standard care

ProMISe

EGDT did not improve mortality at 90 days

- EGDT vs standard care



Source Control!

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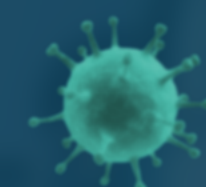
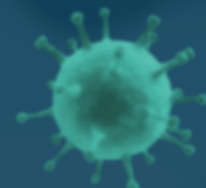
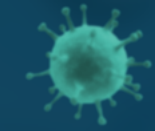
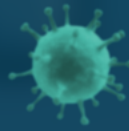
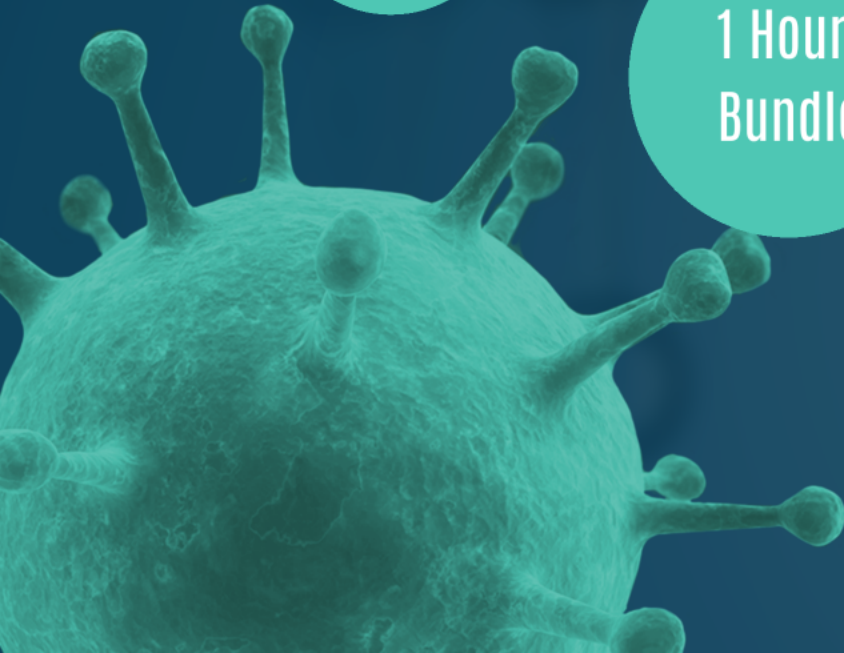
OVERVIEW

1 Hour Bundle

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# SCCM: 1 hour Bundle

## Within the 1st Hour of Admission



Measure Lactate  
(*tissue hypoxia*  $>1.6$ )



Obtain Cultures



Administer Antibiotics



30 mL/kg (*IBW*) crystalloid for hypotension or lactate  $>4$  mmol/L within 3 hours



Add vasopressors if persistently hypotensive to maintain a MAP at least 65 mmHg



"Remeasure lactate if initial lactate elevated ( $> 2$ mmol/L)





## Mean Arterial Pressure (MAP)

$$MAP = \frac{2}{3} \text{Systolic (SBP)} + \frac{1}{3} \text{Diastolic (DBP)}$$

## Ideal Body Weight

Males: IBW = 50 kg + 2.3 kg for each inch over 5 feet

Females: IBW = 45.5 kg + 2.3 kg for each inch over 5 feet

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# Balanced Crystalloids > Normal Saline

	CRISTAL (2013)
	SMART-MED (2018)
	SALT-ED (2018)

# FLUIDS

30 mL/kg  
IBW

Albumin

Re-assess  
with 4 mL/kg  
bolus

## 30 mL/kg of IBW

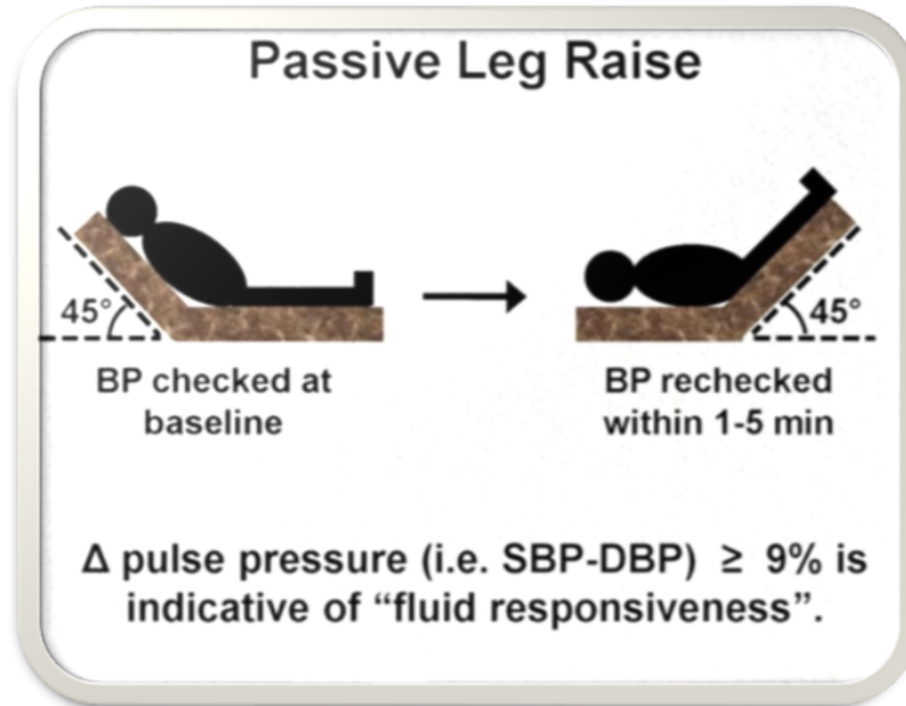
"For adults with sepsis or septic shock, we suggest using balanced crystalloids instead of normal saline for resuscitation."

*Weak, low quality of evidence*

Table 1 - Characteristics of the fluids used for resuscitation.

	Normal Saline	Lactated Ringer's Solution	Plasma-Lyte pH 7.4
Sodium (mEq/l)	154	130	140
Potassium (mEq/l)	0	4	5
Calcium (mEq/l)	0	3	0
Magnesium (mEq/l)	0	0	3
Chloride (mEq/l)	154	109	98
Lactate (mEq/l)	0	28	0
Gluconate (mEq/l)	0	0	23
Acetate (mEq/l)	0	0	27
Osmolarity (mOsm/l)	308	275	294
pH	5.50	6.75	7.40

# Guided Resuscitation: 4 mL/kg



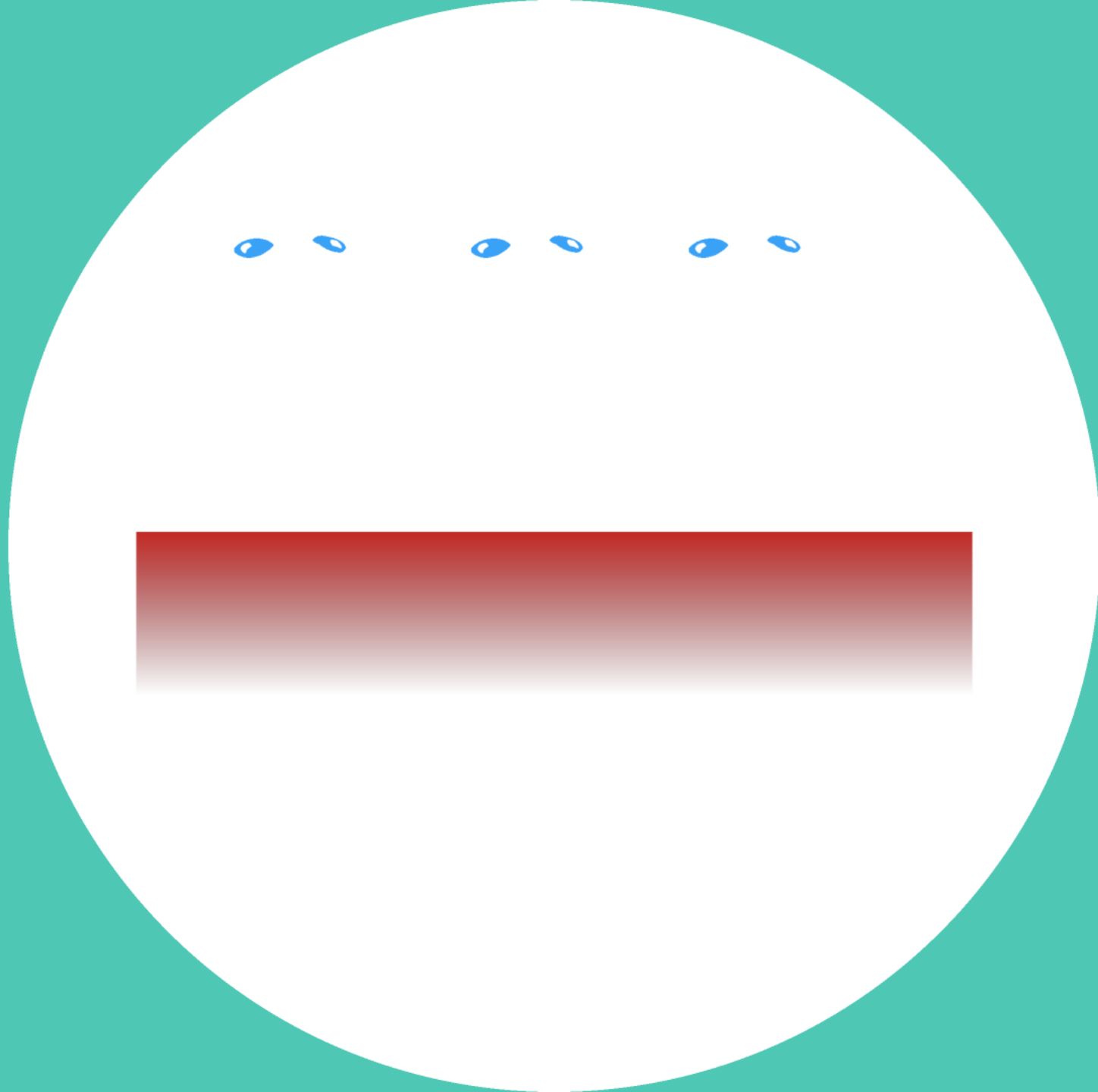
# Albumin

Physiology

"For adults with sepsis or septic shock, we suggest using albumin in patients who received large volumes of crystalloids."

*Weak, moderate quality evidence*

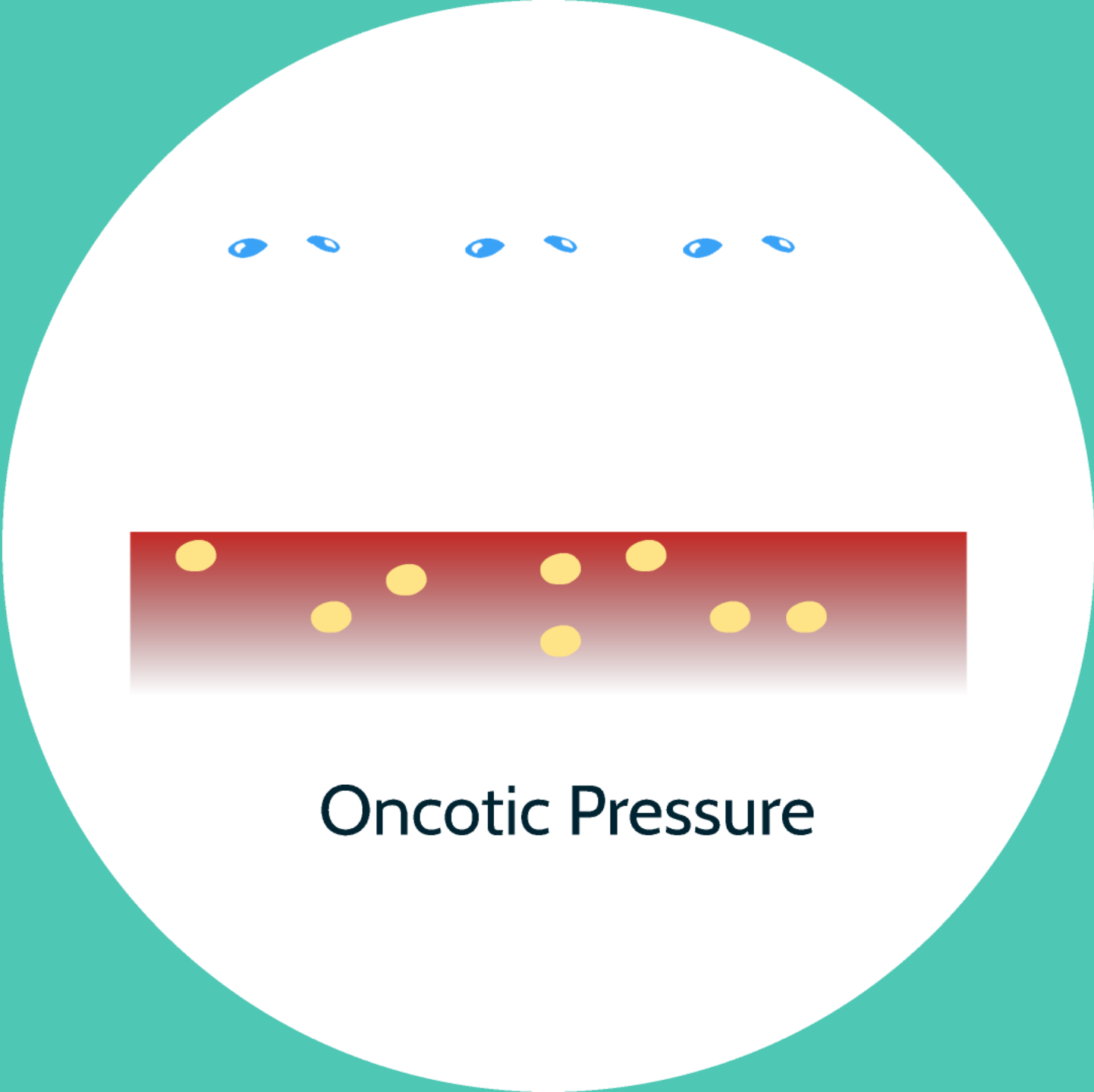




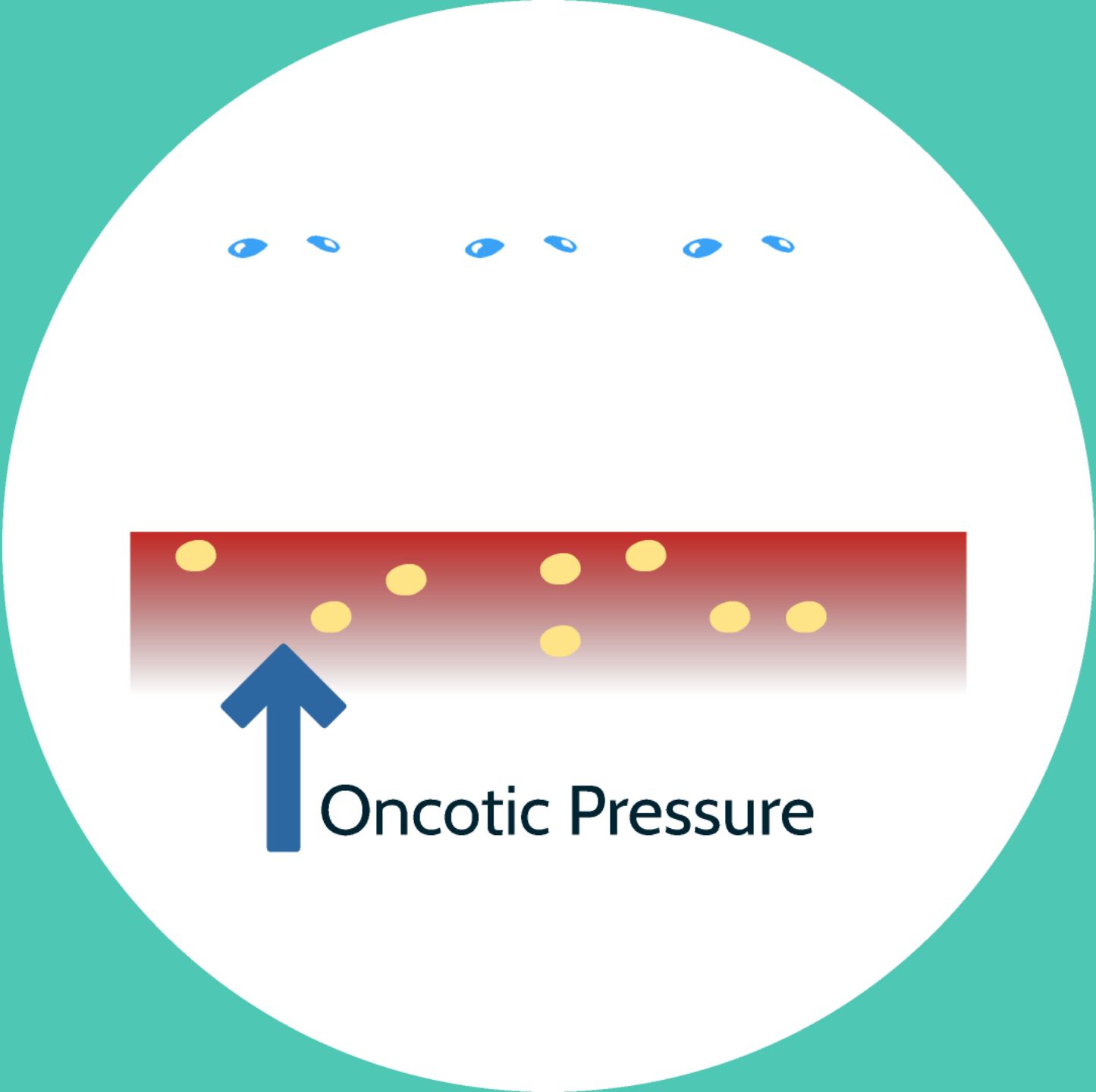


Oncotic Pressure

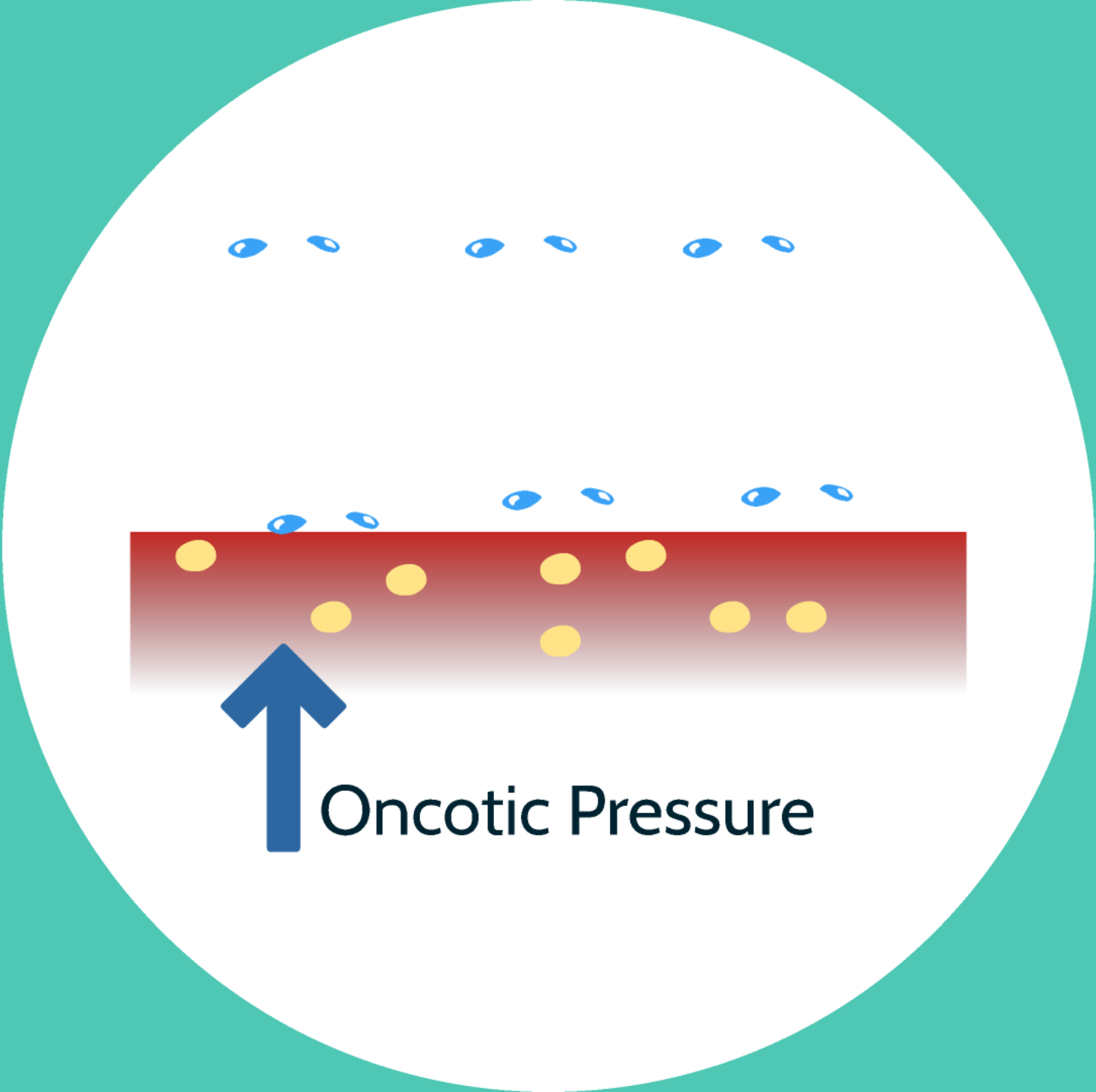




Oncotic Pressure



Oncotic Pressure



Oncotic Pressure

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# ANTIBIOTICS

De-  
escalation

Multi-drug  
Resistant  
(MDR)

Timing

MRSA

Pseudomonas

# Antibiotic Timing

Shock is present

Shock is absent

Sepsis is definite or probable



Administer antimicrobials **immediately**, ideally within 1 hour of recognition

Sepsis is possible



Administer antimicrobials **immediately**, ideally within 1 hour of recognition



Rapid assessment\* of infectious vs noninfectious causes of acute illness



Administer antimicrobials **within 3 hours** if concern for infection persists

\*Rapid assessment includes history and clinical examination, tests for both infectious and non-infectious causes of acute illness and immediate treatment for acute conditions that can mimic sepsis. Whenever possible this should be completed within 3 hours of presentation so that a decision can be made as to the likelihood of an infectious cause of the patient's presentation and timely antimicrobial therapy provided if the likelihood is thought to be high.

Hospital vs  
Community

## **Risk Factors for MRSA**

- Prior history of MRSA infection of colonization
- Recent IV antibiotics
- Chronic wounds
- Recurrent skin infections
- Invasive devices
- Hemodialysis
- Recent hospitalization
- Severity of Illness
- IV Drug Use\*

# MRSA Hospital Staples

Pharmacology

Vancomycin  
Linezolid  
Daptomycin





# Pharmacology



# Pharmacology

Antibiotic	Dose	Renal	Bacterio	Considerations

# Pharmacology

Antibiotic	Dose	Renal	Bacterio	Considerations
Vancomycin				
Linezolid				
Daptomycin*				

# Pharmacology

Antibiotic	Dose	Renal	Bacterio	Considerations
Vancomycin	15-20 mg/kg			
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# Pharmacology

Antibiotic	Dose	Renal	Bacterio	Considerations
Vancomycin	15-20 mg/kg	Yes	Cidal	
Linezolid				
Daptomycin*				

# Pharmacology

Antibiotic	Dose	Renal	Bacterio	Considerations
Vancomycin	15-20 mg/kg	Yes	Cidal	
	Inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis by binding to D-alanyl-D-alanine and inhibits polymerization			
Linezolid				
Daptomycin*				

# Pharmacology

Antibiotic	Dose	Renal	Bacterio	Considerations
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Inhibits bacterial synthesis via binding to 23S Ribosomal RNA of the 50S subunit to inhibit cellular translation.				
*Static against <i>Enterococcus</i> & <i>Staphylococcus</i>				
* Endotoxin Inhibiting Properties				
Daptomycin*				

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Daptomycin*	6-10 mg/kg	Yes	Cidal	Eosinophilic pna Rhabdomyolysis
Inhibits intracellular synthesis of DNA, RNA, & protein via depolarization of the cell membrane * Inhibited by lung surfactant				

# Pseudomonas Coverage

Carbapenem's\* (except Ertapenem)

Aminoglycosides

Monobactam

Polymyxin's

Flouoroquinolones

ThIRd & Fourth Cephalosporin's

Extended Spectrum Beta-lactamase Inhibitor

Pharmacology



Class	Antibiotic	MOA	Renally Dose	Bacterio	Considerations
Carbapenems	Imipenem	Binds to Penicillin Binding Proteins on the cell wall to inhibit bacterial wall synthesis via transpeptidation	Yes	Cidal	<b>Seizures!!</b> DRESS
	Meropenem				
	Doripenem				
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin	Binds to the 30S ribosomal subunit to inhibit bacterial protein synthesis	Yes	Static	Bronchospasm Ototoxicity Nephrotoxicity Myasthenia Gravis NMBA
	Tobramycin				
	Amikacin				
Monobactam	Aztreonam	Binds to Penicillin Binding Proteins on the cell wall to inhibit bacterial wall synthesis via transpeptidation	Yes	Cidal	TEN
Polymyxin	Colistin	Acts as a detergent to damage the cytoplasmic membrane	Yes	Cidal	Nephrotoxic Neurotoxic
	Polymyxin B				
Fluroquinolones	Levofloxacin	Inhibits DNA gyrase (Topo II) to prevent relaxation of supercoiled DNA and cause DNA strand breaking	Yes	Cidal	QT prolongation Tendon Rupture CNS Effects Myasthenia Gravis
	Ciprofloxacin				
Third & Fourth Generation Cephalosporins	Ceftazidime	Binds to Penicillin Binding Proteins on the cell wall to inhibit bacterial wall synthesis via transpeptidation	Yes	Cidal	Thrombocytopenia Seizures Encephalopathy
	Cefepime				
Extended Spectrum Beta Lactam	Piperacillin-Tazobactam	Binds to Penicillin Binding Proteins on the cell wall to inhibit bacterial wall synthesis via transpeptidation	Yes	Cidal	Thrombocytopenia Seizures

# MDR Organisms

## Recommendations

19. For adults with sepsis or septic shock and high risk for multidrug resistant (MDR) organisms, we **suggest** using two antimicrobials with gram-negative coverage for empiric treatment over one gram-negative agent

*Weak recommendation, very low quality of evidence*

20. For adults with sepsis or septic shock and low risk for MDR organisms, we **suggest against** using two Gram-negative agents for empiric treatment, as compared to one Gram-negative agent

*Weak recommendation, very low quality of evidence*

21. For adults with sepsis or septic shock, we **suggest against** using double gram-negative coverage once the causative pathogen and the susceptibilities are known

*Weak recommendation, very low quality of evidence*

High-Risk

## High Risk for MDRO's

- History of MDR organism in the preceding year
- Broad-spectrum antibiotic use within 90 days
- Travel to high endemic country within 90 days
- Hospitalization abroad within 90 days
- Local prevalence of antibiotic-resistant organisms based on local susceptibilities

## De-escalation

"For adults with an initial diagnosis of sepsis or septic shock and adequate source control where optimal duration of therapy is unclear, we suggest using *procalcitonin AND clinical evaluation* to decide when to *discontinue* antimicrobials over clinical evaluation alone."

*Low quality evidence*

Procalcitonin?

# Procalcitonin

- Acute phase reactant
- Primarily found in the thyroid, lungs, and intestine
  - Half life roughly 30 hours
- Synthesized in response to inflammatory mediated bacterial infections as a result of TNF-alpha and Interleukin-6
  - May be higher in patients with gram negative infections compared to gram positive infections



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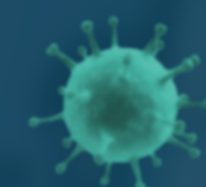
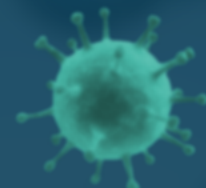
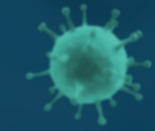
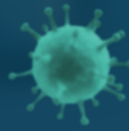
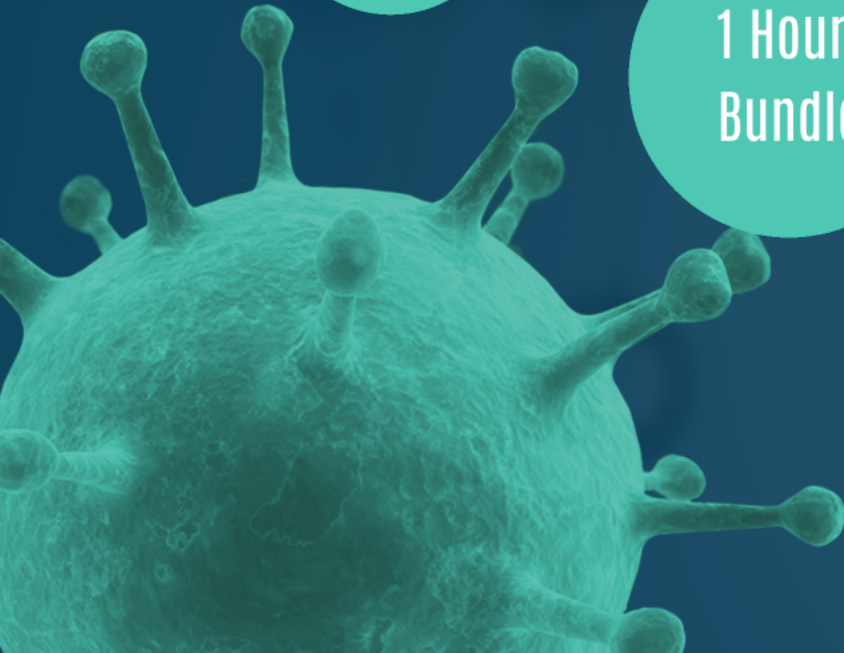
OVERVIEW

1 Hour Bundle

FLUIDS

ANTIBIOTICS

PRESSERS





Norepinephrine



Vasopressin

*Initiate when NE 0.25 - 0.5 ug/kg/min*



Epinephrine

*Epinephrine or dobutamine preferred if cardiac component*



Dopamine

# Presser Choice

Vasopressors	Max Dose	α	β1	β2	DA	MAP	HR	SVR	CO	Indication
Norepinephrine	100 mcg/min	++++	++	+	-	↑↑	↑	↑↑	↑	Septic Shock (1 <sup>st</sup> line) Cardiogenic Shock
Epinephrine	30 mcg/min	+++	+++	+++	-	↑	↑↑	↓↑	↑↑	Septic Shock, Cardiogenic Shock, Bronchospasm, Anaphylaxis
Vasopressin	0.03 units/min	Stimulate v1 receptors in vascular smooth muscle				↑	↔	↑↑	↔	Adjunct for Septic Shock (never used as monotherapy)
Dopamine (mcg/kg/min)	1 – 3	-	+	-	++	↔	↔	↔	↑	Cardiogenic Shock Symptomatic Bradycardia
	3 – 10	+	++	+	++	↑	↑	↑	↑↑	
	>10 - 20	+++	+++	-	++	↑	↑	↑↑	↑	

What about  
Methylene Blue?

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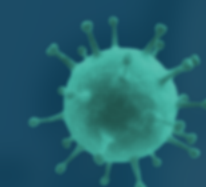
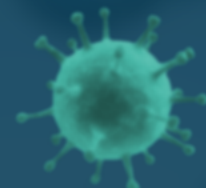
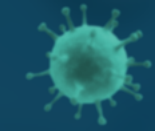
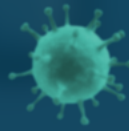
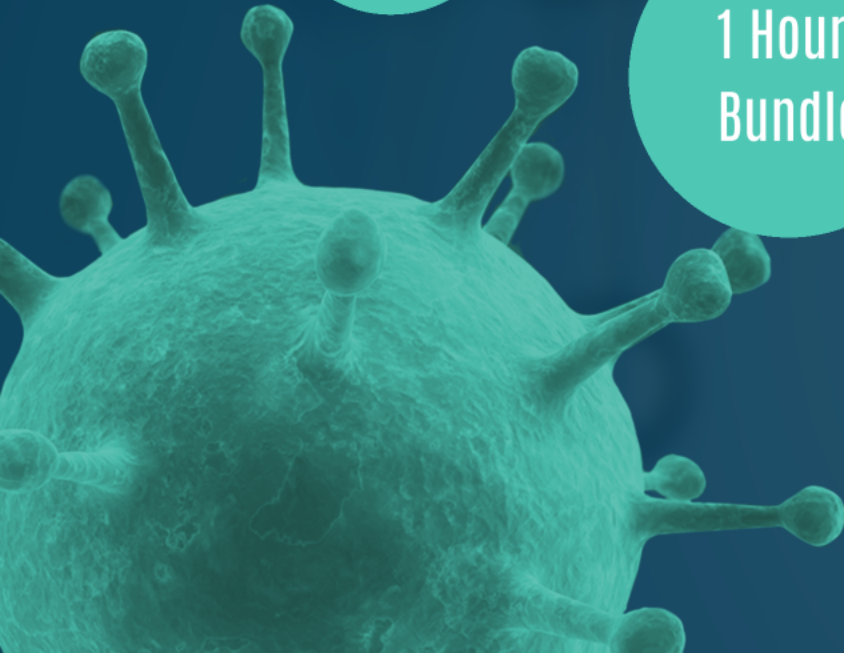
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PRESSERS



# STEROIDS

VITAMINS?



ANNANE (2002)  
CORTICUS (2008)  
ADRENAL & APPROCHSS (2018)



Hydrocortisone 200 - 300 mg IV per day

*Commenced at a dose of Norephinephrine  $>0.25$  mcg/kg/min at least 4 hours aft*

# Vitamins?

## Vitamin C

### Recommendation

70. For adults with sepsis or septic shock, we **suggest against** using IV vitamin C

*Weak recommendation, low quality of evidence*

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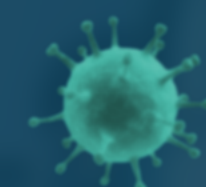
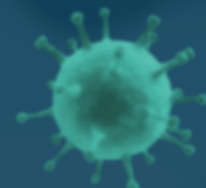
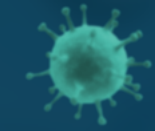
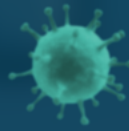
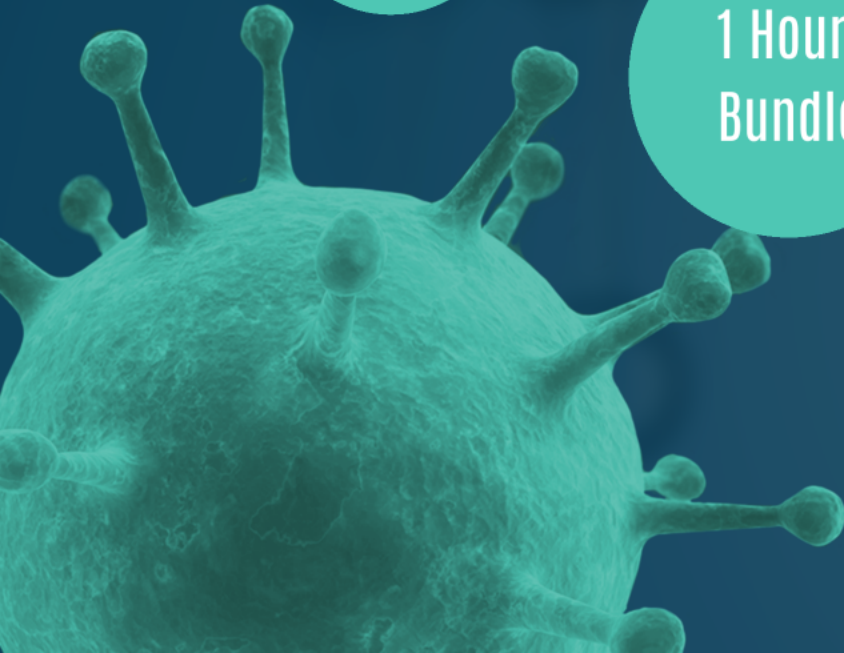
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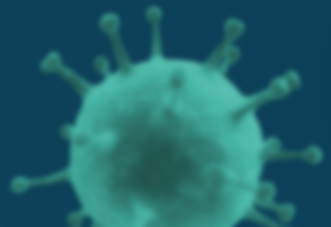
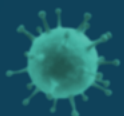
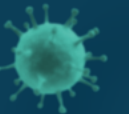
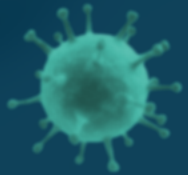
PRESSERS



# Additional Standards of Care

Acidosis

**FASTHUG**





# Metabolic Acidosis



# Metabolic Acidosis

Severe Metabolic Acidosis pH <7.2



# Metabolic Acidosis

Severe Metabolic Acidosis pH <7.2



# Metabolic Acidosis

Severe Metabolic Acidosis pH <7.2



Sodium Bicarbonate Therapy Recommended

# Metabolic Acidosis

Severe Metabolic Acidosis pH <7.2



AKIN score of 2 or 3

Sodium Bicarbonate Therapy Recommended

**FAST HUG**



# FAST HUG



Feeding



# FAST HUG



Feeding



Analgesia





# FAST HUG



Feeding



Analgesia



Sedation



# FAST HUG



Feeding



Analgesia



Sedation



Thromboprophylaxis

# FAST HUG



Feeding



Head of  
Bed



Analgesia



Sedation



Thromboprophylaxis

# FAST HUG



Feeding



Head of  
Bed



Analgesia



Ulcer  
Prophylaxis



Sedation



Thromboprophylaxis

# FAST HUG



Feeding



Head of  
Bed



Analgesia



Ulcer  
Prophylaxis



Sedation



Glucose  
Control



Thromboprophylaxis

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STEROIDS & VITAMIN C

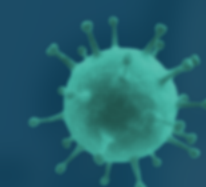
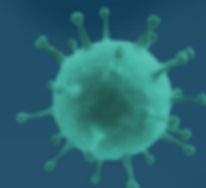
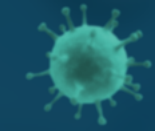
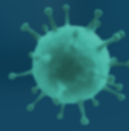
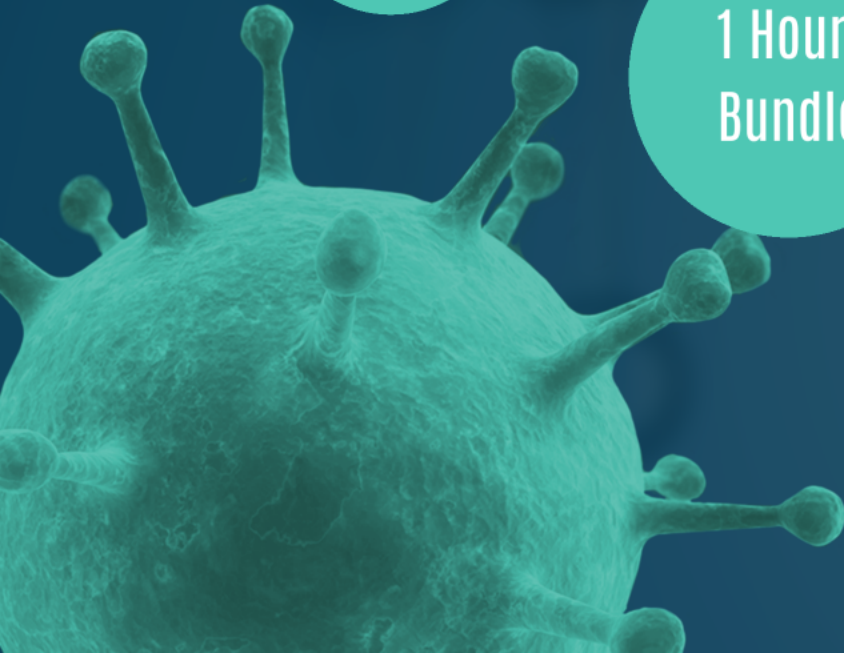
OVERVIEW

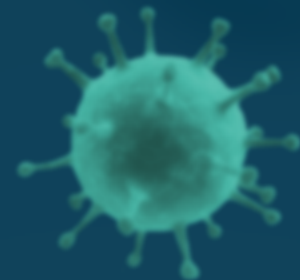
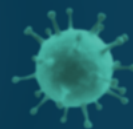
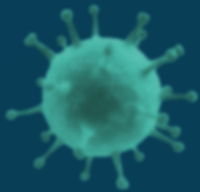
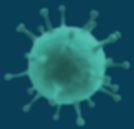
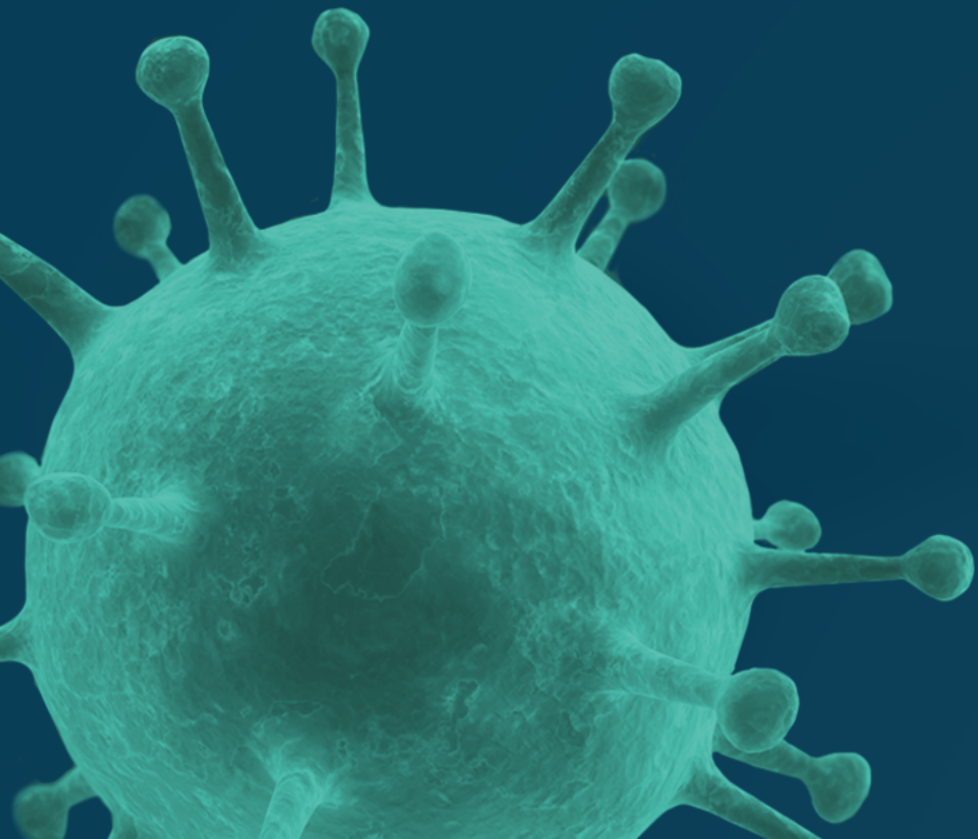
1 Hour Bundle

FLUIDS

ANTIBIOTICS

PRESSERS





Designed by  
Jen McKay, PharmD, BCPS

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# An Update to the Surviving Sepsis Campaign

Additional  
Standards of  
Care

STEROIDS &  
VITAMIN C

OVERVIEW

1 Hour  
Bundle

FLUIDS

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