



Does your patient have a NEWS ≥ 2 and 2 of the following signs of SIRS?

- 1 Respiratory Rate >20bpm
- 2 Heart Rate >90bpm
- 3 Altered mental state / acute confusion
- 4 Temperature <35 degrees or >38 degrees
- 5 Glucose >7.7 mmol/l (not diabetic)
- 6 WCC >12, WCC <4
- 7 Raised CRP

Y You must complete and action the proforma overleaf

RECOGNISE

risk factors, signs and symptons of Sepsis

RESUSCITATE

with rapid intravenous fluids and antibiotics within the first hour of recognition of Sepsis

RESER

to senior clinicians and specialty teams

- Venous lactate and venous blood gases are acceptable (bottle and gas syringe are available in the sepsis pack).
- 2. Shortened time to antibiotic administration saves lives.
- 3. Antibiotic advice is attached to the sepsis trolley.
- 4. If no diagnosis, but is sepsis, treat as "sepsis unknown origin".

- 5. Pumps and fluids are in the sepsis trolley.
- **6.** Follow proforma.
- 7. Seek senior advice.
- 8. Consider whether your patient is immunocompromised.
- 9. Don't forget allergies, drug interactions and renal compromise.
- 10. Antibiotics must be reviewed after the first dose.

Be aware Sepsis is a cause of acute kidney injury

Adult Sepsis Management Pathway

Complete for all non-elective patients at admission (except trauma) and for inpatients with NEWS scores ≥2

Name	Time
Hospital No	Date
DOB	GMC
	Name
No sign of Sepsis	
	Within first hour of diagnosis
Sepsis	Measure Serum Lactate
Confirmed or Suspected Infection	Administer broad spectrum antibiotic as per hospital protocol
Chest Urinary CNS (Meningitis)	Drug Time
Skin Abdomen Joint YES	Drug
Unknown	□ IV Access □ Blood Gases □ CXR □ Hourly NEWS
and	Blood Cultures – 2 sets (Ideally Prior to antibiotic
at least 2 SIRS or general variables	administration)
HR>90 T° >38° or <36°C Altered mental	Bloods: FBC / U&E / LFTs / CRP / INR / BMs
state RR>20 WBC>12 or <4	BP: Aim for urine output (UOP) of >0.5ml / kg/ hr
BMs: >7.7 mmol/L in Non Diabetic	Oxygen: Aim for SATS 88-92 in type 2 Respiratory failure
BIVIS. > 7.7 Hillioy E III Nort Blabette	or COPD and 94-98 in others. Deliver high flow oxygen.
Red Flag Sepsis Any Features of Red Flag Sepsis? (ie End Organ Dysfunction) Mortality 20 - 35% Lactate > 2 Creatinine > 177 μmol/L or Creatinine of > 45 μmol/L over baseline Oliguria <0.5mls/kg/hr for >2hrs Altered Mental State Platelets<100 BP Low<90 systolic Bilirubin>35 μmol/L Hypoxia pO2<8.0 NO Observe hourly. Inform Senior if NOT improving	Within three hours of diagnosis Ensure all above steps have been completed and Source Control including urgent imaging Urinary Catheterisation Fluid Resuscitate with either Saline or Hartmans If sBP<90 mmHg or MAP<65mmHg or Lactate>4mm ol/L give 30m l/kg crystalloid. If not given, reason Repeat Lactate in 1hour Half hourly NEWS Inform Outreach on 3914 / Critical Care 3765 at Southport or Bed manager at Ormskirk 3700 Now check below for Septic shock
Septic Shock	Ensure all above steps have been completed and
Mortality very high 40 - 60%	Urgent referral to ITU / Critical Care
As above and Profound Hypotension YES	Continue with aggressive Fluid Resuscitation Consider Central Venous Access
(BP less than 90 Systolic)	Urinary Catheterisation
Hypotension Resistant to Fluid Challenges	15 minute NEWS

Diagnosis confirmed as: Sepsis Red Flag Sepsis Septic shock