

• COSA SAPEVAMO FINO A POCO TEMPO FA?

- **Sepsis:** SIRS provocata da microrganismi; rappresenta la risposta sistemica dell'organismo all'infezione
- **Sepsis grave:** sepsi associata a disfunzione d'organo, ipoperfusione o ipotensione
- **Shock settico:** sepsi nel momento in cui il compenso emodinamico è sopraffatto: ipotensione, ipotermia, acidosi, oliguria, alterazioni dello stato mentale
- **MODS:** Sindrome da Disfunzione d'Organo; presenza di alterazioni della funzione di vari organi che richiede interventi terapeutici correttivi

1991 ACCP/SCCM Consensus Conference Committee
Chest 1992; 101: 1644-55

Society of Critical Care Medicine
The Intensive Care Professionals

acip/sccm consensus conference
Definitions for Sepsis and Organ Failure and Guidelines for the Use of Innovative Therapies in Sepsis
2nd European Consensus Conference Committee: N. G. BECK, P. B. BONAGURA, J. C. CALVET, P. J. COHEN, M. D. FONSECA, R. G. HALL, R. H. KERSEY, R. L. MARX, R. M. PEARCE, A. P. PELLEGRINO, R. P. PITT, R. R. ROSENSTEIN, R. S. SIEGEL, R. T. STONE, R. W. THOMAS, R. W. TURNER, R. W. WILSON, R. YOUNG, R. ZEPPA, R. ZWOLINSKI

FEBRUARY 2016, THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF INTENSIVE CARE MEDICINE PUBLISHED NEW CONSENSUS DEFINITIONS OF SEPSIS AND RELATED CLINICAL CRITERIA (2016)

The most important changes were:

SEPSIS CONSENSUS 2015/2016

- The terms **SIRS** and **SEVERE SEPSIS** were eliminated
- Sepsis** is now defined as "*Life-Threatening Organ Dysfunction caused by a Dysregulated Host Response to Infection*"
- Organ dysfunction is newly defined in terms of a "*Change In Baseline SOFA (Sequential Organ Failure Assessment Score and quick SOFA that involves infected patients for (a) Altered mental status, (b) Respiratory rate > 22 per minute, and (c) Systolic hypotension < 100 mm Hg*".
- Septic shock** is defined as the subset of patients with particularly severe "Circulatory, Cellular, and Metabolic abnormalities associated with a higher risk of death than sepsis alone".

Sequential [Sepsis-Related] Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) Score

System	0	1	2	3	4
Respiration $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2, \text{mmHg}$	≥ 400 (≥ 2.8)	<400 (<2.8)	<300 (<2.0)	<200 (<1.4)	<100 (<0.8) with respiratory support

Un punteggio SOFA ≥ 2 riflette un rischio complessivo di mortalità di **circa il 10%** in una popolazione ospedaliera generale con sospetta infezione.
Il punteggio SOFA di base può essere uguale a zero in pazienti senza disfunzione dell'organo preesistente.

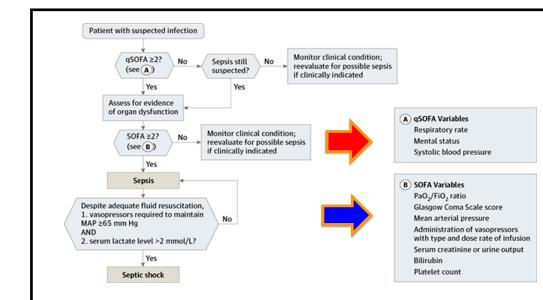
Quick SOFA

Si utilizzano tre criteri:
Bassa pressione sanguigna
Elevata frequenza respiratoria
Stato di coscienza (scala coma Glasgow <15).

- Frequenza respiratoria ≥ 22 atti/min**
- Alterazione dello stato di coscienza**
- Pressione arteriosa sistolica ≤ 100 mmHg**

Sapevamo che:

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
PREVIOUS DEFINITIONS	
SIRS (systemic inflammatory response syndrome)	Two of the following: • Temperature $>38^\circ\text{C}$ or $<36^\circ\text{C}$ • Heart rate >90 beats/min • Respiratory rate >20 breaths/min or arterial carbon dioxide pressure <32 mm Hg • White blood cell count $>12 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ or $<10^9/\text{L}$
Sepsis	SIRS with infection (presumed or proven)
Severe sepsis	Sepsis with evidence of acute organ dysfunction (hypotension, lactic acidosis, reduced urine output, reduced $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ ratio, raised creatinine or bilirubin, thrombocytopenia, raised international normalized ratio)
Septic shock	Sepsis with persistent hypotension after fluid resuscitation
REVISED DEFINITIONS	
Sepsis	Life threatening organ dysfunction* caused by a dysregulated host response to infection
Septic shock	Sepsis and vasopressor therapy needed to increase mean arterial pressure to ≥ 65 mm Hg and lactate to >2 mmol/L despite adequate fluid resuscitation



Cosa Dobbiamo Sapere

- Nuove definizioni di SEPSI**
- Etiopatogenesi**
- Clinica**
- Principi Diagnostici e terapeutici**

ALCUNI (VECCHI) CONCETTI DI BASE RESTANO (1)

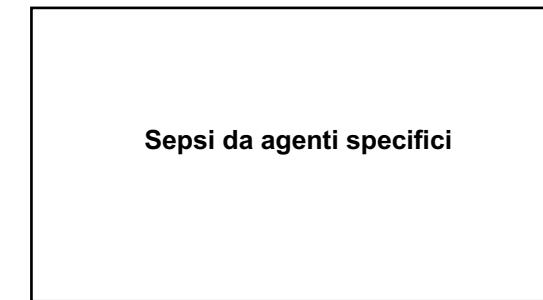
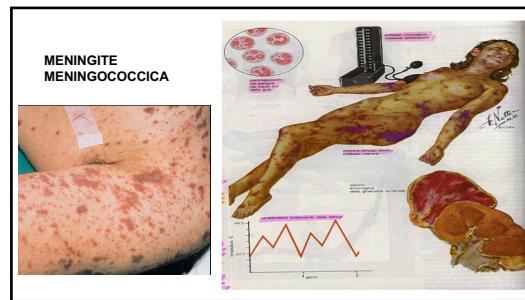
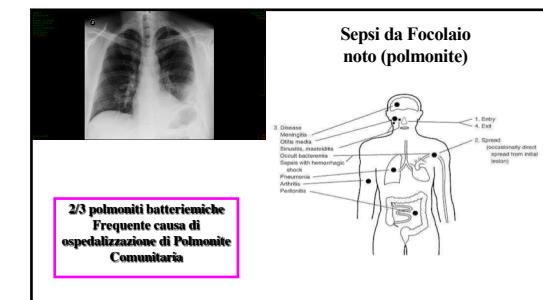
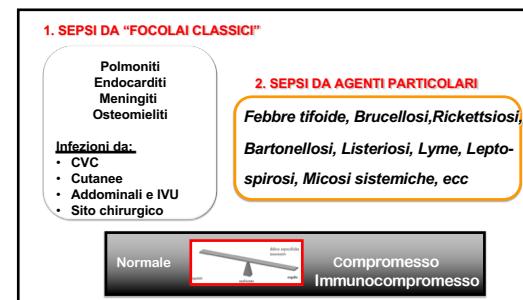
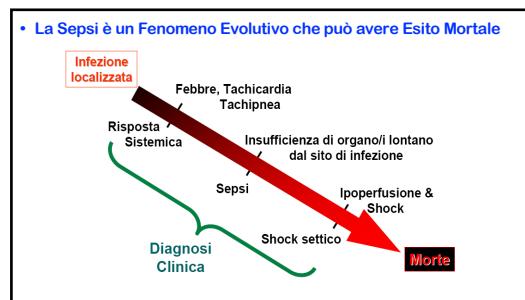
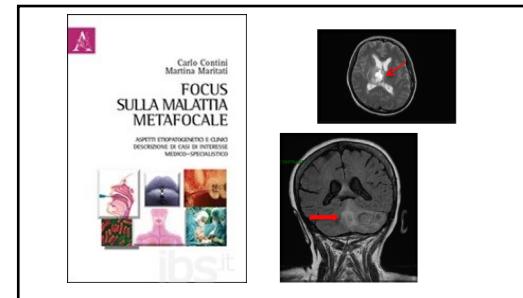
BATTERIEMIA

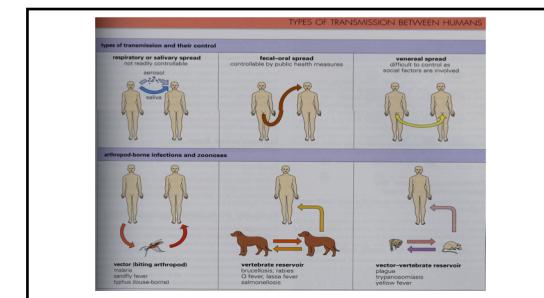
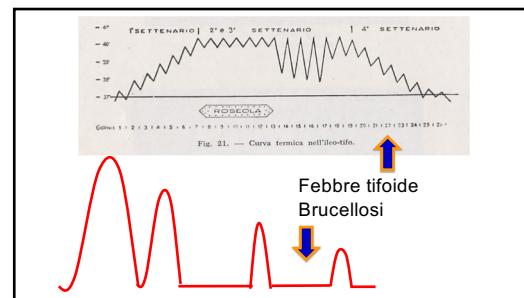
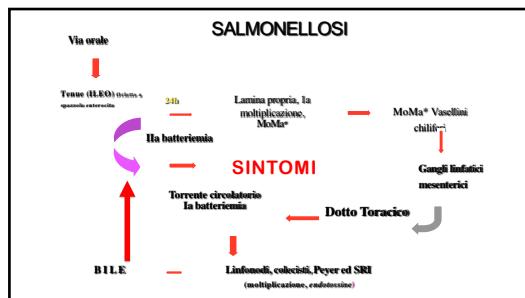
Saltuario e transitorio passaggio di germi nel torrente circolatorio non accompagnato da segni o sintomi clinici e di solito priva di conseguenze

Batteriemia

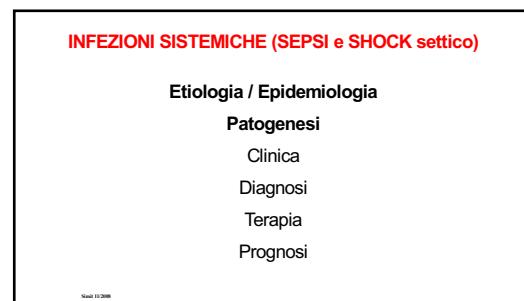
Generalmente è di breve durata (da 30 minuti a 1 h dopo l'episodio causale)

- Attività ordinarie
- Procedure odontoiatriche o mediche
- Alcune infezioni batteriche
- Iniezione di sostanze stupefacenti a scopo ricreativo

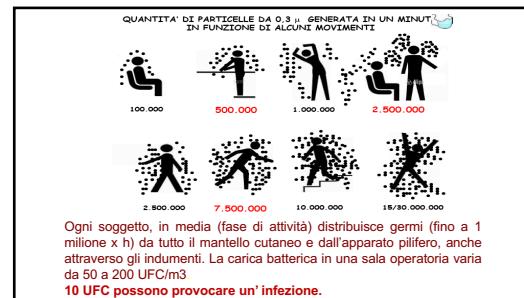


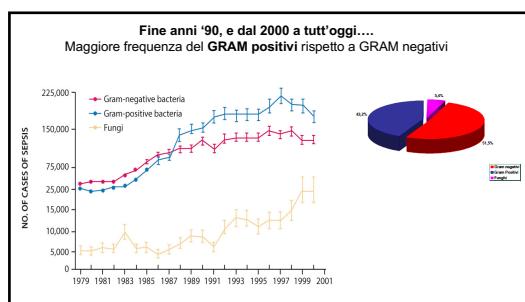
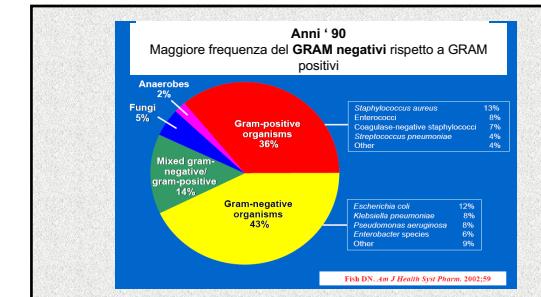
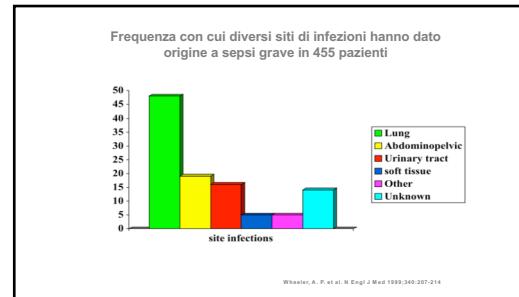
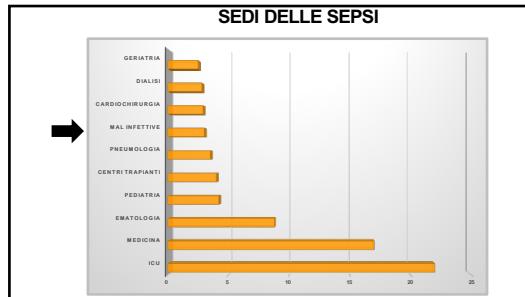


- Infezioni sistemiche da:**
- Lysteria monocytogenes
 - Mycoplasma e Chlamydia (rare)
 - Borrelia burgdorferi
 - Leptospira
 - Salmonella e Brucella
 - HIV

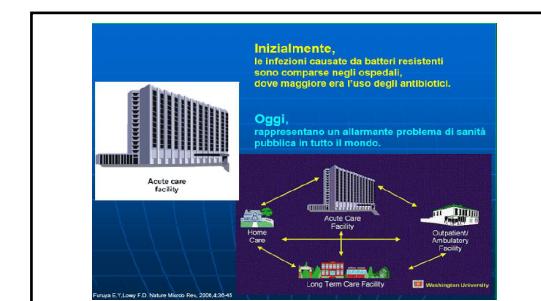
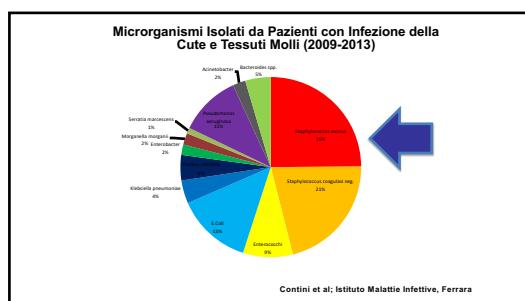
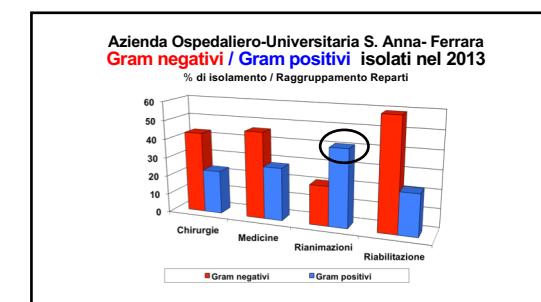


- SEPSI: CONDIZIONI PREDISPONENTI**
- Neoplasie
 - Trapianti
 - Splenectomia
 - Immunodeficienza (AIDS)
 - Insufficienza renale acuta e cronica
 - Alcoolismo e Diabete mellito
 - Malnutrizione
 - Terapie immunosoppressive
 - Portatori cateteri vescicali, CVC, ago-cannule intravenose
 - Uso scorretto di antibiotici
 - Ricovero prolattato in ospedale
 - Manovre diagnostiche o terapeutiche invasive
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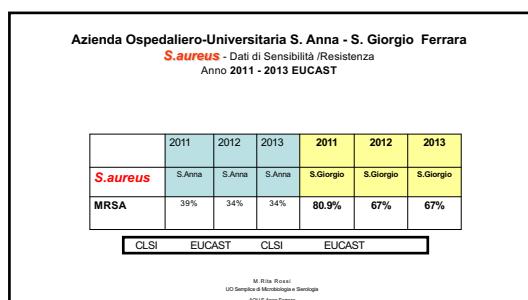
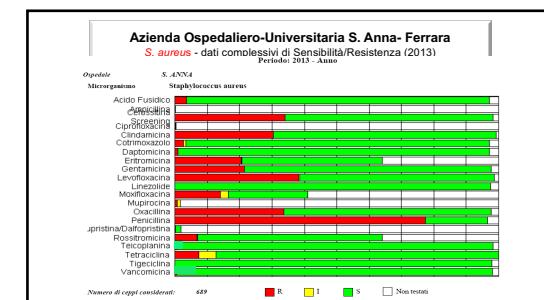
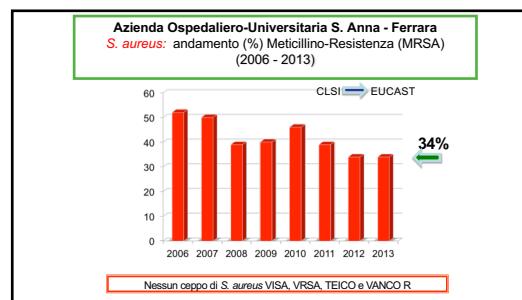
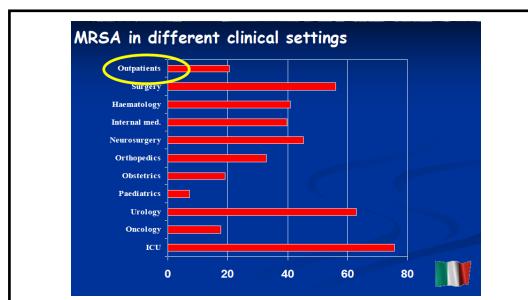
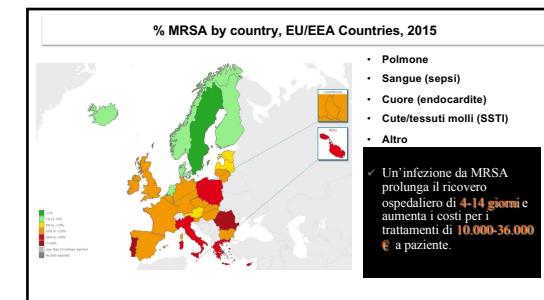




Organism	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Central/Eastern America	North America	Oceania	Africa	Asia
Staphylococcus aureus/MRSA	20/9	22/10	19/11	9	12	8	15
Staphylococcus epidermidis	11	12	3	4	3	6	9
Streptococcus pneumoniae	5	5	2	5	4	0	4
VSE	9	10	2	5	4	0	2
VRE	4	5	2	5	5	0	2
Escherichia coli	17	15	14	14	13	11	17
Enterobacter spp	7	8	9	8	3	7	5
Klebsiella spp	10	21	16	9	12	19	21
Pseudomonas spp	17	29	26	13	15	15	29
Acinetobacter spp	6	17	14	4	4	15	19
ESBL producing GNR	2	2	3	0	0	2	3
Anerobes	5	3	1	8	3	2	3
Candida spp	19	19	13	18	13	11	16
Aspergillus spp	2	0	0	3	2	0	1
Parasites	1	1	1	1	1	0	1

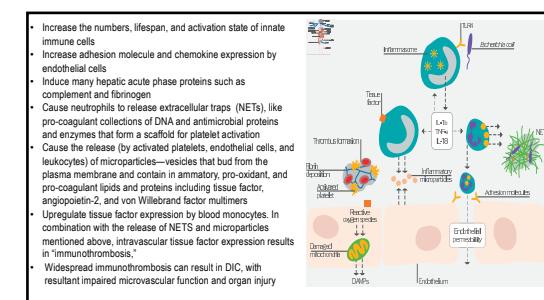


ALERT ORGANISMS	
✓ <i>S. aureus</i> meticillino-resistente [MRSA]	
✓ <i>S. aureus</i> a resistenza intermedia verso la vancomicina [VISA]	
✓ <i>S. aureus</i> vancomicina-resistente [VRSA]	
✓ <i>S. pneumoniae</i> multiresistente [MDRSP]	
✓ <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> con resistenza o sensibilità intermedia ai glicopeptidi (GRSA/GISA)	
✓ <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	
✓ <i>Enterococco</i> vancomicina-resistente [VRE]	
✓ Altri gram-negativi multiresistenti [MDR-GNB]	
✓ <i>E.coli</i> produttori di beta lattamasi a spettro esteso [ESBL]	
✓ <i>Acinetobacter baumanii</i>	

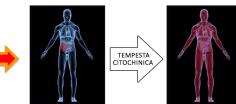


PATOGENESI SEPSI e SHOCK SETTICO

COSA SAPEVAMO FINO ALL'ALTRO GIORNO
Cioè dal 1992 in poi.....



- Infezione batterica generalizzata
- Carattere persistente e ripetuto delle gittate batteriche a partenza di un focolaio infettivo localizzato che può essere clinicamente inapparente.
- Evoluzione in funzione del Patogeno e Risposta individuale
- **RISPOSTA CITOCHINICA (ANTIGENI)**



COMPONENTI BATTERICI NELLA	PATOGENESI DELLA SEPSI/SHOCK SETTICO
Componenti Batterici	Fonte
Endotossina (LPS, LOS, Lipide A)	GRAM negativi
Peptidoglicano	Batteri in generale
Acido lipoteicoico	GRAM positivi
Esotossine, Superantigeni	S. pyogenes, S. aureus, E. coli
Miceti	
Altro	