

# Mastering the First Hour: Bridging Septic Shock Guidelines and Real-World Resuscitation

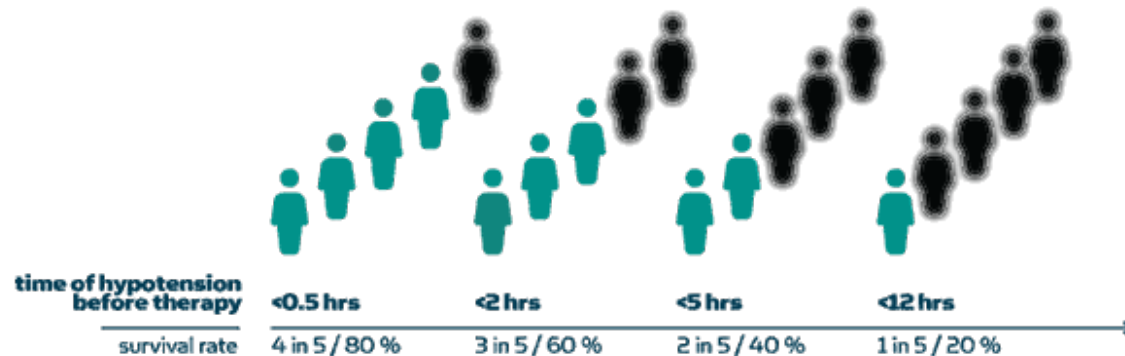
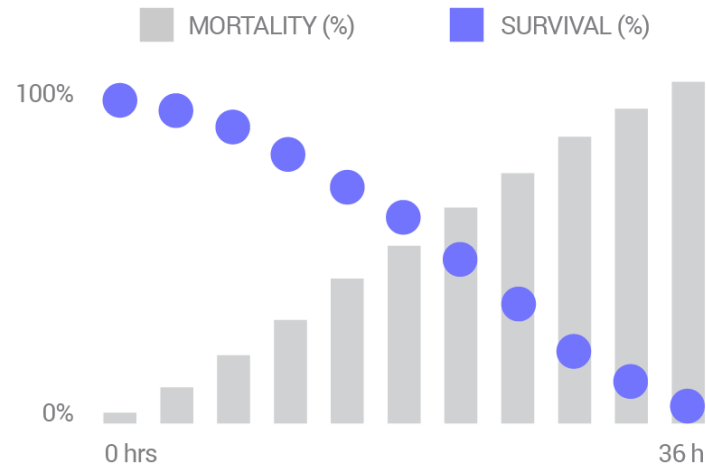
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Internal Medicine Department,  
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# Why ‘First Hour’ Matters?

## Rapid Mortality

Mortality from sepsis increases as much as 8% for every hour that treatment is delayed. As many as 80% of sepsis deaths could be prevented with rapid diagnosis and treatment – making early detection essential.<sup>3</sup>



# **\*\*Diagnosis\*\***

**Specific  
Treatment**

**Supportive  
Treatment**

# **\*\*SEPSIS\*\***

**INFECTION**

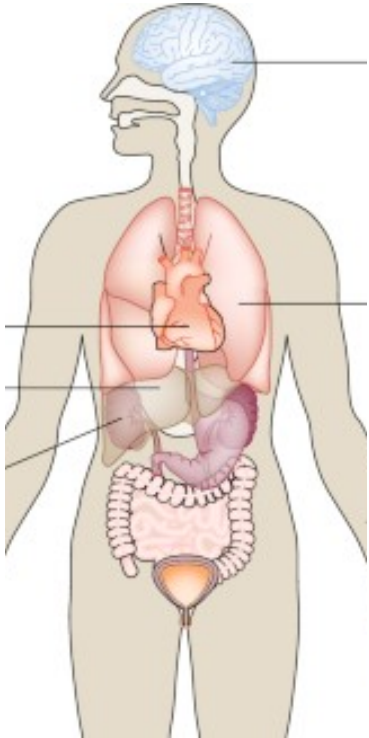


**ORGAN  
RESPONSE**

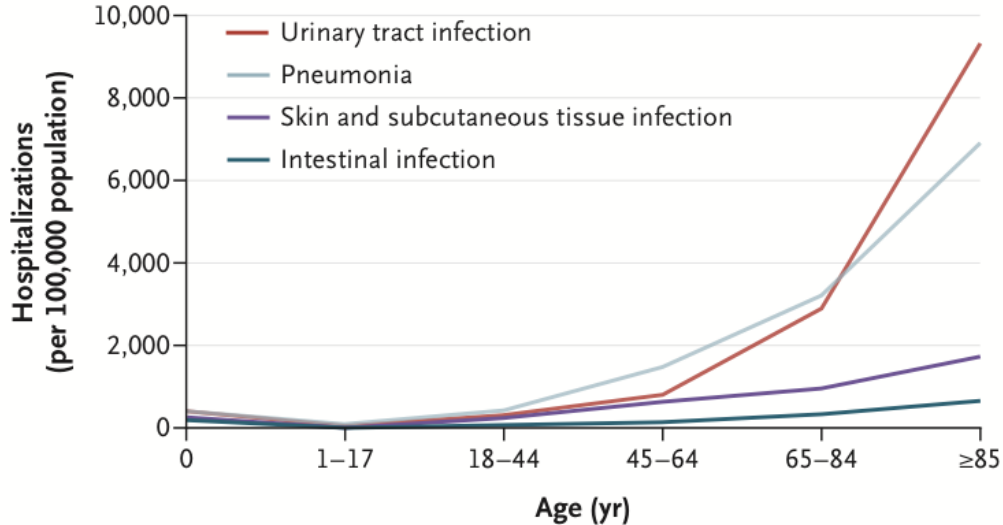
# INFECTION



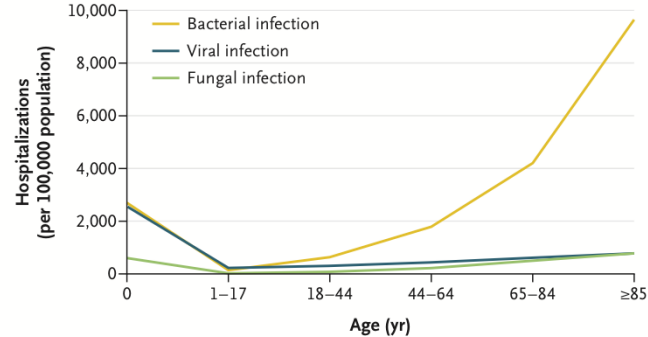
# ORGAN RESPONSE



**B Hospitalization According to Infection Site**



**C Hospitalization According to Pathogen Type**



# INFECTION



# ORGAN RESPONSE

SOFA score  
Change  $\geq 2$

Table 1. Sequential [Sepsis-Related] Organ Failure Assessment Score<sup>a</sup>

System	Score				
	0	1	2	3	4
Respiration					
PaO <sub>2</sub> /Fio <sub>2</sub> , mm Hg (kPa)	$\geq 400$ (53.3)	$< 400$ (53.3)	$< 300$ (40)	$< 200$ (26.7) with respiratory support	$< 100$ (13.3) with respiratory support
Coagulation					
Platelets, $\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	$\geq 150$	$< 150$	$< 100$	$< 50$	$< 20$
Liver					
Bilirubin, mg/dL ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	$< 1.2$ (20)	1.2-1.9 (20-32)	2.0-5.9 (33-101)	6.0-11.9 (102-204)	$> 12.0$ (204)
Cardiovascular	MAP $\geq 70$ mm Hg	MAP $< 70$ mm Hg	Dopamine $< 5$ or dobutamine (any dose) <sup>b</sup>	Dopamine 5.1-15 or epinephrine $\leq 0.1$ or norepinephrine $\leq 0.1$ <sup>b</sup>	Dopamine $> 15$ or epinephrine $> 0.1$ or norepinephrine $> 0.1$ <sup>b</sup>
Central nervous system					
Glasgow Coma Scale score <sup>c</sup>	15	13-14	10-12	6-9	$< 6$
Renal					
Creatinine, mg/dL ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	$< 1.2$ (110)	1.2-1.9 (110-170)	2.0-3.4 (171-299)	3.5-4.9 (300-440)	$> 5.0$ (440)
Urine output, mL/d				$< 500$	$< 200$

# INFECTION



# ORGAN RESPONSE

## SIRS Criteria

Temperature  $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) or  $<36^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $96.8^{\circ}\text{F}$ )  
 Heart rate  $> 90$   
 Respiratory rate  $>20$  or  $\text{PaCO}_2 <32$  mm Hg  
 WBC  $>12,000/\text{mm}^3$  or  $<4,000/\text{mm}^3$  or  $>10\%$  bands

Chart 1: The NEWS scoring system

Physiological parameter	Score						
	3	2	1	0	1	2	3
Respiration rate (per minute)	$\leq 8$		9–11	12–20		21–24	$\geq 25$
SpO <sub>2</sub> Scale 1 (%)	$\leq 91$	92–93	94–95	$\geq 96$			
SpO <sub>2</sub> Scale 2 (%)	$\leq 83$	84–85	86–87	88–92 $\geq 93$ on air	93–94 on oxygen	95–96 on oxygen	$\geq 97$ on oxygen
Air or oxygen?		Oxygen		Air			
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	$\leq 90$	91–100	101–110	111–219			$\geq 220$
Pulse (per minute)	$\leq 40$		41–50	51–90	91–110	111–130	$\geq 131$
Consciousness				Alert			CVPU
Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$\leq 35.0$		35.1–36.0	36.1–38.0	38.1–39.0	$\geq 39.1$	

## MEWS (Modified Early Warning System)

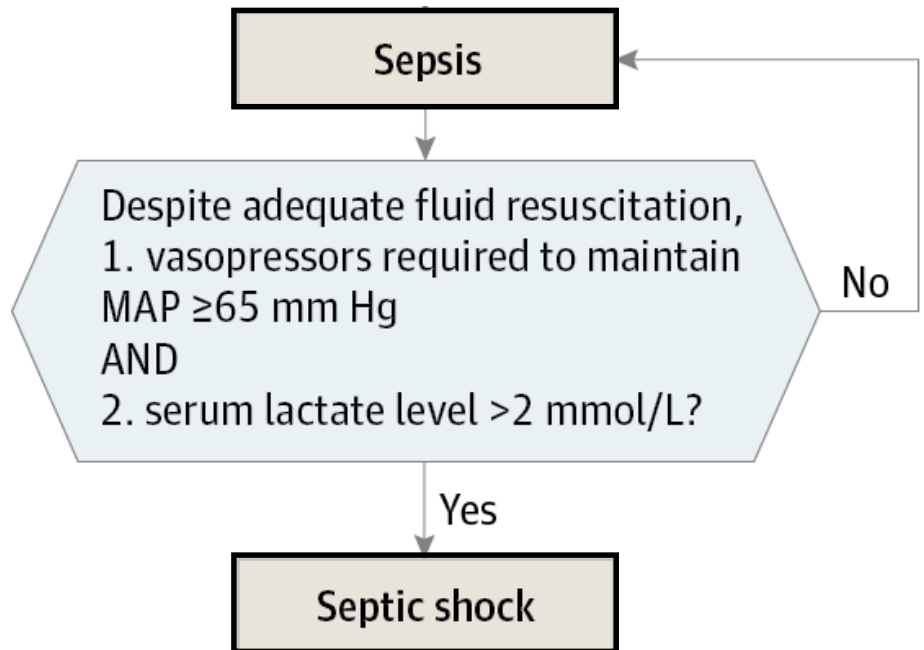
	3	2	1	0	1	2	3
<b>Respiratory Rate</b> (per minute)		$< 8$		9 – 14	15 – 20	21 – 29	$> 30$
<b>Heart Rate</b> (per minute)		$< 40$	40 – 50	51 – 100	101 – 110	111 – 129	$> 129$
<b>Systolic Blood Pressure</b>	$< 70$	71 – 80	81 – 100	101 – 199		$> 200$	
<b>Conscious Level</b> (AVPU)	Unresponsive	Responds to Pain	Responds to Voice	Alert	New Agitation / Confusion		
<b>Temperature</b> ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )		$< 35.0$	35.1 – 36	36.1 – 38	38.1 – 38.5	$> 38.6$	
<b>Hourly Urine</b> (For 2 Hours)	$< 10\text{mls} / \text{hr}$	$< 30\text{mls} / \text{hr}$	$< 45\text{mls} / \text{hr}$				

**INFECTION**

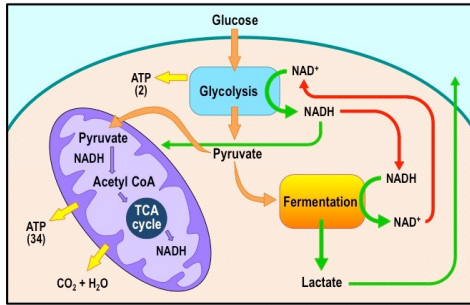


**ORGAN  
RESPONSE**

The Third International Consensus Definitions for Sepsis and Septic Shock [SEPSIS-III] - 2016



# Lactate Facts



- Associated with intracellular metabolism
  - End-product of anaerobic glycolysis
- Serum lactate >> L-type Lactate
- **Healthy adult:** lactate production ~ 1500 mmol/day
- As long as normal rate of **metabolism by liver and kidney**, plasma concentration remain within approximate 0.5-1.5 mmol/L
- Hyperlactatemia, if sufficiently severe (> 5 mmol/L) associated with acidosis

## Causes of Lactate elevation

### Type A : HYPOXIC/Failure of circulatory system

#### Increased oxygen demand:

- Heavy exercise
- Seizures
- Severe asthma- accessory muscle use

#### Decreased oxygen availability

##### Reduced tissue perfusion

- Cardiac arrest
- Shock
- Hypovolemia
- LVFailure
- Low cardiac output
- Acute pulmonary edema
- Mesenteric ischemia (96% sensitive/38% specific)
- Compartment syndrome
- Sepsis
- Bacterial peritonitis
- Acute pancreatitis
- Gangrene/Fournier's

##### Reduced arterial oxygen content

- Hypoxemia ( PaO<sub>2</sub> < 30mmHg)
- Severe Anemia
- Carbon monoxide
- Methemoglobinemia

### Type B: Nonhypoxic

#### Type B1:

- Diabetes mellitus/DKA
- Liver failure
- Neoplasia/Warburg Effect
- Thiamine deficiency
- Renal failure
- Hypoglycemia
- Alcohol

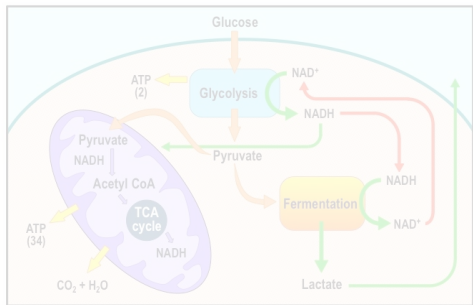
#### Type B2: Drugs and Toxins

- Metformin
- Salicylates
- Ethylene glycol
- HIV/HAART medications
- Beta agonists
- Cocaine
- Cyanide
- Propofol

#### Type B3: Hereditary defects

- Mitochondrial myopathies
- Defects in gluconeogenesis

# Lactate



**\*\*Diagnosis\*\***

- Associated with intracellular production
- End-product of anaerobic metabolism
- Serum lactate >> L-type Lactate
- **Healthy adult:** lactate production ~ 1500 μmol/min
- As long as aerobic metabolism by liver and kidney, lactate concentration remain below 5 mmol/L
- Hyperlactatemia, if causally severe (> 5 mmol/L) associated with acidosis

**Specific Treatment**

**Supportive Treatment**

## Causes of Lactate elevation

### Type B: Nonhypoxic

#### Type B1:

- Diabetes mellitus/DKA
- Liver failure
- Neoplasia/Warburg Effect
- Thiamine deficiency
- Renal failure
- Hypoglycemia
- Alcohol

### Drugs and Toxins

- Propofol
- Salicylates
- RT medications
- Chemists

### Hereditary defects

- Mitochondrial myopathies
- Defects in gluconeogenesis

### Decreased oxygen availability

#### Reduced tissue perfusion

- Cardiac arrest
- Shock
- Hypotension
- LVF
- Low flow
- Acute renal failure
- Myocardial infarction
- Coronary artery disease
- Septic shock
- Bacterial sepsis
- Acute respiratory failure
- Gangrene/Pournier's

### Reduced arterial oxygen content

- Hypoxemia ( PaO2 < 30mmHg)
- Severe Anemia
- Carbon monoxide
- Methemoglobinemia

# **\*\*Diagnosis\*\***

**Specific  
Treatment**

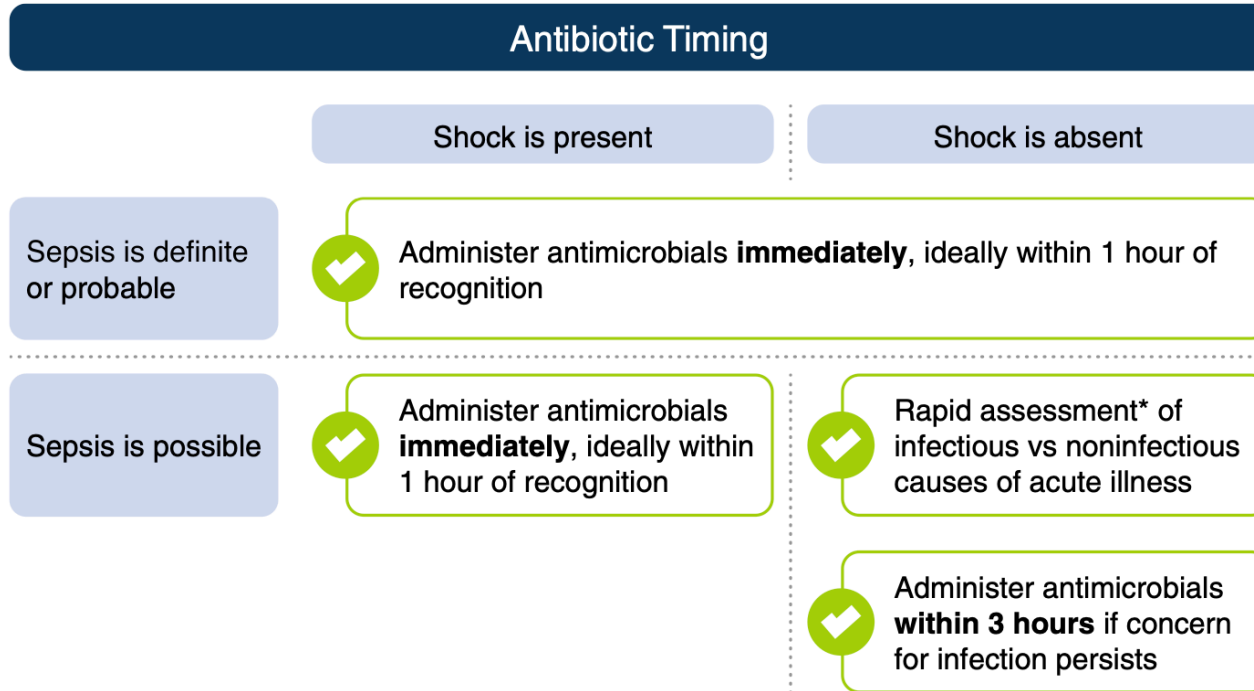
**Antimicrobial**

**Source Control**



**Infectious control**

# Infectious Control



★ ★ ★  
**BEST PRACTICE**

27 For adults with sepsis or septic shock, we **recommend** rapidly identifying or excluding a specific anatomical diagnosis of infection that requires emergent source control and implementing any required source control intervention as soon as medically and logistically practical.

แหล่งการติดเชื้อ	ผลการตรวจเบื้องต้น	คำแนะนำการให้ยาที่ใช้รักษาเบื้องต้น	ทางเลือก CS จาก source ในวันที่ 3-5 หลังเริ่ม CS	Duration of treatment
Pneumonia • มี sputum gram, culture (CS) • Hemoculture (H/C) 2 specimen	Gram negative coccobacilli (อาจจะพบ Pseudomonas, Stenotrophomonas, K. pneumoniae, E. Coli, CRE)	<b>สูตร 1 (Subactam 750 9 gm/day)</b> 1. Colistin 300 mg IV loading then Adjust dose ตาม GRF + 2. Subactam 3 gm IV (drip in 4 hr) q 8 hr (9 gm/day) + 3. Imipenem 500 mg IV q 6 hr  (ราคาต่อวันกรณี normal GRF เท่ากับ 2,109 บาท)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FU CRH day 5 และ ตามผล sputum CS ภายในวันที่ 3-5 หลังเริ่ม CS</li> <li>FU SC twice/week หาก SC &gt; 2.0</li> </ul> จีเอ็มอาร์เอช อาจพบเชื้อที่ไม่ใช่ อาจพบเชื้อดื้อยาด้วย	10-14 วัน  สามารถส่งผลของผลดีต่อการรักษา
		<b>สูตร 2 (Subactam 750 9 gm/day)</b> 1. Colistin 300 mg IV loading then Adjust dose ตาม GRF + 2. Subactam 3 gm IV (drip in 4 hr) q 8 hr (9 gm/day) + 3. Meropenem 2 gm IV q 8 hr (drip in 3 hr)  (ราคาต่อวันกรณี normal GRF เท่ากับ 2,183 บาท)		
		<b>สูตร 3</b> 1. Colistin 300 mg IV loading then Adjust dose ตาม GRF + 2. Subactam 3 gm IV q 8 hr (drip in 4 hr) (9 gm/day)  (ราคาต่อวัน กรณี normal GRF เท่ากับ 1,869 บาท)		

Subactam Dosage form 2g /4ml, **ไม่มีใบกำกับยา** เป็น Documented therapy สำหรับ MDR A. baumannii โดยปรึกษาอายุรแพทย์ที่โรงพยาบาล

\*\* Subactam first dose drip in 1 hr

จัดทำโดย พญ.สุวิมล ชูสุวรรน, นพ.ธำรงค์ ประทุมวงษ์, ญญ.วิเศษ ชิมศิริวัฒนะ (CC, AMR) และกลุ่มงานเภสัชกรรม รพ.เชียงใหม่รพ.ราชภัฏนครราชสีมา, 20 ธันวาคม 2565

# Infectious Control

**MRSA**

**MDR organisms**

แหล่งการติดเชื้อ	ผลการตรวจเบื้องต้น	คำแนะนำการให้ยาที่ใช้รักษาเบื้องต้น	ทางเลือก CS จาก source ในวันที่ 3-5 หลังเริ่ม CS	Duration of treatment
Pneumonia	Gram negative bacilli (อาจจะพบ Pseudomonas, Stenotrophomonas, K. pneumoniae, E. Coli, CRE)	Piperacillin / tazobactam (Tazocin) 4.5 gm IV q 6 hr  **** <b>ปรับเพิ่มปริมาณตาม sputum CS ดังนี้</b> **** กรณีเป็น Stenotrophomonas <b>สูตร 1</b> Co-trimoxazole 3 amp IV q 8 hr <b>สูตร 2</b> Levofloxacin 750 mg IV OD <b>สูตร 3</b> Ciprofloxacin 500 mg IV q 8 hr  *** กรณีเป็น CRE <b>สูตร 1</b> 1. Colistin 300 mg IV Loading then adjust dose ตาม GRF in day 2 + 2. Meropenem 2 gm IV q 8 hr then adjust dose ตาม GRF in day 2 + 3. Fosfomycin 4 gm IV q 8 hr then adjust dose ตาม GRF in day 2 <b>สูตร 2</b> Ceftazidime/Aviclavin (Zaviceftin) หากเชื้อยังไม่เพาะ  ***กรณีเป็นเชื้ออื่น ๆ ปรึกษาอายุรแพทย์จากผลเพาะเชื้อ และ / หรือ ปรึกษาอายุรแพทย์ที่ติดเชื้อในโรงพยาบาล	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FU CRH day 5 และ ตามผล sputum CS ภายในวันที่ 3-5 หลังเริ่ม CS</li> </ul>	10-14 วัน  สามารถส่งผลของผลดีต่อการรักษา  ** หากมีการใช้ Antibiotic คู่กันที่ AAA เป็น 14 วัน (ในบาง indication) จะใช้ Automatic Notify ไม่ได้อยู่จุดแพทย์ ใดก็ได้**
Urine • Off Foley cath ที่ใส่ในผู้ป่วย • มี LRBC GRAM / CS • H/C 2 SPECIMEN	Gram positive cocci (อาจจะพบ Streptococci / Enterococci)	<b>หากผู้ป่วย มีภาวะ shock</b> พิจารณา add Vancomycin 1 gm IV q 12 hr  <b>หากไม่มีภาวะ shock ไม่ควรมีการเพิ่มยา</b> เฉยๆ ใช้ Ampicillin 1 gm IV q 6 hr	ปรึกษาตามผลเพาะเชื้อ หรือพิจารณาปรึกษาอายุรแพทย์ที่ส่งไป ในเวลาทำการ	10-14 วัน  สามารถส่งผลของผลดีต่อการรักษา

จัดทำโดย พญ.สุวิมล ชูสุวรรน, นพ.ธำรงค์ ประทุมวงษ์, ญญ.วิเศษ ชิมศิริวัฒนะ (CC, AMR) และกลุ่มงานเภสัชกรรม รพ.เชียงใหม่รพ.ราชภัฏนครราชสีมา, 20 ธันวาคม 2565

แหล่งการติดเชื้อ	ผลการตรวจเบื้องต้น	คำแนะนำการให้ยาที่ใช้รักษาเบื้องต้น	ทางเลือก CS จาก source ในวันที่ 3-5 หลังเริ่ม CS	Duration of treatment
Urine	Gram negative bacilli (อาจจะพบ ESBL / CRE)	<b>หากผู้ป่วย มีภาวะ shock</b> พิจารณาให้ Meropenem 1 gm IV q 8 hr + พิจารณา add Colistin ระหว่างผล CS	ปรึกษาตามผลเพาะเชื้อ หรือพิจารณาปรึกษาอายุรแพทย์ที่ส่งไป ในเวลาทำการ	10-14 วัน  สามารถส่งผลของผลดีต่อการรักษา
CRBSI • หากสายน้ำเหลือง H/C for central line / peripheral line • If off central line ชั่วคราว หาก H/C growth	Gram negative bacilli from H/C (อาจจะพบ Enterobacteriaceae, ESBL, CRE, Pseudomonas)  Gram positive cocci • Streptococcus /Staphylococcus • Enterococci	<b>หากผู้ป่วย มีภาวะ shock</b> พิจารณา Imipenem 500 mg IV q 6 hr  <b>หากมีการ shock ร่วมด้วย</b> พิจารณา Imipenem 500 mg IV q 6 hr + Vancomycin 1 gm IV q 12 hr	ปรึกษาตามผลเพาะเชื้อ หรือพิจารณาปรึกษาอายุรแพทย์ที่ส่งไป ในเวลาทำการ	10-14 วัน  สามารถส่งผลของผลดีต่อการรักษา

## Risk factors for MRSA Infection

- Prolonged hospitalization
- Intensive care unit admission
- Hemodialysis
- Indwelling lines and catheters

## Risk factors for MDR organisms

- Previous broad spectrum antimicrobial in 90 days
- Current hospitalisation more than 5 days
- High frequency of antibiotic resistance in community or hospital unit
- Immunosuppressive therapy
- Colonization of MDR pathogens

# **\*\*Diagnosis\*\***

**Supportive  
Treatment**



**Restore  
organ perfusion**

Target:

1. MAP  $\geq$  65 mmHg
2. Tissue perfusion



★ ★ ★  
**BEST PRACTICE**

**4** Sepsis and septic shock are medical emergencies, and we **recommend** that treatment and resuscitation begin immediately.

# **\*\*Diagnosis\*\***

## **Supportive Treatment**

**Fluid**

**Vasopressor**

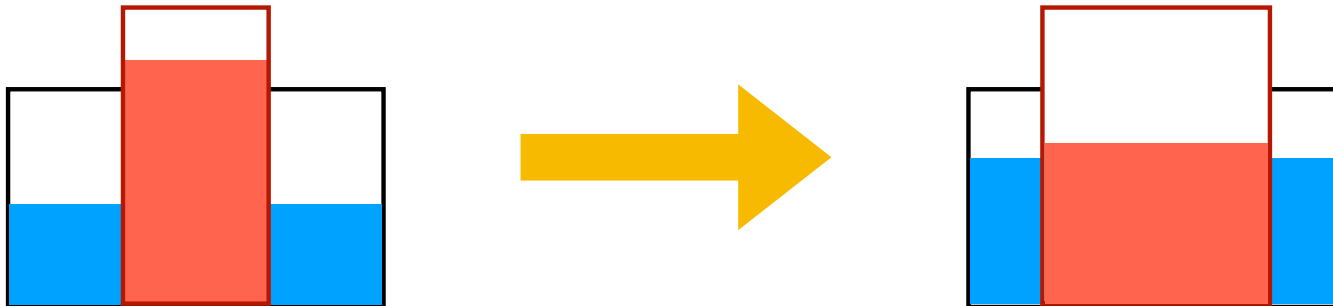
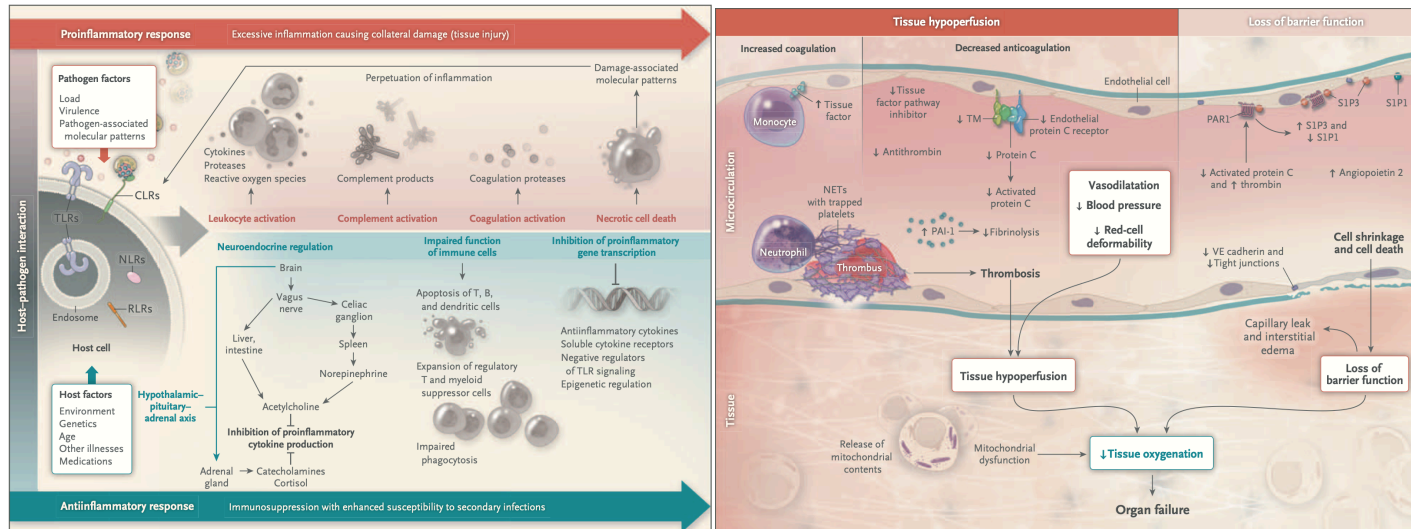
**Others**



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**BEST PRACTICE**

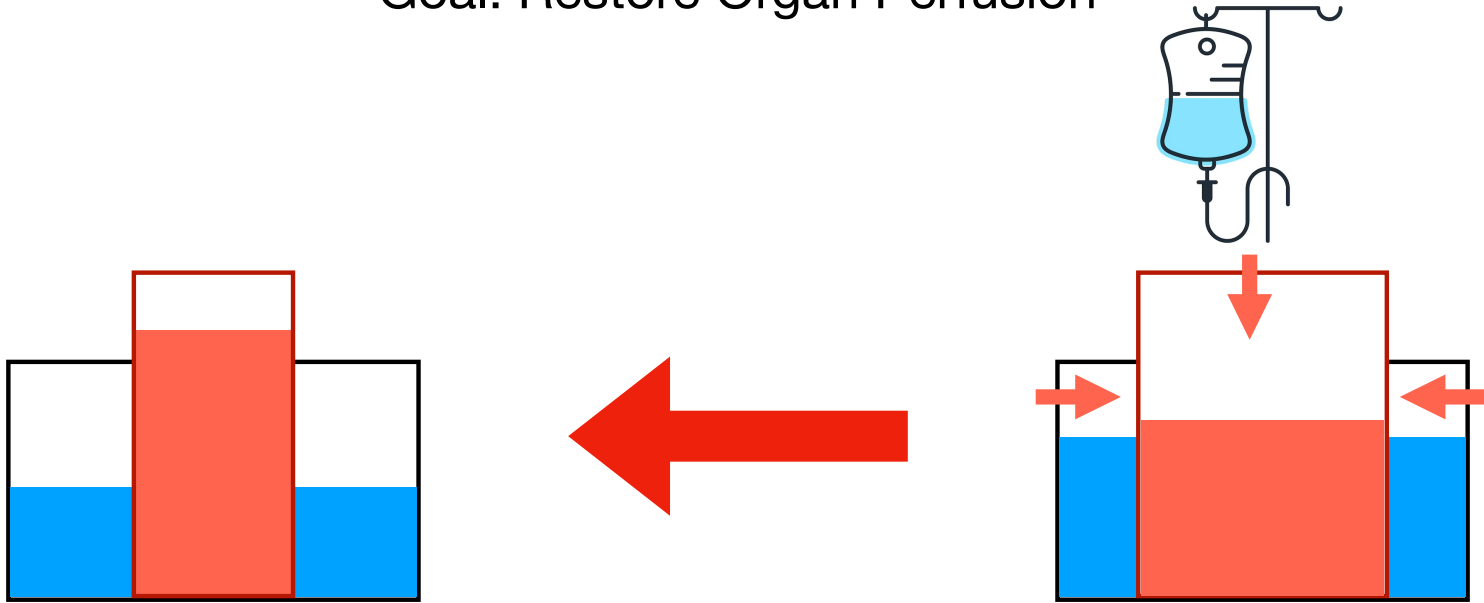
**4** Sepsis and septic shock are medical emergencies, and we **recommend** that treatment and resuscitation begin immediately.

# Pathophysiology

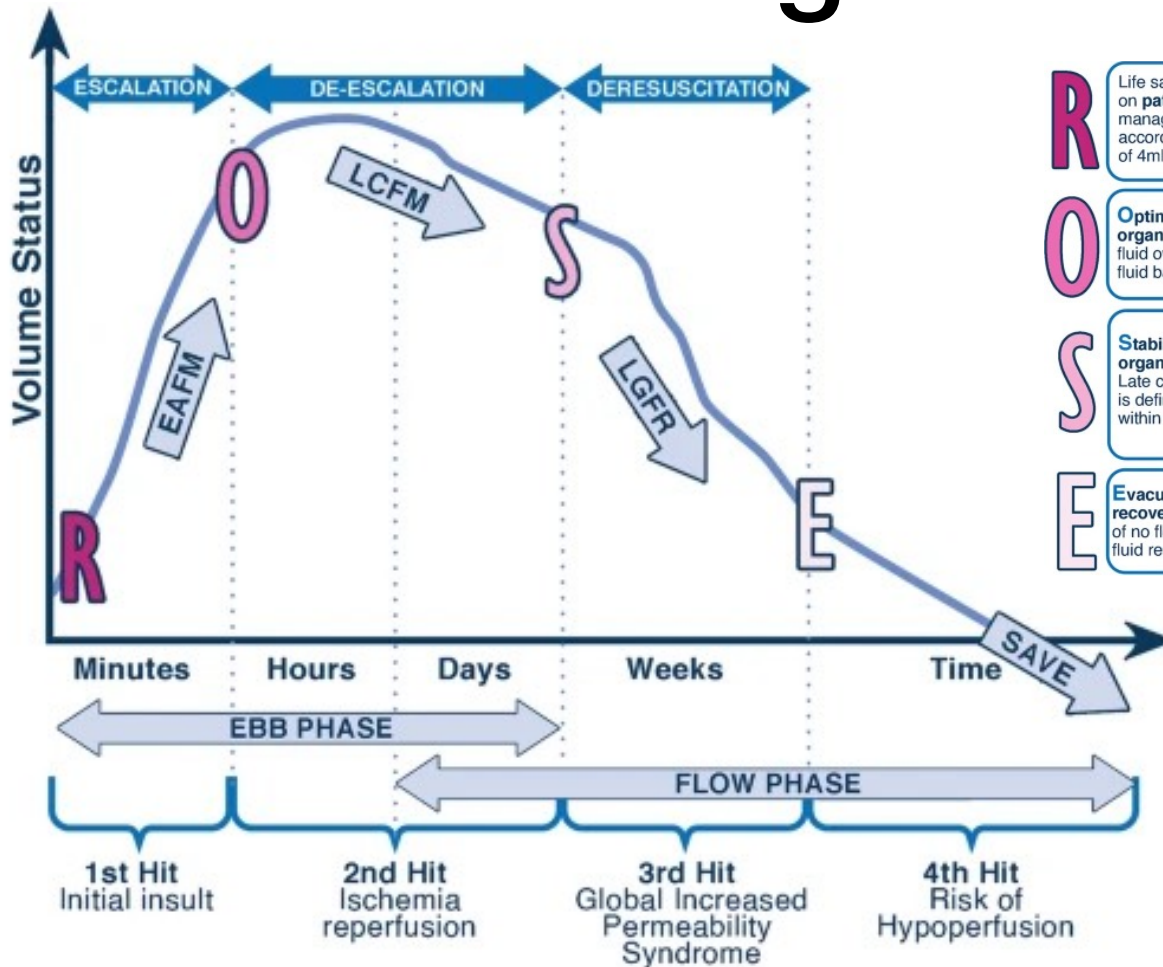


# Management

Goal: Restore Organ Perfusion

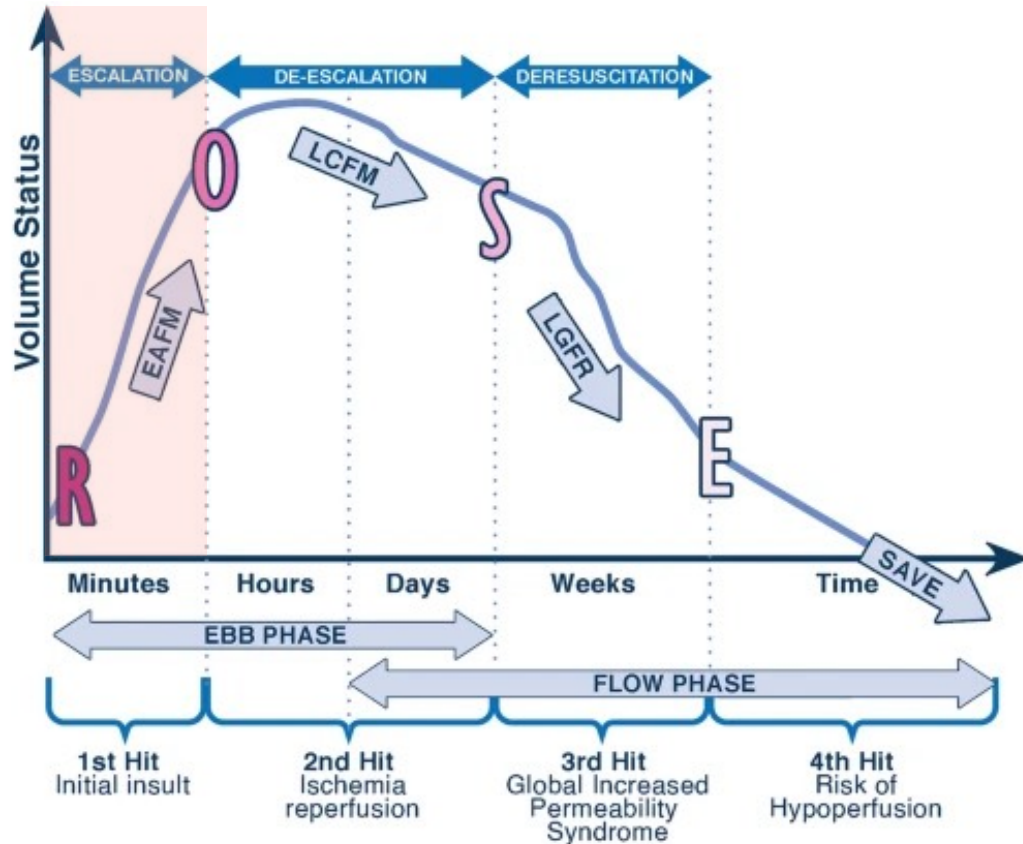


# Fluid Management Phases



- R** Life saving **Resuscitation** phase with focus on **patient rescue** and early adequate fluid management (EAFM), eg 30ml/kg/1hr according to SSCG or a fluid challenge/bolus of 4ml/kg given in 5-10 minutes.
- Triggers to start IV fluids: shock**
- MAP < 65mmHg
  - GEDVI < 640ml/m<sup>2</sup>
  - (RVEDI < 80ml/m<sup>2</sup>)#
  - (CVP < 8mmHg)\*
  - (PAOP < 10mmHg)\*
  - CI < 2.5L/min/m<sup>2</sup>
  - PPV or SVV > 12-15%
  - PLR test positive
  - Lactate > 3mmol/L (shock)
  - IVCCI > 50%
- O** **Optimization** phase with focus on **organ rescue** (maintenance) and avoiding fluid overload (fluid creep). Aiming for neutral fluid balance.
- Triggers to stop IV fluids: unresponsiveness**
- MAP/APP > 65/55mmHg
  - GEDVI 640-800ml/m<sup>2</sup>
  - CI > 2.5 L/min/m<sup>2</sup>
  - PPV or SVV < 12%
  - PLR test negative
  - Normal lactate < 2mmol/L
  - LVEDAI 8-12cm<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>
  - IAP < 15mmHg
- S** **Stabilization** phase with focus on **organ support** (homeostasis). Late conservative fluid management (LCFM) is defined as two consecutive negative FB within 1st week after initial insult.
- Triggers to start fluid removal: FAS/GIPS**
- MAP/APP > 65/55mmHg
  - GEDVI > 850ml/m<sup>2</sup>
  - EVLWI > 10-12ml/kg PBW
  - PVPI > 3 and PF ratio < 150
  - PPV or SVV < 12%
  - PLR test negative
  - LVEDAI > 14cm<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>, high VExUS score
  - IAP > 12-15mmHg
  - COP < 16-18mmHg; CLI > 60
  - BIA: ECW/ICW > 1; V<sub>E</sub> > 5%
- E** **Evacuation** phase with focus on **organ recovery** and resolving fluid overload (in case of no flow state) with active late goal directed fluid removal (LGFR) and negative FB.
- Triggers to stop fluid removal: hypoperfusion**
- MAP/APP < 55/45mmHg\*\*
  - PPV or SVV > 15%
  - PLR test positive
  - Lactate > 2.5mmol/L
  - S<sub>VO</sub>2 < 70-75%
  - S<sub>VO</sub>2 < 65-70%
  - ICG PDR < 14-16%

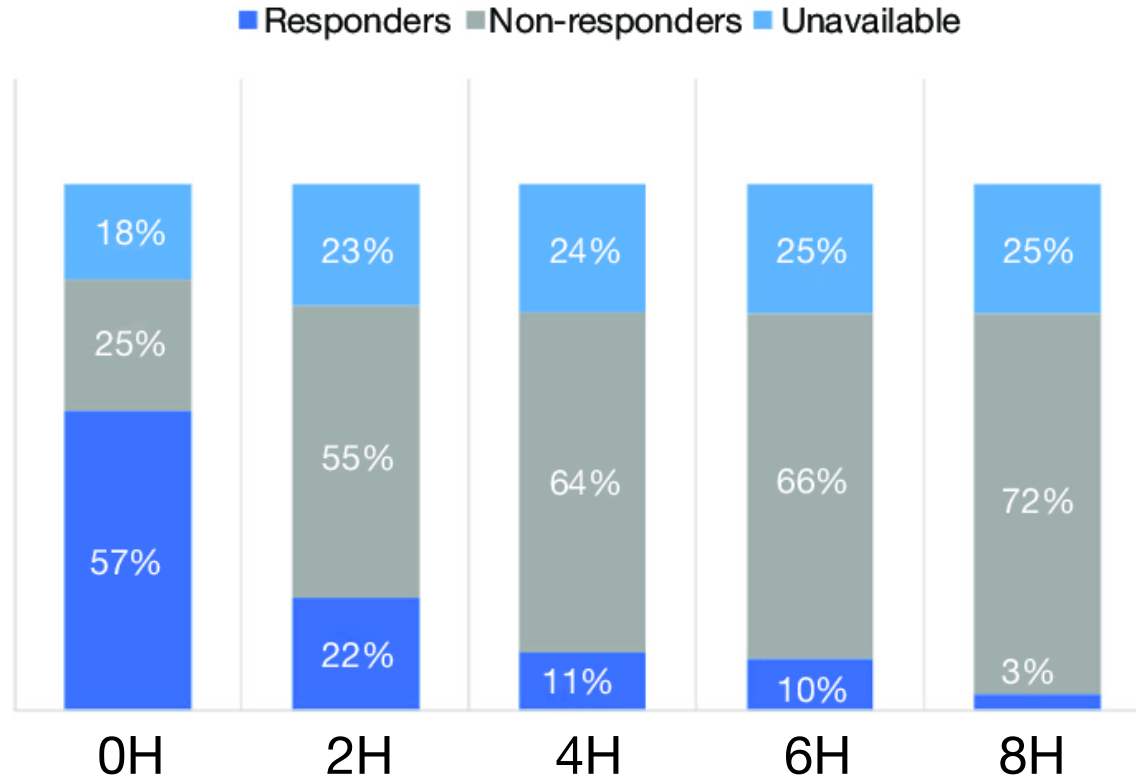
# Fluid Management Phases



## Resuscitation

- Rapid fluid administration
- Mostly the fluid would increase cardiac output
- **Usually not required to evaluate fluid responsiveness**

# Fluid responsiveness

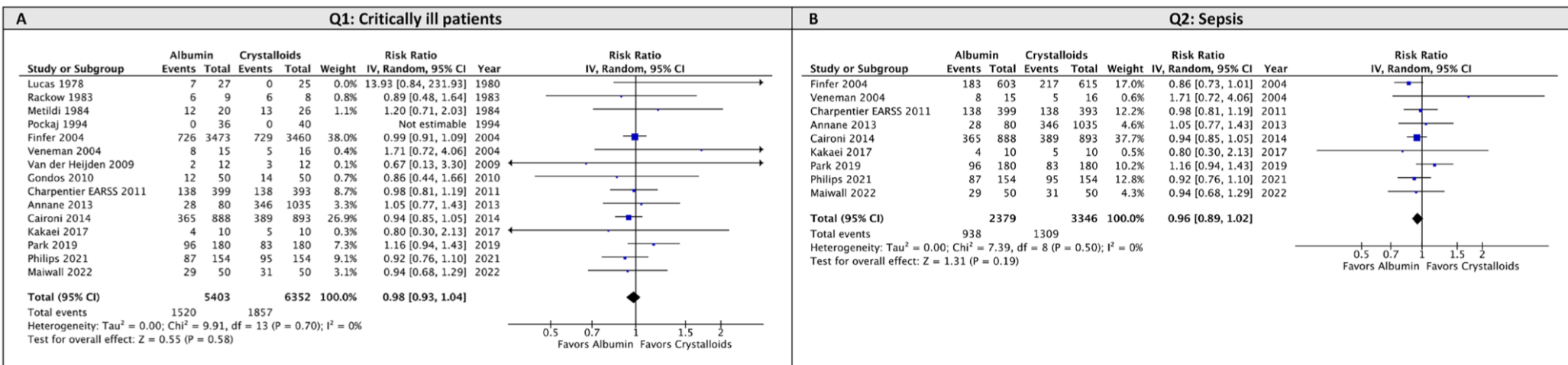


Fluid responsiveness over time in patients with septic shock

# Choice of Resuscitation Fluids

**Albumin:** believed to be more effectively retained within intravascular space

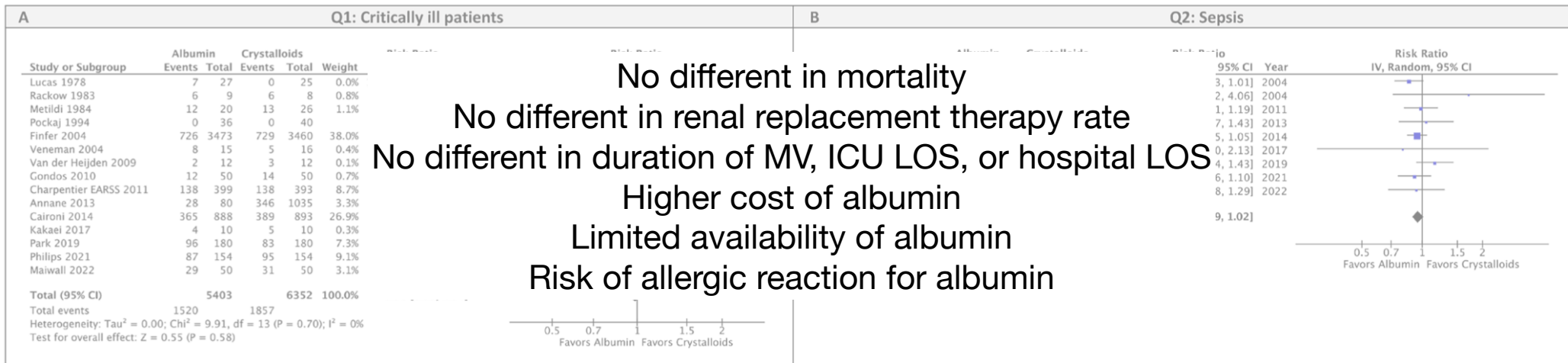
**Fact:** Ratio of albumin volume to saline volume 1:1.2 -1:1.6



# Choice of Resuscitation Fluids

**Albumin:** believed to be more effectively retained within intravascular space

**Fact:** Ratio of albumin volume to saline volume 1:1.2 -1:1.6



**Suggest using **Crystalloids** rather than Albumin for volume expansion in adult with critically ill patients with sepsis!**

# Choice of Resuscitation Fluids

Fluid	NA	CL	K	Ca	Mg	Buffers	Ph	Osmolality
Plasma	140	103	4	4	2	HCO <sub>3</sub> (25)	7.4	290
0.9 % Normal Saline	154	154	0	0	0	0	5.7	308
Ringer's Lactate	130	109	4	3	0	Lactate(28)	6.5	273
Ringer's Acetate	131	109	4	3	0	Acetate (28)	6.7	275
Normosol/ Plasmalyte	140	98	5	0	3	Acetate (27) Gluconate (23)	7.4	296
Hartmann solution	131	111	5	2	0	HCO <sub>3</sub> (29)	5 to 7	278

# Choice of Resuscitation Fluids

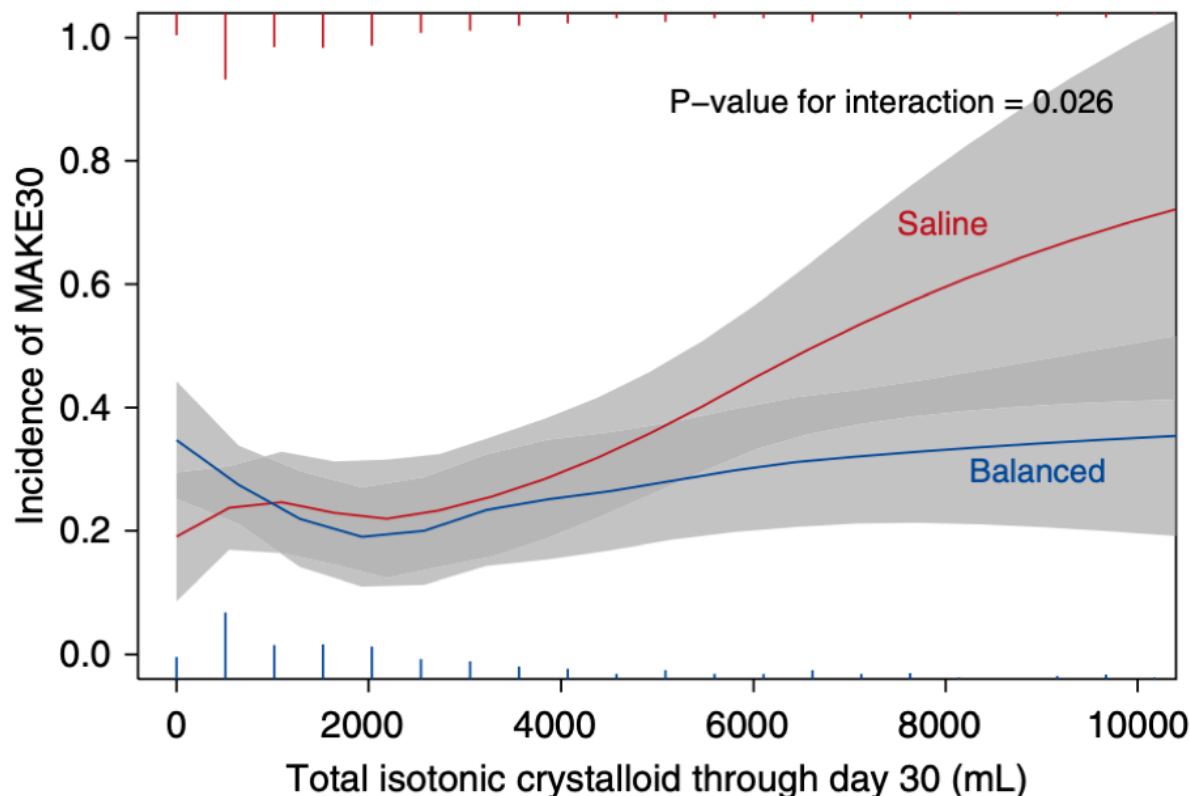
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**Balanced crystalloids** is considered in patient with

- Require large volumes of resuscitation
- Hyperchloremia or metabolic acidosis

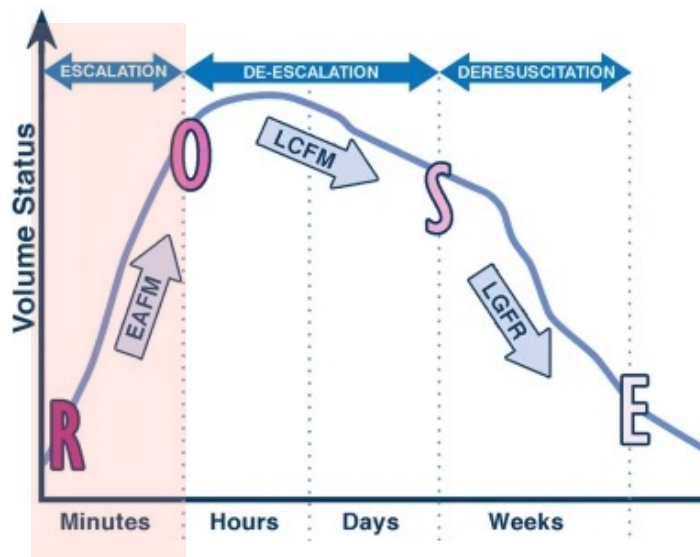
**Isotonic saline** should be considered in patient with

- Hypochloremia or metabolic alkalosis



# Volume of Resuscitation Fluids

5 For patients with sepsis induced hypoperfusion or septic shock we **suggest** that at least 30 mL/kg of intravenous (IV) crystalloid fluid should be given within the first 3 hours of resuscitation.



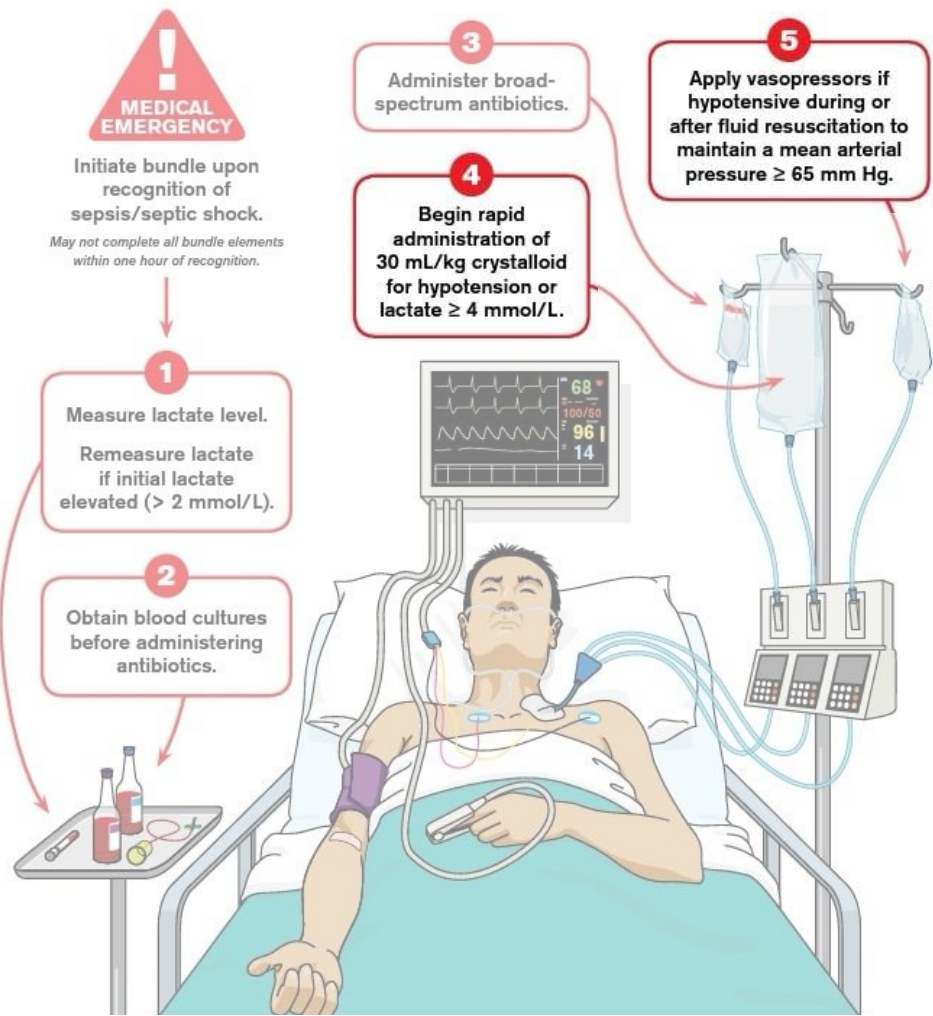
- No evidence from RCTs to support or discourage administration of 30 ml/kg crystalloids as initial resuscitation
- Most trial required at least 1 L of fluid as an inclusion criteria
- Fluid responsiveness assessment is considered before administering more crystalloids in initial resuscitation

## • **Clinical characteristic\*\*\***

- Origin of sepsis (e.g., lung, abdomen)
- Cardiovascular comorbidities
- Presence or absence of fluid loss

# Hour-1 Bundle

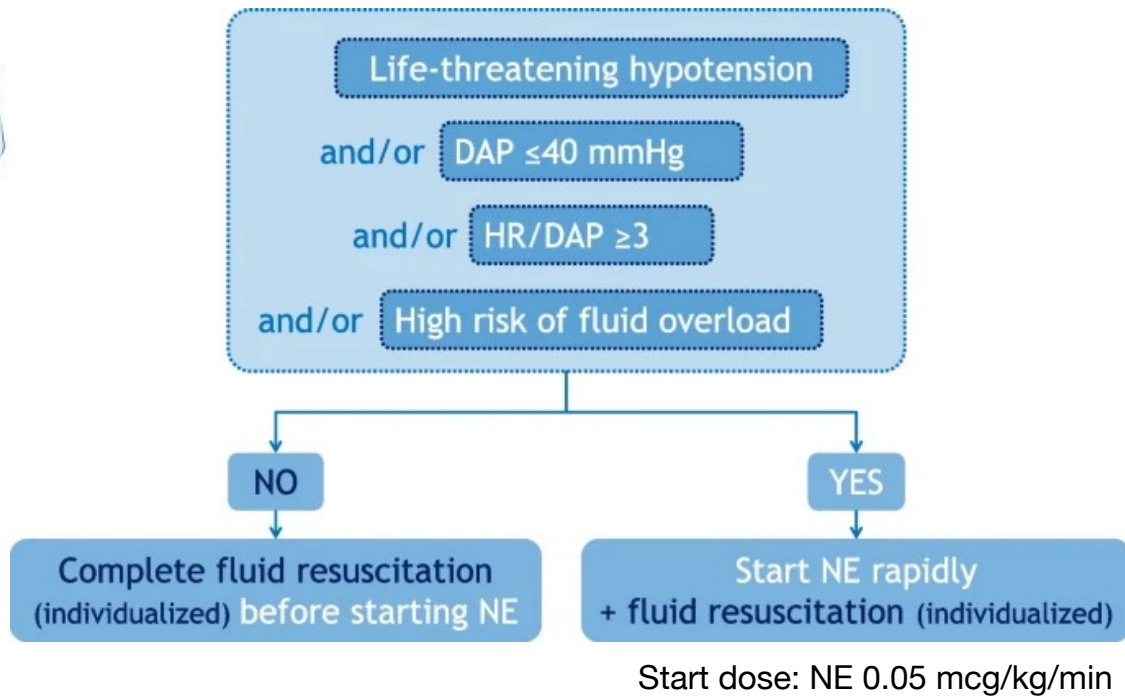
## Initial Resuscitation for Sepsis and Septic Shock



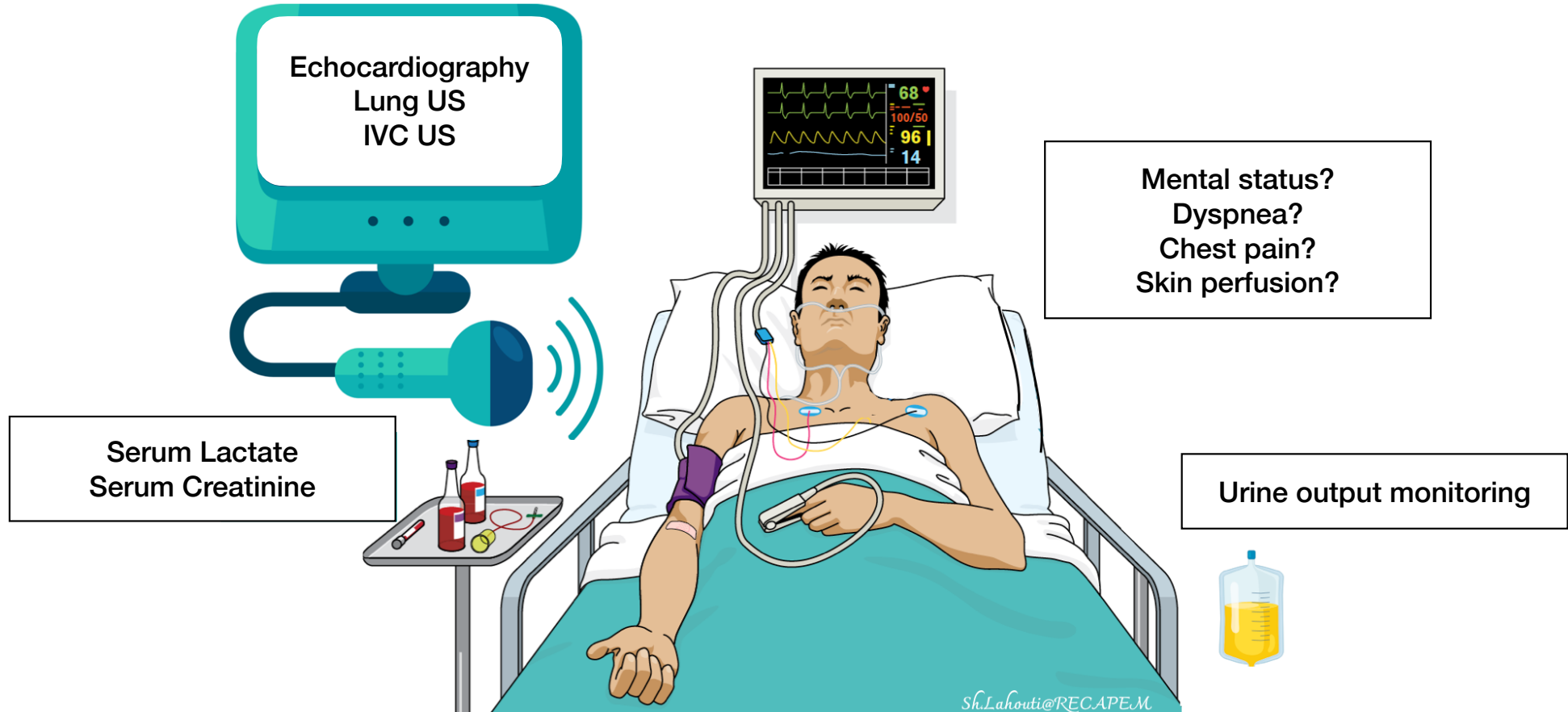
# Vasoactive Drug

## Evidence for a personalized early start of norepinephrine in septic shock

Xavier Monnet<sup>1\*</sup>, Christopher Lai<sup>1</sup>, Gustavo Ospina-Tascon<sup>2,3</sup> and Daniel De Backer<sup>4</sup>

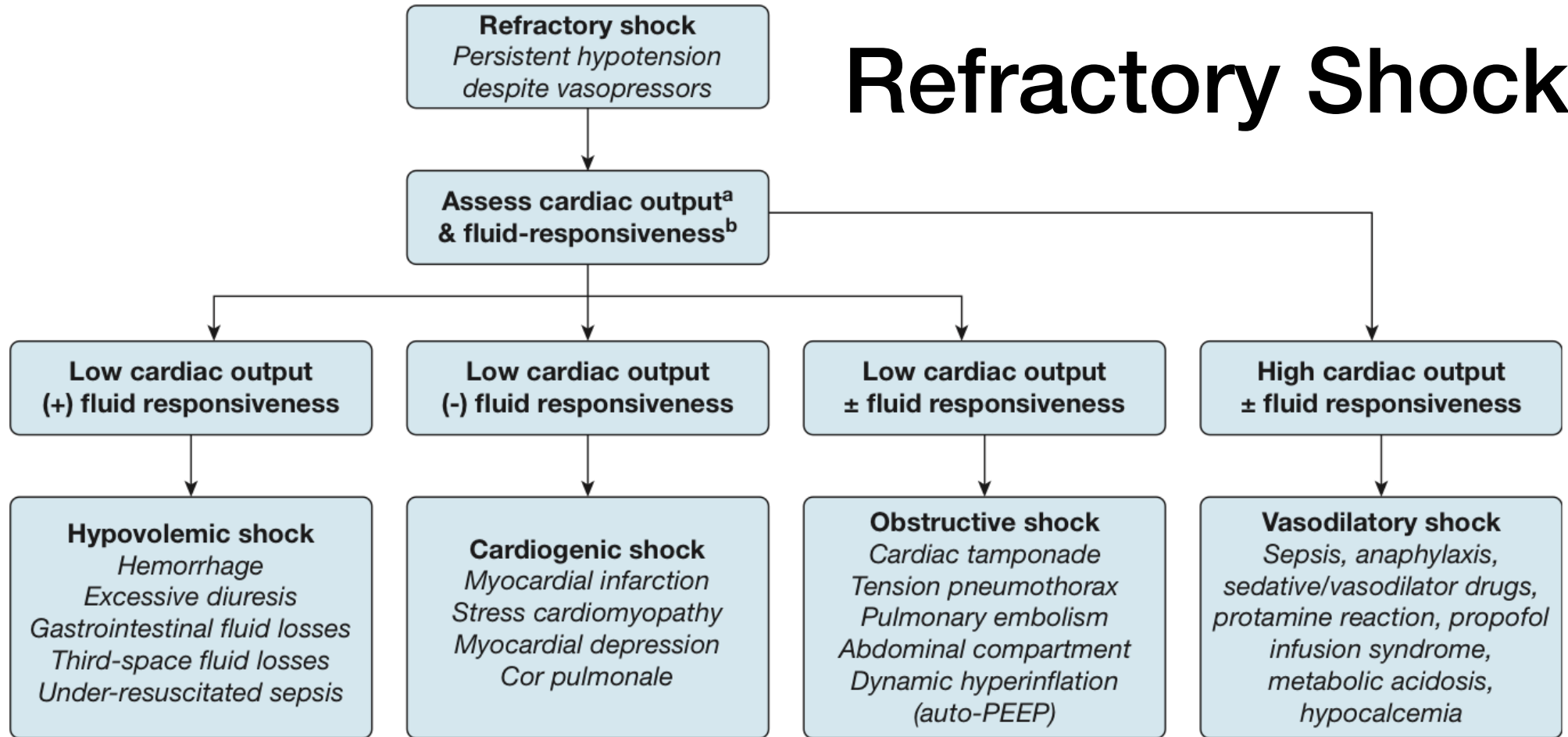


# Tissue Perfusion Evaluation



# **After the First Hour Management**

# Refractory Shock



# Refractory Shock

## Hypovolemic shock

*Hemorrhage  
Excessive diuresis  
Gastrointestinal fluid losses  
Third-space fluid losses  
Under-resuscitated sepsis*

### Diagnostic Test

- CBC, coagulogram
- Imaging to identify bleeding site

### Management

- Fluid administration
- Transfusion

## Cardiogenic shock

*Myocardial infarction  
Stress cardiomyopathy  
Myocardial depression  
Cor pulmonale*

### Diagnostic Test

- EKG
- Echocardiogram

### Management

- Consider inotrope

## Obstructive shock

*Cardiac tamponade  
Tension pneumothorax  
Pulmonary embolism  
Abdominal compartment  
Dynamic hyperinflation  
(auto-PEEP)*

### Diagnostic Test

- CXR
- Echocardiogram

### Management

- Correct underlying cause

## Vasodilatory shock

*Sepsis, anaphylaxis,  
sedative/vasodilator drugs,  
protamine reaction, propofol  
infusion syndrome,  
metabolic acidosis,  
hypocalcemia*

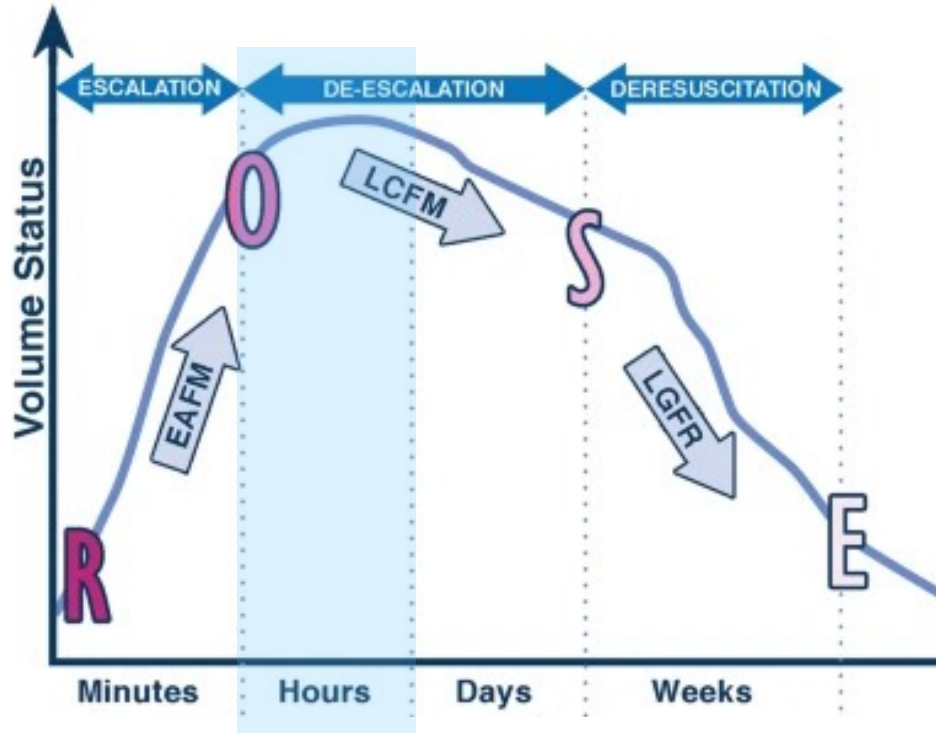
### Diagnostic Test

- Blood gas analysis
- Ionized calcium

### Management

- Discontinue offending drug
- Correct underlying cause
- Increase vasopressor
- Consider steroid

# Optimization Phase of Resuscitation



## Optimization

Key:

- ✓ Achieved macrocirculation
- ✗ Tissue perfusion

- Correct hypoperfusion and aware of fluid accumulation
- **Fluid responsiveness evaluation should be considered if hypoperfusion still persist.**

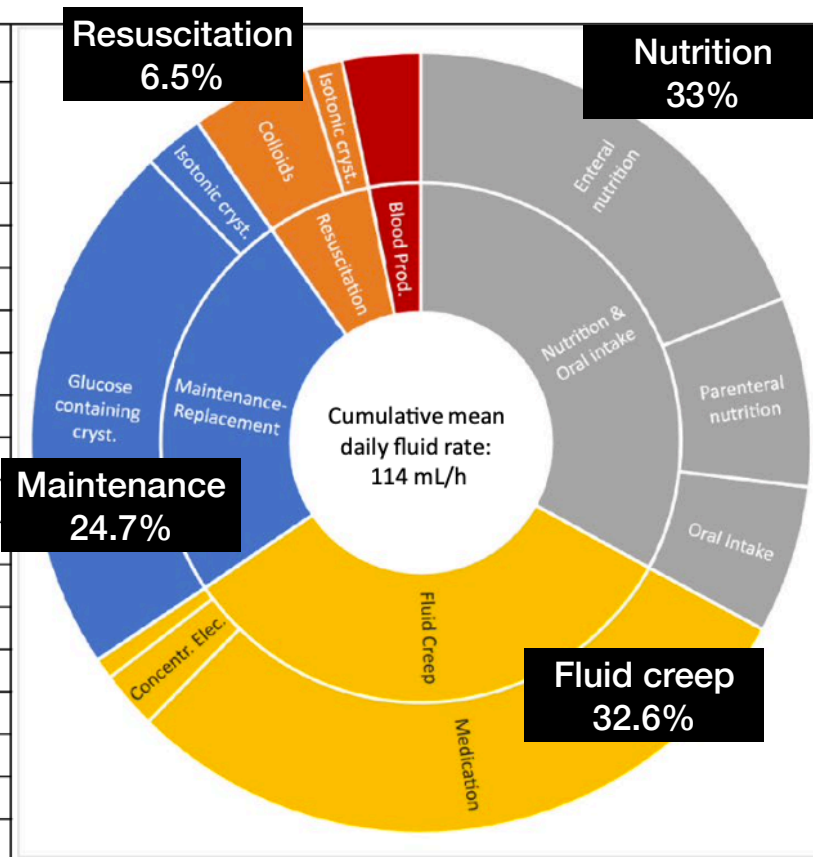
**Caution:** Risk of fluid accumulation and overload!

# Challenge?

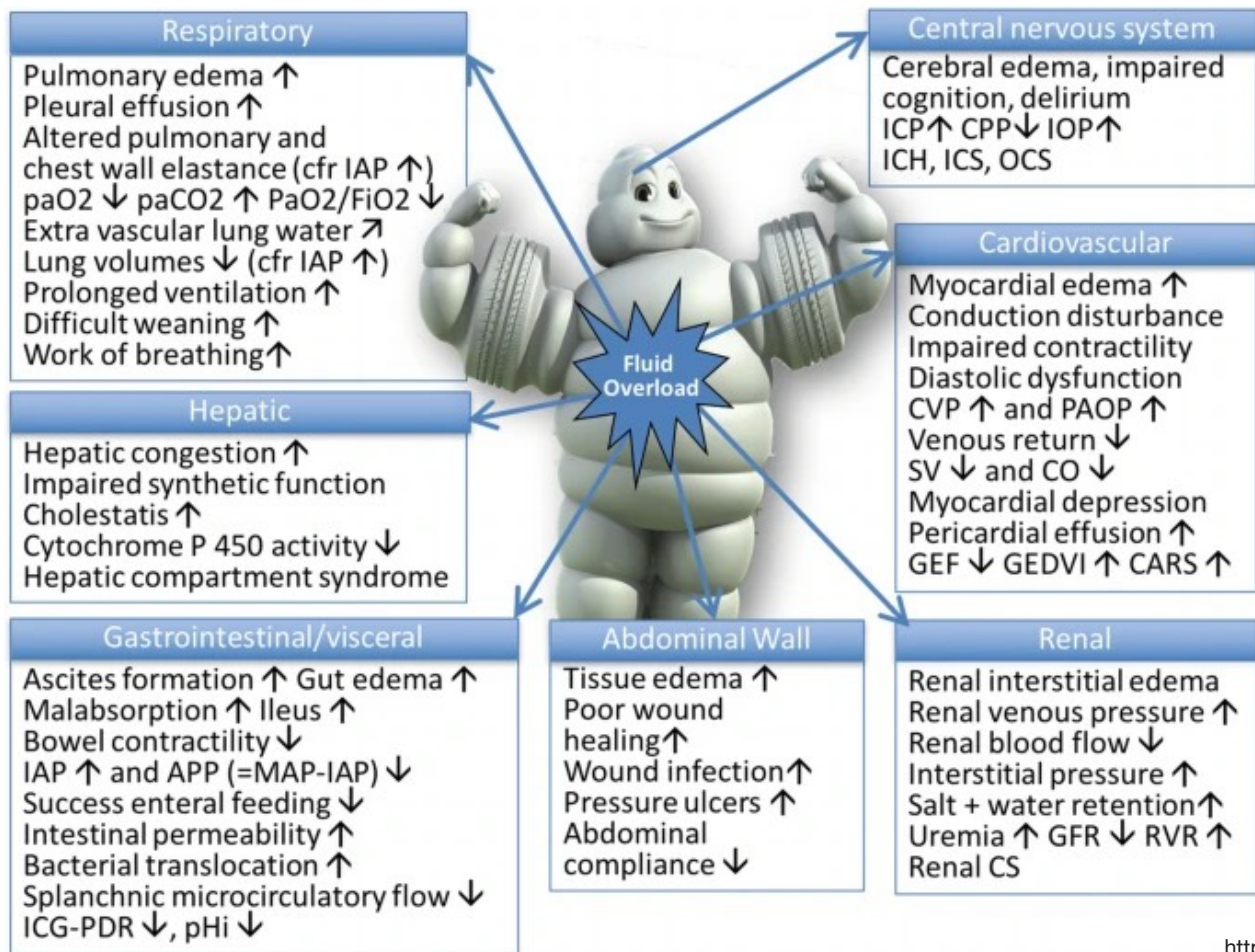
H 0 Resuscitation	H 1	H 6	H 24
Crystalloid 1500 ml	Crystalloid 100 ml/hr	Crystalloid 100 ml/hr (600 ml)	Crystalloid 100 ml/hr (2400 ml)
Norepinephrine titrate to 20 ml/hr (0.4 mcg/kg/min)	Norepinephrine 20 ml/hr	Norepinephrine 10-20 ml/hr (120 ml)	Norepinephrine ~10 ml/hr (240 ml)
ATB: 100 ml	Feed 300 ml x 4 feeds	Feed 300 ml	Feed (1200 ml)
~ 1700 ml	<b>420 ml</b> <b>(~ 2120)</b>	<b>1100</b> <b>(~ 3220)</b>	~ 5000

# Fluid During ICU Stay

Fluid Type	Volume			Sodium	Chloride
	%	Mean daily fluid volume in mL ± SD	Median daily fluid volume in mL (IQR)	Mean daily amount in mmol ± SD	Mean daily amount in mmol ± SD
Resuscitation fluids	6.5%	151 ± 439	0 (0-100)	21 ± 63	17 ± 49
Isotonic crystalloids (rate >1L/6h)	1.6%	36 ± 256	0 (0-0)	5 ± 36	4 ± 28
Colloids (mainly albumin and gelatins)	4.9%	114 ± 331	0 (0-98)	16 ± 48	13 ± 37
Blood products	3.2%	75 ± 318	0 (0-0)	11 ± 48	7 ± 29
Maintenance and replacement fluids	24.7%	574 ± 606	334 (150-894)	68 ± 78	79 ± 78
Glucose-containing crystalloids	22.3%	517 ± 506	296 (150-812)	59 ± 65	73 ± 70
Isotonic crystalloids (rate ≤1L/6h)	2.5%	57 ± 273	0 (0-0)	8 ± 39	6 ± 31
Nutrition	33.0%	766 ± 688	630 (0-1401)		
Enteral nutrition	19.0%	441 ± 593	0 (0-995)	20 ± 28	15 ± 21
Parenteral nutrition	7.8%	182 ± 492	0 (0-0)	0 ± 0 <sup>a</sup>	0 ± 0 <sup>a</sup>
Oral fluid intake	6.2%	143 ± 319	0 (0-150)	N/A	N/A
Fluid creep	32.6%	757 ± 608	645 (308-1039)		
Volume due to concentrated electrolytes	2.4%	56 ± 62	42 (22-72)	9 ± 50	10 ± 33
Volume used to keep venous access open	0.8%	20 ± 43	0 (0-28)	3 ± 7	3 ± 8
Intermittent and continuous medication	29.3%	681 ± 580	565 (251-946)	N/A	N/A
Total amount	100%	2,322 ± 1,315	2,296 (1,422-3,069)	131 ± 137	130 ± 111



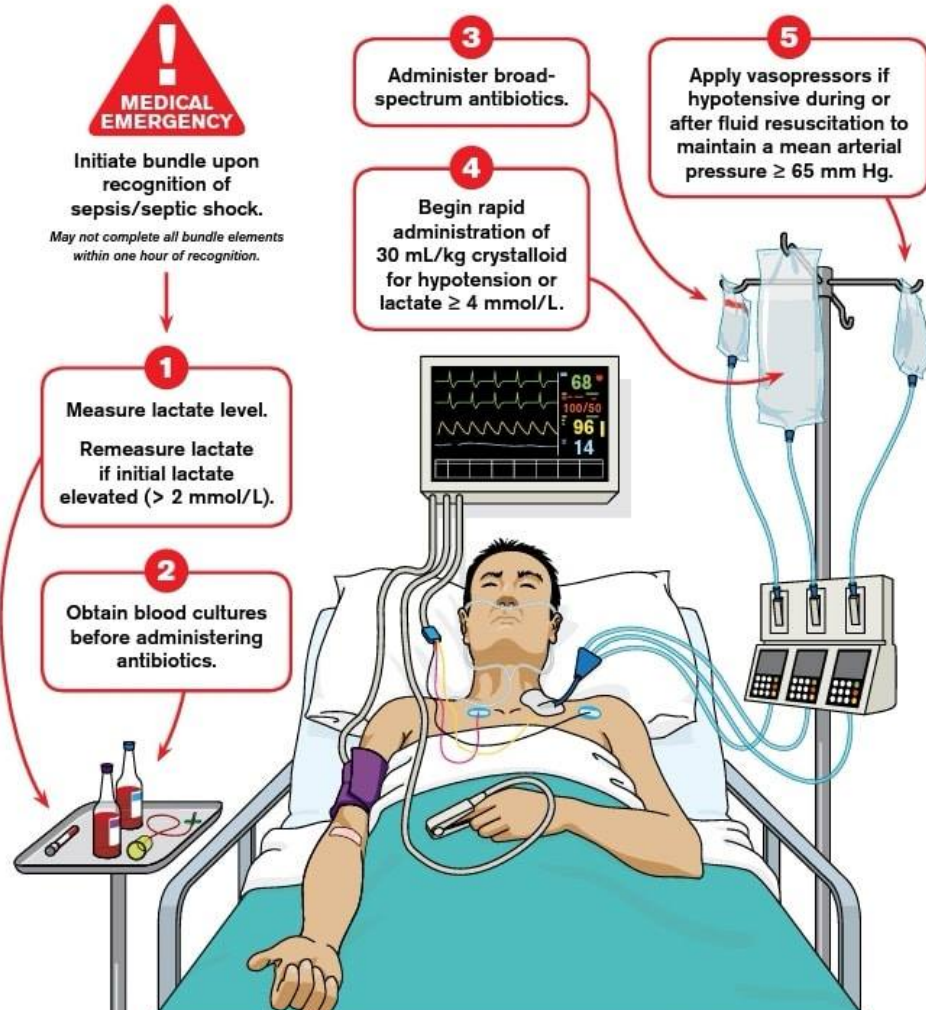
# Fluid Overload Syndrome



# Hour-1 Bundle

## Initial Resuscitation for Sepsis and Septic Shock

Surviving Sepsis  
Campaign



# Focusing the 'First Hour' Bundle

- ✓ Improved survival
- ✓ Preventing progression
- ✓ Early intervention