





SDCC Sepsis Education A Families Perspective 2022

Presenters:

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Families' Personal Sepsis Story

September 27, 2022, Maria Oren

September 28, 2022, Gary Ruvins







Learning Objectives

- Identify the signs of symptoms of sepsis and who is vulnerable to developing sepsis
- Identify the stages of sepsis and the importance of early detection and treatment
- Recognize the three "100's"
- Understand Post Sepsis Syndrome
- Prevent and educate others about sepsis
- Recognize the importance to be a sepsis advocate for yourselves, your families and friends and your residents/patients





What is Sepsis?

- Over-whelming and life-threatening response to an infection
- The body's toxic response to an infection whereas the body starts to attack itself rather than the infection
- You must have an infection to have sepsis but the infection is not always identified
- Sepsis occurs when chemicals released in the bloodstream to fight an infection trigger inflammation throughout the body
- This can cause a cascade of changes that damage tissue and multiple organ systems







Sepsis Statistics

- Leading cause of death in the United States
- In the developing world, sepsis accounts for 60%-70% of deaths/year
- In the United States:
 - Each hour= 36 deaths from sepsis
 - Each year= 1.16 million deaths from sepsis
- Sepsis is the most common admitting diagnosis for residents transferred to the hospital from skilled nursing



communities







Who is at risk for developing sepsis?

- 65 years old and older, children younger than 1
- Invasive tubes/procedures (foley catheters, IV's, wounds)
- Infections of the lung, skin, urinary and gastrointestinal systems
- People with chronic medical conditions
- People with weakened immune symptoms







Sepsis and Seniors

- 64.9% of all sepsis cases are patients over 65
- #1 reason for re-hospitalization in Colorado (Telligen)
- 80% of sepsis cases originate in the home and community
- Nursing home residents in the Emergency department are 17 times as likely to be diagnosed with sepsis as non-

nursing home patients







SYMPTOMS OF SEPSIS

Shivering, fever, or very cold

Extreme pain or general discomfort ("worst ever")

Pale or discolored skin

Sleepy, difficult to rouse, confused

"I feel like I might die"

Short of breath



Watch for a combination of these symptoms. If you suspect sepsis, see a doctor urgently, CALL 911 or go to a hospital and say, "I AM CONCERNED ABOUT SEPSIS."

SEPSIS.ORG







Early Detection of Sepsis Saves Lives!

• Every hour a patient in septic shock does not receive treatment, the risk of death increases by 7.6%!









Stages of sepsis

Stage 1 - SIRS

Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome

Sepsis

Severe Sepsis Septic Shock

SIRS









Is their temperature above 100?



Is their heart rate above 100?



Is their blood pressure below 100?







If resident has suspected infection AND two or more:

- Temperature >100°F or <96.8°F
- Pulse >100
- SBP <100 mmHg or >40 mmHg from baseline
- Respiratory rate >20/SpO2 <90%
- Altered mental status

Plan for:

- Review advance directive
- Contact the physician
- Contact the family

If transferring resident to hospital:

- Prepare transfer sheet
- Call ambulance
- Call in report to hospital
- Report positive sepsis screen







Post Septic Shock Syndrome

- Affects 50% of sepsis survivors
- Lasts 6-18 months or longer
- Physical and Neurological symptoms
- Consider Home Health/Home Care resc









Symptoms of Post Septic Shock Syndrome

- Insomnia
- Nightmares
- Vivid hallucinations
- Panic attacks
- Anxiety-fear sepsis will come back
- Mood swings
- Decreased concentration
- Lethargy
- Short term memory loss

- Vision changes
- Decreased sensation in limbs
- Breathlessness
- Joint/muscle pain
- Hair loss
- Dry flaky skin/nails
- Changes in taste and appetite
- Decreased kidney function
- Repeated infections
- Feeling cold
- Excessive sweating







How to Prevent Sepsis

- Handwashing of course!
- Sterile technique and maintenance
 - Intravenous lines
 - Foley catheters
 - Wound care
 - Invasive techniques
- Flu, pneumonia and COVID vaccine

































Always think Sepsis!



- Because signs and symptoms are non-specific in older adults and they often have co-morbidities, virtually any acute change of condition could represent sepsis.
- Use the word Sepsis when communicating
- Act quickly to save lives
- Educate your co-workers, families, residents about sepsis







sepsis

Train-the-Trainer

Sepsis Education Virtual Dates:

C.N.A./PCA: Tue, Sep 27, 2022, 12:30 PM-1:30 PM (MDT)

With Maria Oren

Nurse: Wed, Sep 28, 2022, 2:00 PM - 3:00 PM (MDT)

With Gary Ruvins

The Train-the-Trainer Objectives are to:

- Become comfortable with the SDCC selected sepsis tools to train your clinical teams
- 2. Practice using the sepsis tools with two case studies for Nurses and C.N.A/PCA's at your community
- 3. Role play: Nurses practice calling Dr., PCP, PA and C.N.A/PCA call supervisor alerting the team for possible sepsis alert