



Princip zbrinjavanja obolelih od sepse

Principle of treating patients with sepsis

Marija Rajić Jovičić

Opšta bolnica Požarevac

General Hospital Požarevac

Apstrakt

Uvod: I pored mnogih diskusija oko definicije sepse, svi autori se slažu da je obavezno prisustvo bakterija u krvotoku, koje može proticati sa ili bez simptoma. Bakterijemija znači prisutnost živih bakterija u krvi. Infekcija je karakterističan upalni odgovor na prisustvo ili invaziju mikroorganizama normalno sterilnih tkiva domaćina. Sepsa se može javiti u svim životnim dobima. Javlja se kod 1-2% svih hospitalizovanih i oko 25% kod bolesnika na odeljenju IN, gde predstavlja glavni uzrok smrti. U svetu se stopa smrtnosti na odeljenjima IN kreće oko 20%, kod sepse do 40%, kod septičnog šoka > 60%. Sepsa je klinički pojam koji se najčešće koristi da opiše bakterijemiju sa kliničkim manifestacijama teške infekcije, praćene simptomima i znacima trovanja, drhtavicom, malaksalošću, visokom temperaturom i veoma niskim krvnim pritiskom. Nastaje kada zapaljenski odgovor organizma na infekcije postaje generalizovan i proširi se na zdrava tkiva koja su udaljena od mesta oštećenja ili infekcije.

Cilj rada: Odrediti jasne prioritete u strategiji razvoja i strategiji kontrole kvaliteta obolelih od sepse.

Metoda rada: Lično iskustvo u radu, uvid u medicinsku dokumentaciju OB Požarevac.

Rezultati rada: To je vodeći problem medicine u 21. veku, globalni problem, ograničava mogućnosti u lečenju, zahteva ulaganje i zajedničke napore prilikom sprečavanja širenja infekcije, kontrole upotrebe antibiotika, pojave rezistencije i velikih posledica. Ishod sepse, kao i posledice ozbiljne infekcije, zavise od više faktora. Prijem pacijenta u JIN vrši se u cilju zbrinjavanja, specijalne nege i pojačanog stručnog nadzora.

Zaključak: Opšti principi pri zbrinjavanju obolelih sprovode se: u svim starosnim dobima, u toku rane prevencije, dijagnostike, lečenja i rehabilitacije, na svim nivoima zdravstvene zaštite. Specifični principi u zbrinjavanju obolelih od sepse su uslovi dobre prakse prilikom Planiranja mera i aktivnosti u zdravstvenoj nezi, koja se sprovodi radi postizanja što kvalitetnijih pacijentovih ciljeva.

Abstract

Introduction: Despite many discussions about the definition of sepsis, all authors agree that the presence of bacteria in the bloodstream always exists, which can occur with or without symptoms. Bacteremia means the presence of live bacteria in the blood. Infection is a characteristic inflammatory response to the presence or invasion of microorganisms by normally sterile host tissues. Sepsis can occur at any age. It occurs in 1-2% of all hospitalized and about 25% in patients in the IN ward, where it is the leading cause of death. Worldwide, the mortality rate in IN departments is around 20%, in sepsis up to 40%, in septic shock > 60%. Sepsis is a clinical term most commonly used to describe bacteremia with clinical manifestations of severe infection, accompanied by symptoms and signs of poisoning, shivering, malaise, high fever, and very low blood pressure. It occurs when the body's inflammatory response to infections becomes generalized and spreads to healthy tissues that are far from the site of damage or infection.

Aims: To determine clear priorities in the development strategy and quality control strategy for patients with sepsis.

Methods: Personal work experience, insight into the medical documentation of GH Požarevac.

Results: It is the leading problem of medicine in the 21st century, it is a global problem and it also limits the possibilities in treatment, requires investment and joint efforts in preventing the spread of infection, controlling the use of antibiotics, the emergence of resistance and great consequences. The outcome of sepsis, as well as the consequences of a serious infection, depend on several factors. Admission of patients to JIN is done for the purpose of care, special care and enhanced professional supervision.

Conclusion: General principles in the care of patients are implemented at all ages, during early prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation, at all levels of health care. Specific principles in the treatment of patients with sepsis are the conditions of good practice in planning measures and activities in health care, which is carried out in order to achieve the goals.