



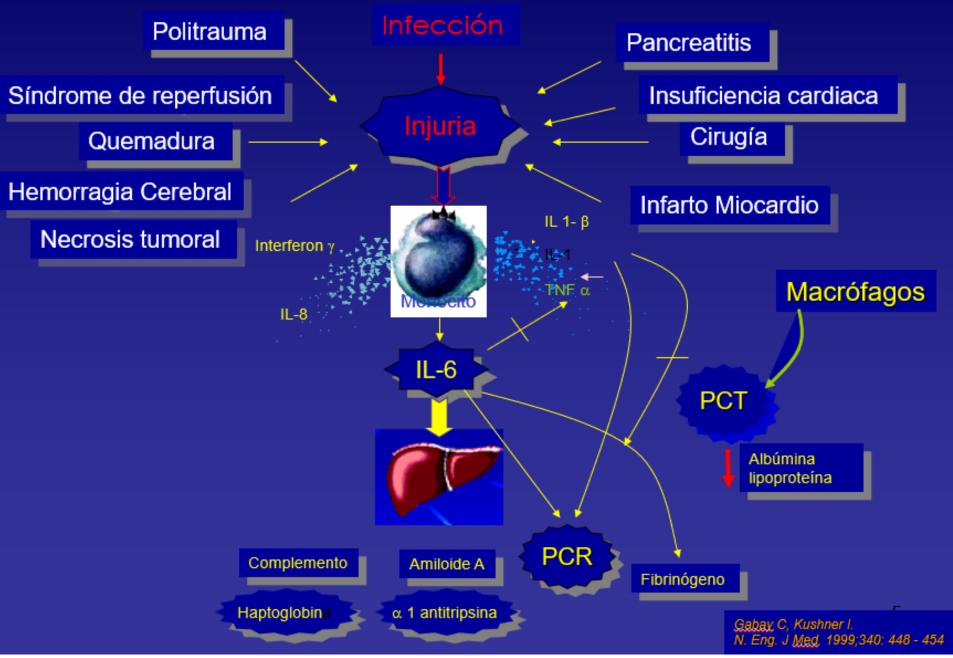
- Sepsis en UCI: Terapia Antimicrobiana Oportuna
 - Dr. Martin Oyanguren Miranda
 - Infectólogo de la UCI
 - Hospital Nacional Edgardo Rebagliati Martins

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MOSPITAL EDGARDO, REBAGLIATI II

Respuesta Inflamatoria sistémica





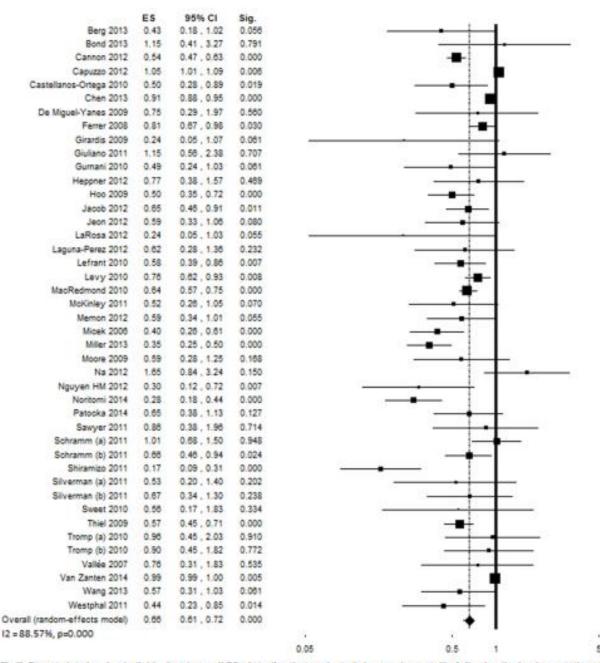


Fig 7. Forest plot showing individual and overall ES of studies that evaluated changes in mortality following the implementation of the performance improvement program (k = 48). The size of the boxes is inversely proportional to the size of the result study variance, so that more precise studies have larger boxes. The ES is expressed as odds ratio (OR) and the correspondent 95% confidence interval (CI). An OR below 1.00 (left side of the plot) indicates an association between the intervention and decreased mortality. ES = effect size; CI = confidence interval; Sig. = p value.

de Enfermería Intensiva as en el cuidado del Paciente Crítico" HNERM



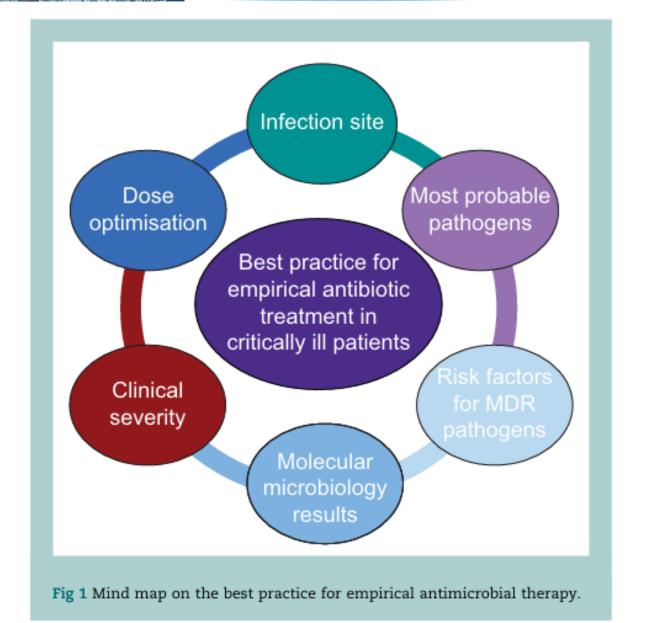
Effect of Performance Improvement Programs on Compliance with Sepsis Bundles and Mortality: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Observational Studies

Elisa Damiani , Abele Donati, Giulia Serafini, Laura Rinaldi, Erica Adrario, Paolo Pelaia, Stefano Busani, Massimo Girardis Published: May 6, 2015 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0125827

MODPITAL EDGARDO REBAGLIATI MARTINS (C) ESSANGE III

VI Curso Internacional de Enfermería Intensiva "Actualización y nuevas tendencias en el cuidado del Paciente Crítico" UCI I- HNERM





Empirical decision-making for antimicrobial therapy in critically ill patients

BJA Education, 23(12): 480–487 (2023)

M. Ippolito^{1,2} and A. Cortegiani^{1,}

doi: 10.1016/j.bjae.2023.09.001 Advance Access Publication Date: 19 October 2023





Caso Clínico

- Paciente mujer 46 años, sin antecedentes
- Ingresa a emergencia por presentar celulitis extensa en MMII Derecho
- Le inician ceftriaxona 2gr cada 24h EV
- 06: 16h: Hipotensión persistente a pesar de fluidos, no orina desde hace 6h
- 08:10h: Evaluado por UCI, deciden transferencia
- 09:00h Ingresa a la UCI
- 09:05h es intubada y colocada en VM
- 09: 12h Indican iniciar inotrópicos por shock.





¿La terapia antimicrobiana es adecuada?





Terapia antimicrobiana adecuada

- La terapia antimicrobiana adecuada se define como el esquema de tratamiento dirigido a la bacteria aislada y que es susceptible al menos a uno de los antimicrobianos administrados empíricamente
- Esto en la primera dosis o 24 horas después.
- Esto en ausencia de resultados de cultivo que indiquen pruebas de sensibilidad.





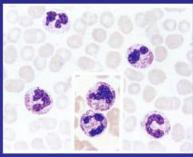
Primer Paso: Existe proceso infeccioso o no

 Siempre debe determinarse si existe proceso infeccioso o no. debe siempre establecerse una hipótesis de trabajo











Al examen físico: crépitos, soplo tubarico





Segundo Paso:

¿Que gérmenes son los causantes del proceso infeccioso determinado?

- Para cada proceso infeccioso existe un grupo de patógenos asociados con dicha presentación
- Revisar libros de texto, artículos de revista.
- Mejor aun: construir el patrón de presentación microbiológica del hospital.





Segundo Paso:

¿Que gérmenes son los causantes del proceso infeccioso determinado?

- Neumonía comunidad sin factor de riesgo: Streptococcus pneumoniae.
- Infección del Tracto Urinario: Escherichia coli
- Infección de partes blandas sin factor de riesgo:
 Staphylococcus aureus
- Peritonitis: Escherichia coli + Bacteroides fragilis

ITU por Staphylococcus ??
Neumonia por E. Coli ??
Celulitis por gram negativos ??
Neumonia por candida ??
Peritonitis por Pseudomona ??







Bacteriemias, Terapia adecuada

FRECUENCIA DE MICROORG	ANISM	OS AIS	LADOS	DE HE	моси	LTIVOS	EN U	CIS HI	NERM 202
Microorganismo	UCI 02A	UCI02C	UCI07B	UCI13B	UCICOV	UCIPED	N°	(%)	
Staphylococcus epidermidis	57	18	11	7	14	7	114	19.0%	_
Klebsiella pneumoniae ss. pneumoniae	11	40	15	1	8	2	77	12.8%	
Staphylococcus haemolyticus	23	10	25	3	7	3	71	11.8%	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	2	23	9	1	14	3	52	8.7%	
Escherichia coli	11	16	7	2	2	1	39	6.5%	
Candida albicans	5	7	11	2	4		29	4.8%	
Acinetobacter baumannii	1	10	11	1	4		27	4.5%	

- Habitualmente, se considera a las bacterias gram positivas como causantes de bacteriemias en la UCI
- Contra la percepción habitual, Bacteriemias en están asociados igualmente a bacterias gram positivas y bacterias gram negativas





Neumonías en UCI, Terapia adecuada

FRECUENCIA DE MICROORGANISMOS AISLADOS DE MUESTRAS RESPIRATORIAS EN UCIS HNERM 2023

Microorganismo	UCI02A	UCI02C	UCI07B	UCI13B	UCICOV	UCIPED	N°	(%)
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	2	88	106	15	66	13	290	40%
Klebsiella pneumoniae ss. pneumoniae		40	10	5	14	7	76	11%
Acinetobacter baumannii		25	25	2	17	2	71	10%
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia		28	11	4	12	5	60	8%
Staphylococcus aureus ss. aureus		9	10	7	10	6	42	6%

- Habitualmente, se considera a las bacterias gram positivas como causantes de Neumonias en la UCI
- Notese, el bajo porcentaje de aislamiento de Staphyloccus aureus →
 Por lo tanto asociar empíricamente Vancomicina no tiene sustento





ITU en UCI, Terapia adecuada

Microorganismo	UCI02C	UCI07B	UCI13B	UCICOV	UCIPED	UCI 02A	N°	(%)
Candida albicans	69	41	9	35	4	1	159	33%
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	19	33	2	15	2		71	15%
Klebsiella pneumoniae ss. pneumoniae	15	22	8	14		1	60	12%
Escherichia coli	18	23	4	4	4	4	57	12%
Candida tropicalis	17	13	1	5	3		39	8%

- Habitualmente, se considera a las bacterias gram negativas como causantes de ITU en la UCI
- Nótese, el alto porcentaje de aislamiento de Candida spp en urocultivos → Colonización por dispositivo urinario → Siempre ver el contexto clinico





Contexto Clínico

Informe de microbiología

HOSPITAL NACIONAL EDGARDO REBAGLIATI MARTINS

DEPARTAMENTO DE PATOLOGÍA CLÍNICA

SERVICIO DE MICROBIOLOGÍA

Nombre	Muestra	RESP-02208-22	Estado	Final
ID del paciente	Origen	Sec. Bronquial	Fecha Esta	.09/06/2022
Fecha de naci	Servicio ais	02C	F. muestra	05/06/2022
Méd resp			Méd sol	

1 Candida albicans Estado: Final

CIM Interps

1 C. albicans

Antimicrobiano

Pruebas externas		
5-FLUOROCITOSINA	0.12	S
ANFOTERICINA B	0.5	S
CASPOFUNGINA	0.25	S
FLUCONAZOL	64	R
ITRACONAZOL	>16	R
KETOCONAZOL	N/R	N/R
POSACONAZOL	>8	R
VORICONAZOL	1	S





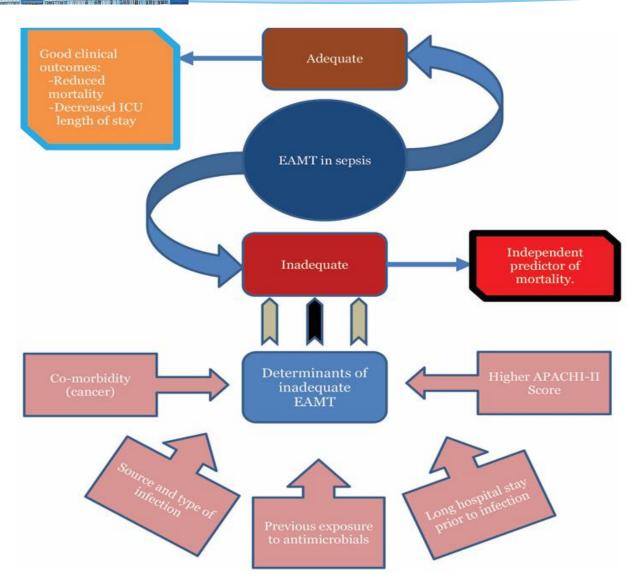
Diagnostico Sindromico (biología molecular)

ME PANEL PNEUMONICO X FILMARRAY	(muestra envia	da)	
BACTERIAS (SEMICUANTITATIVAS) Acinetobacter calcoaceticus-baumannii complex	No detectado		
Enterobacter cloacae Escherichia coli	DETECTADO	carga: 10,000,000	copias/mL
Haemophilus influenzae Klebsiella aerogenes	No detectado No detectado No detectado		
Klebsiella oxytoca Klebsiella pneumoniae group Moraxella catarrhalis	No detectado DETECTADO No detectado	carga: 100,000	copias/mL
Proteus spp. Pseudomonas aeruginosa Serratia marcescens	No detectado DETECTADO No detectado	carga: 10,000,000	copias/mL
Staphylococcus aureus Streptococcus agalactiae Streptococcus pneumoniae Streptococcus pyogenes	No detectado No detectado No detectado No detectado		
GENES DE RESISTENCIA A LOS ANTIBIÓTICOS	NO THE PLU ALL.		
ESBL			
CTX-M	No detectado		
Carbapenemases KPC	Na dataatada		
NDM	No detectado No detectado		
Oxa48-like	No detectado		
VIM	No detectado		
IMP	No detectado		
Resistencia a la Meticilina mecA/mecC and MREJ	No detectado		
BACTERIAS ATIPICAS	No detectado		
(CUALITATIVAS)			
Togionella proymorbila	No detectado		
Legionella pneumophila Mycoplasma pneumoniae	No detectado No detectado		
Chlamydia pneumoniae	No detectado No detectado		

HODPITAL EDGARDO, REBAGLIATI MARTING BE ESSANGE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

VI Curso Internacional de Enfermería Intensiva "Actualización y nuevas tendencias en el cuidado del Paciente Crítico" UCI I- HNERM





Review Article

Adequacy of Empiric Antibiotics Therapy and Its Impact on Outcomes in Adult Critically III Sepsis Patients: A Review

Ahmad Habeeb Hattab Dala Ali AL-Ani^{1,2}, Noordin | Malays J Med Sci. 2022;29(5):17-23.

Mohamed Azmi Hassali¹, Baharudin Israhim⁵





Original Investigation | Infectious Diseases

Association of Appropriate Empirical Antimicrobial Therapy With In-Hospital Mortality in Patients With Bloodstream Infections in the US

Tetsu Ohnuma, MD, MPH, PhD; Shingo Chihara, MD; Blair Costin, MD, PhD; Miriam M. Treggiari, MD, PhD, MPH; Raquel R. Bartz, MD, MMCi; Karthik Raghunathan, MBBS, MPH; Vijay Krishnamoorthy, MD, MPH, PhD

Table 2. In-Hospital Mortality Associated With Receipt of Appropriate vs Inappropriate Initial Empirical Antimicrobial Therapy^a

	Patients, No./total No. (%)	OR (95% CI)		
Type of BSI	Appropriate therapy	Inappropriate therapy	Unadjusted	Adjusted	
GNR	1808/14 114 (12.8)	174/841 (20.7)	0.57 (0.48-0.68)	0.52 (0.42-0.64)	
GPC	2412/16 341 (14.8)	108/512 (21.1)	0.65 (0.52-0.82)	0.60 (0.47-0.78)	
Candida species	45/190 (23.7)	35/102 (34.3)	0.57 (0.32-1.01)	0.48 (0.23-0.99)	

Abbreviations: BSI, bloodstream infection; GNR, gram-negative rod; GPC, gram-positive cocci; OR, odds ratio.





Original Investigation | Infectious Diseases

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Figure 3. Adjusted Odds of In-Hospital Death Associated With Appropriate Empirical Antimicrobial Therapy by Pathogen

			Death less	Death more	
Source	OR (95% CI)		likely	likely	
ESBL	0.56 (0.31-1.01)				
CTX-RO	0.62 (0.46-0.83)				
CRE	0.48 (0.18-1.26)	-			
MRSA	0.46 (0.30-0.71)		-		
VRE	0.48 (0.20-1.13)				
Acinetobacter species	0.72 (0.29-1.80)				
Citrobacter species	0.75 (0.05-12.3) —				_
Enterobacter species	0.92 (0.25-3.41)				
E coli	0.64 (0.44-0.93)				
Klebsiella species	0.54 (0.31-0.93)				
Proteus species	0.72 (0.27-1.92)				
P aeruginosa	0.74 (0.42-1.31)			_	
Serratia species	0.64 (0.11-3.93)				
S aureus	0.40 (0.27-0.61)				
Streptococcus species	0.96 (0.58-1.60)			—	
Enterococcus species	0.48 (0.30-0.77)				
	0.05	0.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10	20
			OR (9	95% CI)	

CRE indicates carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales; CTX-RO, ceftriaxone-resistant gram-negative organism; E coli, Escherichia coli; ESBL, extended-spectrum β-lactamase-producing gram-negative organism; MRSA, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus; OR, odds ratio; P aeruginosa, Pseudomonas aeruginosa; S aureus, Staphylococcus aureus; and VRE, vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus.





- La terapia antimicrobiana es el primer pilar del tratamiento de la sepsis/choque séptico.
- La administración de una terapia antimicrobiana empírica adecuada e inmediata en el momento de la identificación de la sepsis.
- y después de la recolección de los cultivos apropiados es un paso crucial en el manejo farmacologico.





Caso Clínico

- El objetivo terapéutico es Staphylococcus aureus, patogeno común en celulitis.
- No se espera presencia de Gen MecA/Mec C o MERJ
- Ceftriaxona carece de actividad contra Staphylococcus

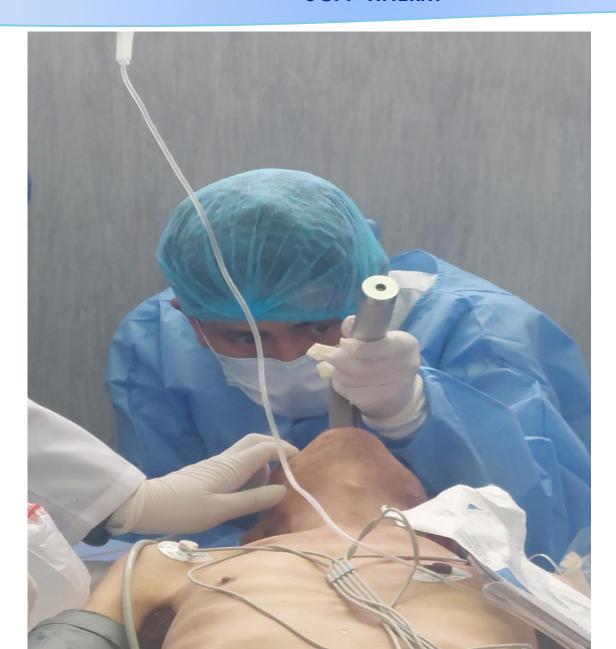




¿La terapia antimicrobiana es oportuna?







• 9:05 h



"Actualizac

alizac nte Crític



09:12h





minde







Caso Clínico

- 09:05h es intubada y colocada en VM
- 09: 12h Indican iniciar inotrópicos por shock.
- 09:23h Medico indica tratamiento con Meropenem y Vancomicina
- 10:00 12:00 Enfermera estable pauta de administración (Kardex)

Técnica de enfermería baja recetarios para farmacia

Farmacia sube medicamentos





Empiric antibiotic treatment reduces mortality in severe sepsis and septic shock from the first hour: results from a guideline-based performance improvement program Crit Care Med. 2014 Aug;42(8):1749-55.

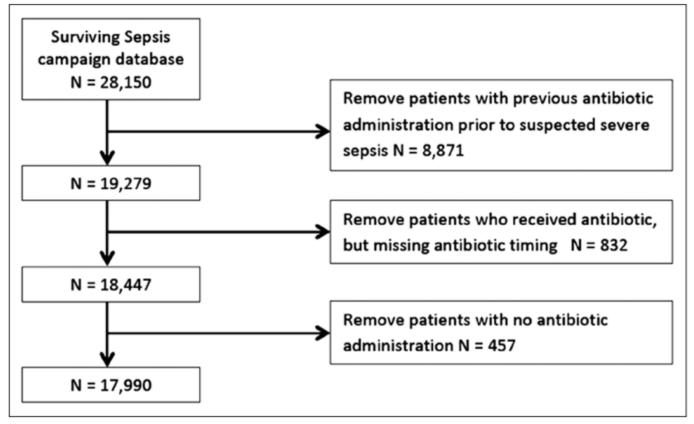


Figure 1. Patient enrollment diagram.





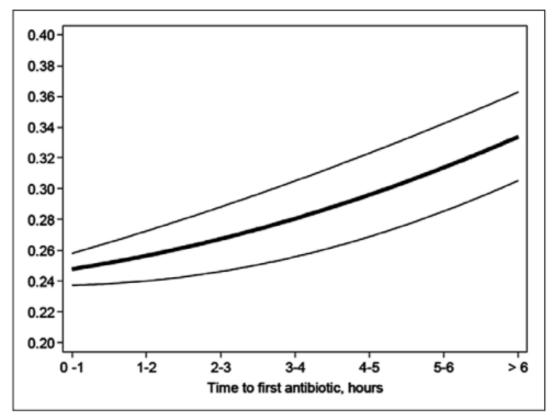


Figure 2. Predicted hospital mortality and the associated 95% CIs for time to first antibiotic administration. The results are adjusted by the sepsis severity score (SSS), ICU admission source (emergency department [ED], ward, vs ICU), and geographic region (Europe, United States, and South America). Probability of hospital mortality is based on the subject having the following specific characteristics: the patient is from the United States, admission source is the ED, and the SSS is 52 (median of all observations).

Empiric antibiotic treatment reduces mortality in severe sepsis and septic shock from the first hour: results from a guideline-based performance improvement program Crit Care Med. 2014 Aug;42(8):1749-55.





Empiric antibiotic treatment reduces mortality in severe sepsis and septic shock from the first hour: results from a guideline-based performance improvement program Crit Care Med. 2014 Aug;42(8):1749-55.

TABLE 2. Adjusted Hospital Mortality Odds Ratio and Probability of Mortality for Time to Antibiotics Based on a Generalized Estimating Equation Population Averaged Logistic Regression Model

Time to Antibiotics (Hr)	ORª	95% CI	p	Probability of Mortality (%) ^b	95% CI
0-1°	1.00			24.6	23.2-26.0
1-2	1.07	0.97-1.18	0.165	25.9	24.5-27.2
2-3	1.14	1.02-1.26	0.021	27.0	25.3-28.7
3-4	1.19	1.04-1.35	0.009	27.9	25.6-30.1
4-5	1.24	1.06-1.45	0.006	28.8	25.9-31.7
5-6	1.47	1.22-1.76	< 0.001	32.3	28.5-36.2
>6	1.52	1.36-1.70	< 0.001	33.1	30.9-35.3

OR = odds ratio.

^aHospital mortality odds ratio referent group is 0–1 hr for the time to antibiotics and is adjusted by the sepsis severity score (SSS), ICU admission source (ED, ward, vs ICU), and geographic region (Europe, United States, and South America).

^bProbability of hospital mortality is estimated using the generalized estimating equation population averaged logistic regression model and is based on the subject having the following characteristics: from the United States, admission source is the ED, and the SSS is 52 (median of all observations).

^cAntibiotics administered in the first hour are the referent group and thus the odds ratio by definition is 1.00 while the 95% CI and the p value are not generated by the regression model.





Empiric antibiotic treatment reduces mortality in severe sepsis and septic shock from the first hour: results from a guideline-based performance improvement program Crit Care Med. 2014 Aug;42(8):1749-55.

- In conclusion, this study demonstrates a significant association between delay in antibiotic administration over the first 6 hours after identification of patients with severe sepsis and septic shock and increasing mortality.
- These results underscore the importance of early identification and treatment of septic patients in the hospital setting.
- As mentioned often in the literature, sepsis is a time-dependent condition (like acute myocardial infarction or stroke) and should be recognized as an urgent situation that requires immediate response.





Duration of hypotension before initiation of effective antimicrobial therapy is the critical determinant of survival in human septic shock*

Anand Kumar, MD; Daniel Roberts, MD; Kenneth E. Wood, DO; Bruce Light, MD; Joseph E. Parrillo, MD;

- Objetivo: Determinar la prevalencia y el impacto en la mortalidad de los retrasos en el inicio de una terapia antimicrobiana eficaz desde aparición inicial de hipotensión recurrente/persistente de shock séptico.
- Diseño: Estudio de cohorte retrospectivo
- Pacientes: 2,731 pacientes adultos con sepsis/shock.
- Outcome: la principal medida de resultado fue la supervivencia hasta el alta hospitalaria





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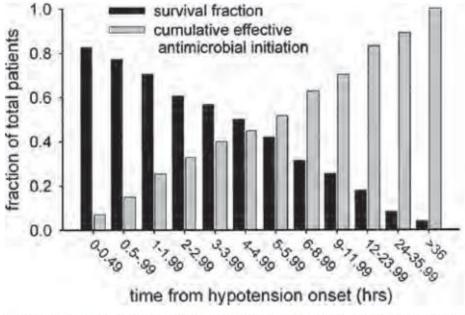


Figure 1. Cumulative effective antimicrobial initiation following onset of septic shock-associated hypotension and associated survival. The x-axis represents time (hrs) following first documentation of septic shock-associated hypotension. *Black bars* represent the fraction of patients surviving to hospital discharge for effective therapy initiated within the given time interval. The *gray bars* represent the cumulative fraction of patients having received effective antimicrobials at any given time point.





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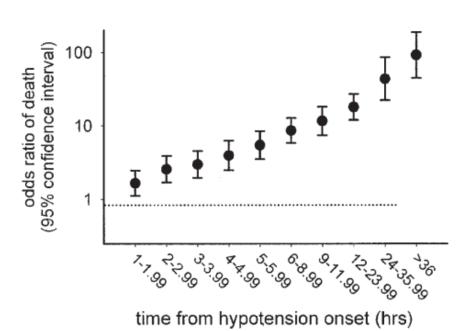


Figure 2. Mortality risk (expressed as adjusted odds ratio of death) with increasing delays in initiation of effective antimicrobial therapy. Bars represent 95% confidence interval. An increased risk of death is already present by the second hour after hypotension onset (compared with the first hour after hypotension). The risk of death continues to climb, though, to >36 hrs after hypotension onset.

- Cuando el retraso al inicio del tratamiento antimicrobiano efectivo es evaluado como una variable continua, el OR ajustado fue 1.119 (por hora retraso) (95% IC 1.103–1.136, p .0001)
- Osea, cada hora de retraso fue asociado con un 12% aproximado de probabilidad de sobrevida con respect a la hora previa en todo el period de observacion.

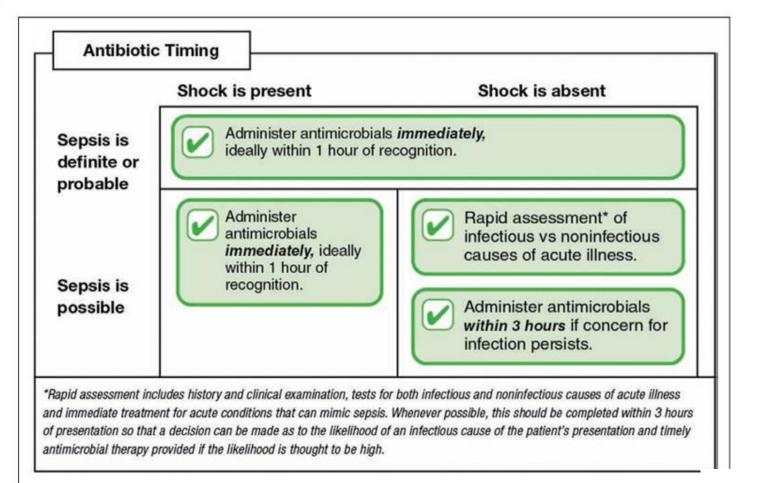




Recommendations 2021	Recommendation Strength and Quality of Evidence	Changes From 2016 Recommendations
12. For adults with possible septic shock or a high likelihood for sepsis, we recommend administering antimicrobials immediately, ideally within 1 hr of recognition.	Strong, low quality of evidence (Septic shock) Strong, very low quality of evidence (Sepsis without shock)	"We recommend that administra- tion of intravenous antimicrobials should be initiated as soon as pos- sible after recognition and within one hour for both a) septic shock and b) sepsis without shock"
		strong recommendation, mod- erate quality of evidence

Surviving Sepsis Campaign: International Guidelines for Management of Sepsis and Septic Shock 2021





Surviving Sepsis Campaign: International Guidelines for Management of Sepsis and Septic Shock 2021





Caso Clínico

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Técnica de enfermería baja recetarios para farmacia

Farmacia sube medicamentos





.DIETA NPT 2:1 > 56 CC/H POR 20H + LIPIDOS 50 CC/H	POR 4H V	tal la l
MEDICACIÓN:	INDICACIONES:	HORARIO TRAT.
1 OMEPRAZOL (COMO SAL SÓDICA) 40 MG	40 MG EV C/24H	06
2 ALBUMINA HUMANA 20 A 25 % X 50 ML	50 CC EV C/8H	14 22 OF
3 METAMIZOL SODICO 1 G/2 ML	1 G EV C/8H	14-120
4 INSULINA HUMANA (ADN RECOMBINANTE) 100 UI	ESCALA DE CORRECCION: 180-200: 3 UI SC, 201-250	: 5
/ ML X 10 ML	UI SC, 251-300: 7 UI SC, > 300: 10 UI SC	
5 MEROPENEM 500 MG	1 G EV C/8H FI 12/08	14 220
6 Reto ((1) + SF 100 ml		1
7		
8		
9 *		
10		
11		
TRATAMIENTO NO FARMACOLOGICO:		
CFV + BHE		
HGT C/8H 12 24 06		
MEDICION PERMANENTE DE PIA		
TRATAMIENTOS:		





Epilogo

- La administración temprana de una terapia antimicrobiana adecuada reduce significativamente la tasa de mortalidad.
- La administración temprana de una terapia antimicrobiana adecuada reduce significativamente la duración de la estancia hospitalaria.
- El inicio temprano de una terapia antimicrobiana adecuada aumenta las tasas de curación clínica y reduce los costos hospitalarios.
- Incrementar la disponibilidad de diagnósticos rápidos es esencial para mejorar los resultados de los pacientes.