

# Hemodynamika, šOK, SEPSA a MODS

doc. MUDr. Jozef Firment, PhD.

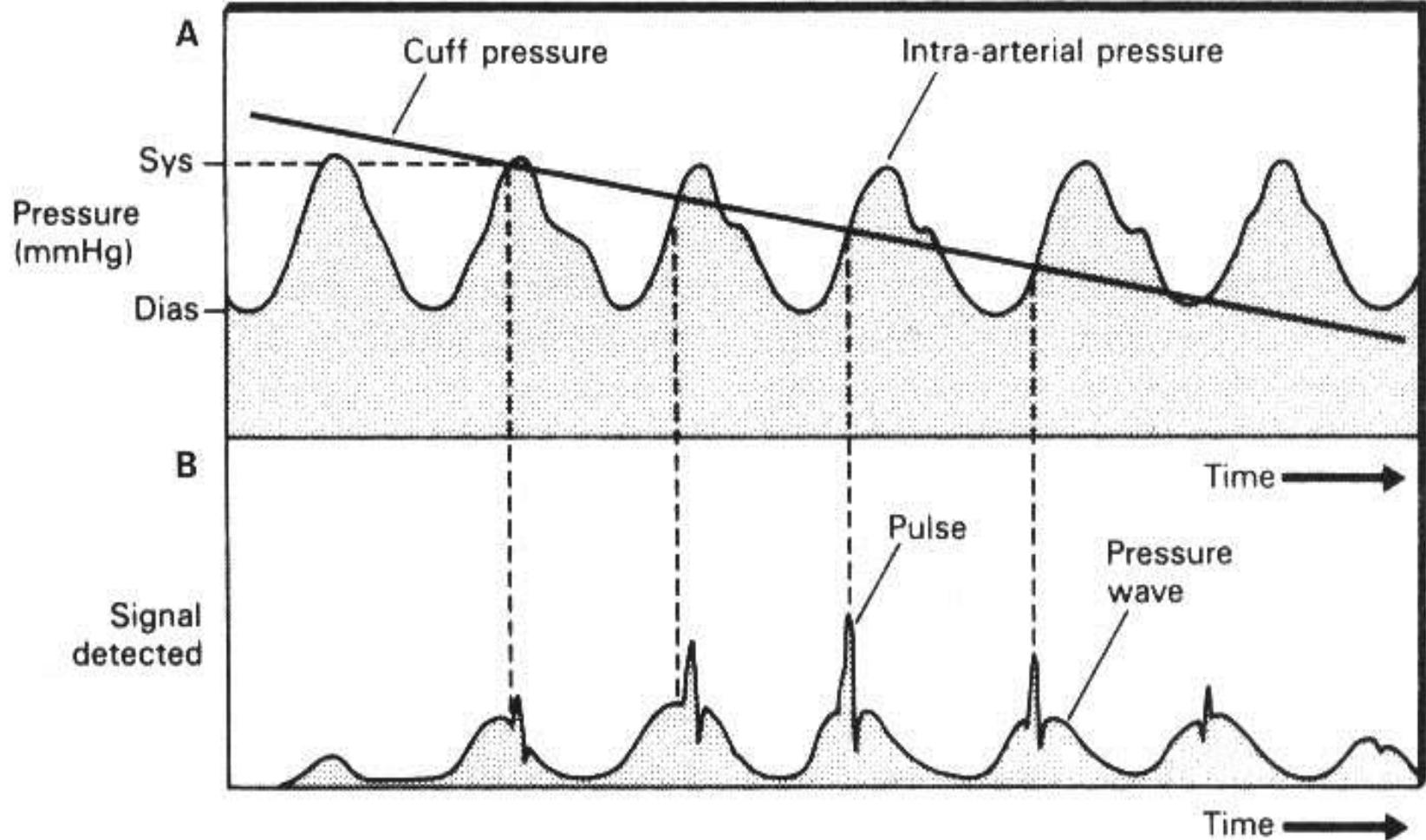
I. klinika anestéziológie  
a intenzívnej medicíny  
UPJŠ LF a UNLP, Košice



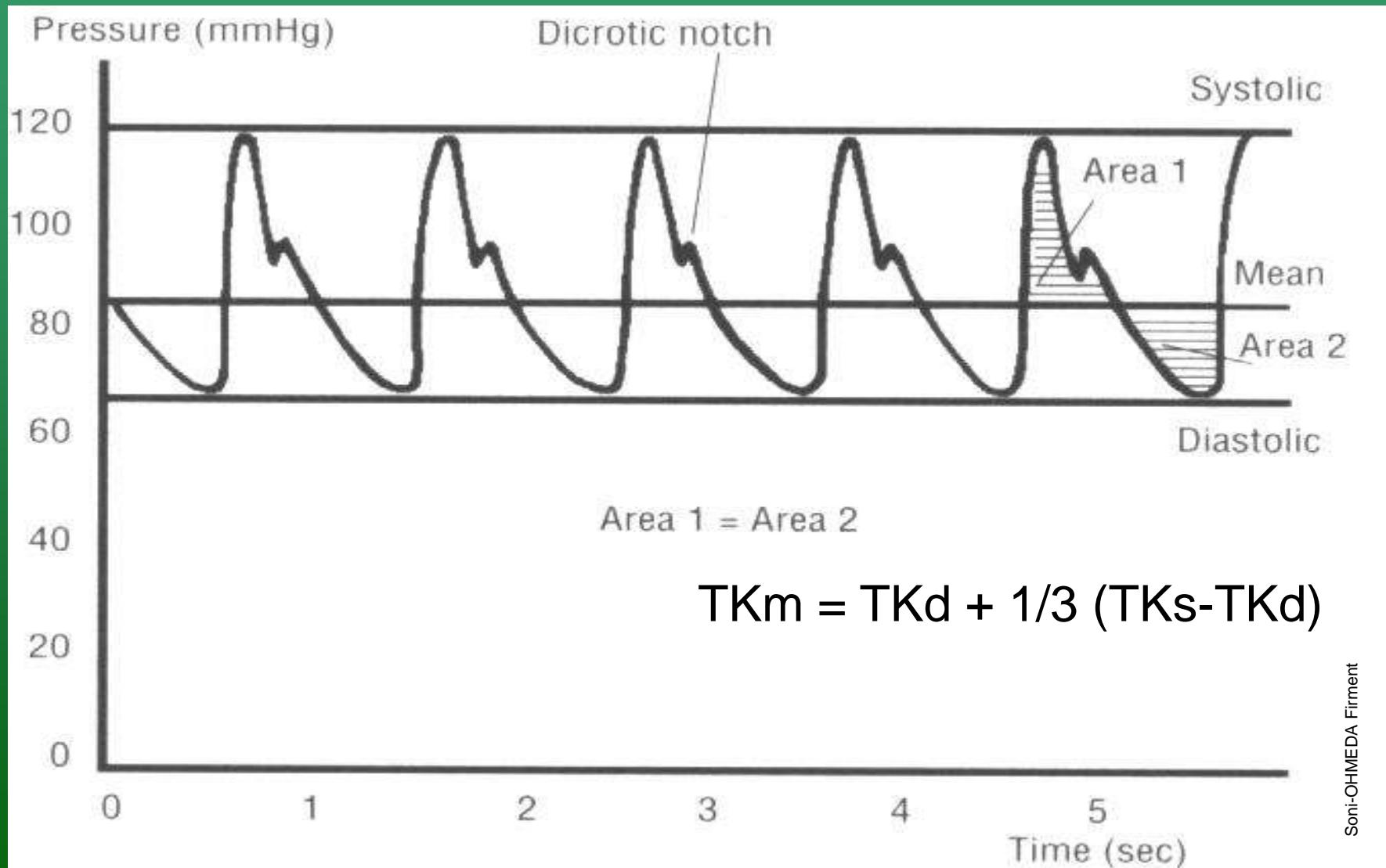
# KRVNÝ OBEH

- EKG (arytmie, tvary krivky), arteriálny TK syst. diast, stredný, neinvazívny, invazívny.
- Monitorovanie hemodynamiky (S-G katéter, termodilučný): CVP, AP, PA, PCWP, LAP,
- CO, SV, LVSW, SVR, PVR, indexy...
- Monitorovanie arytmii, Holter, telemetria. Palpácia pulzu (miesta a kvalita).
- $S_aO_2$ ,  $S_vO_2$ ,  $S_pO_2$ ,  $p_{tc}O_2$ ,

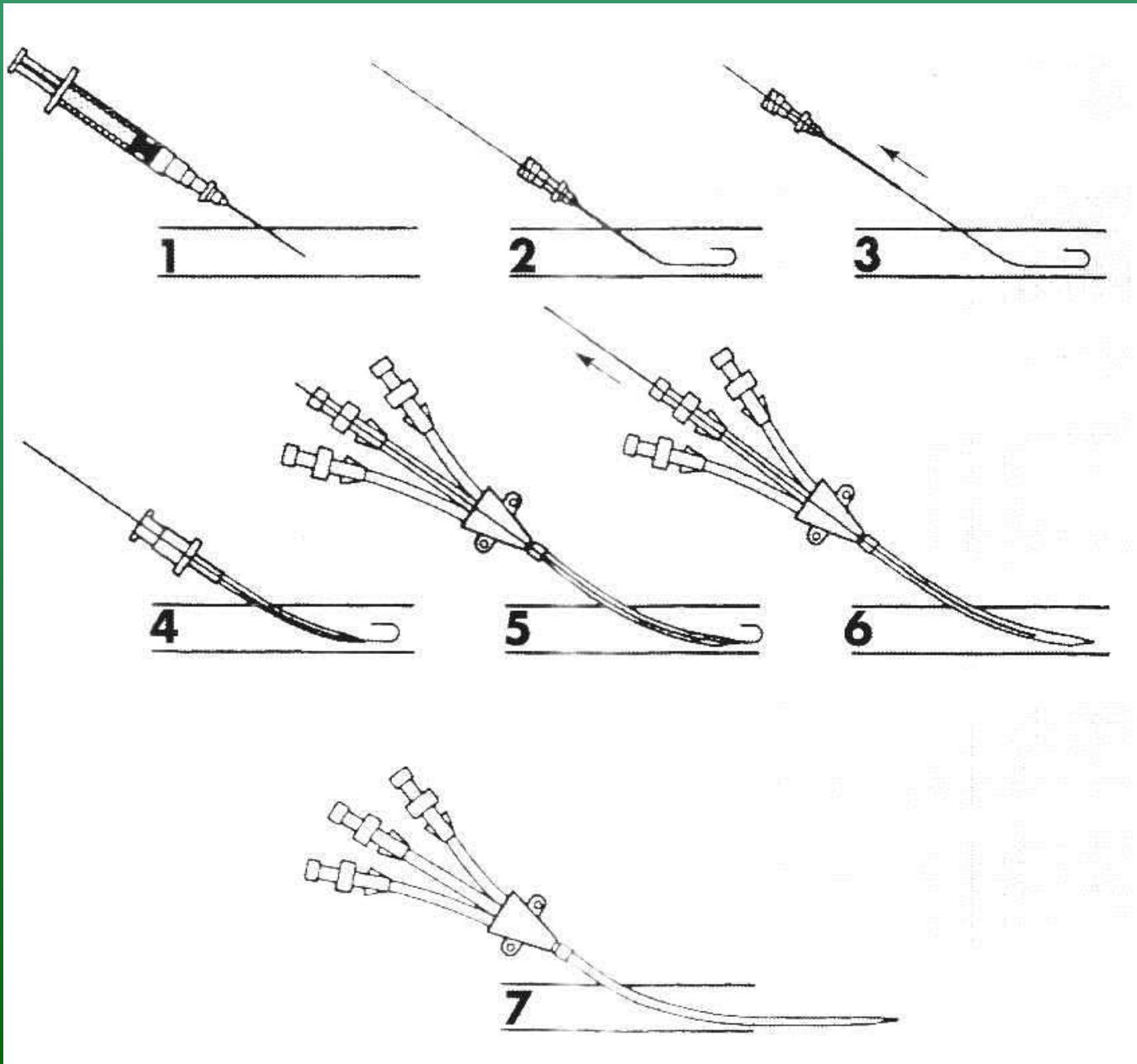
# NEINVAZÍVNE MERANIE KRVNÉHO TLAKU



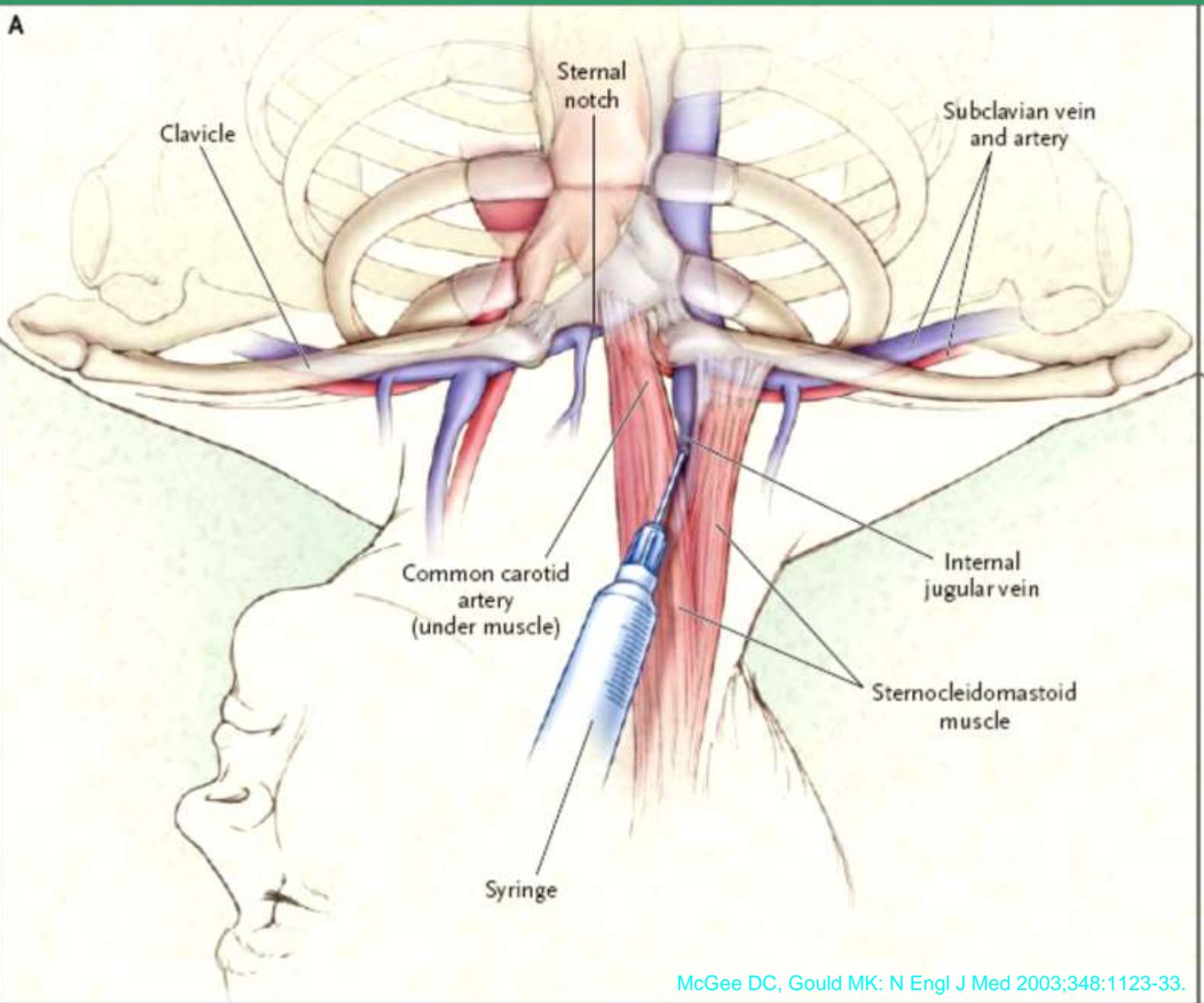
# STREDNÝ ARTÉRIOVÝ TLAK



# Seldingerova technika

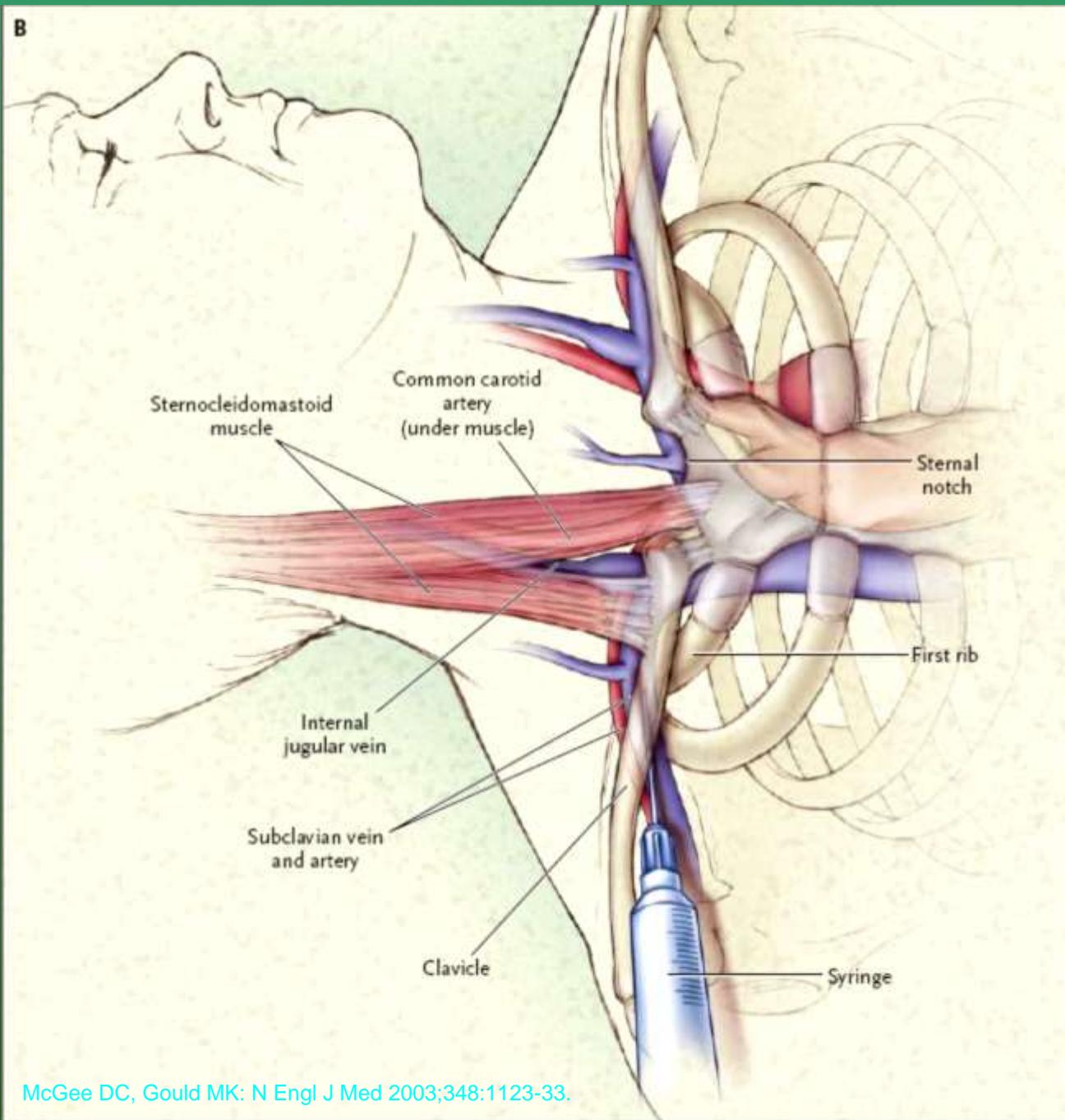


# CENTRÁLNE ŽILY



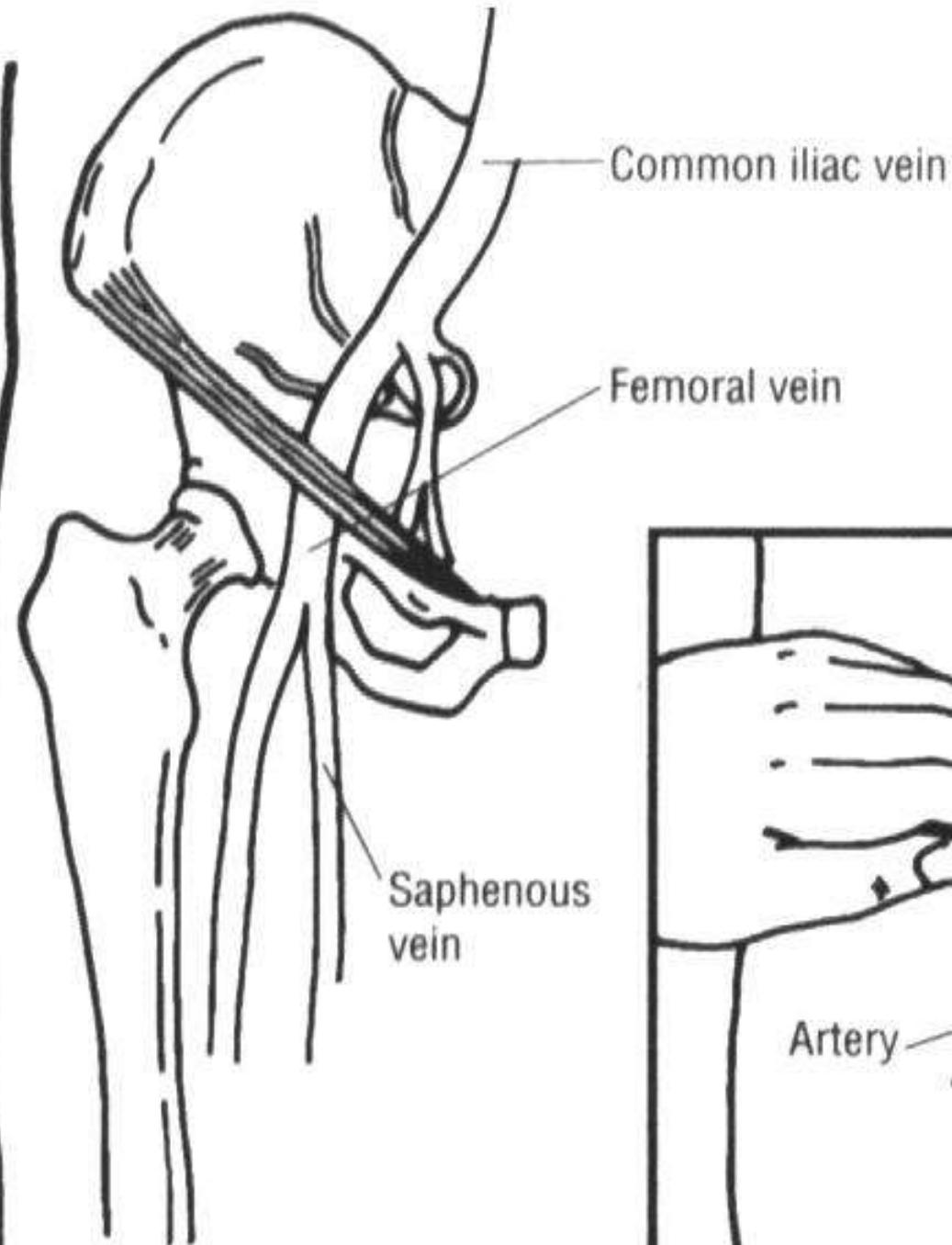
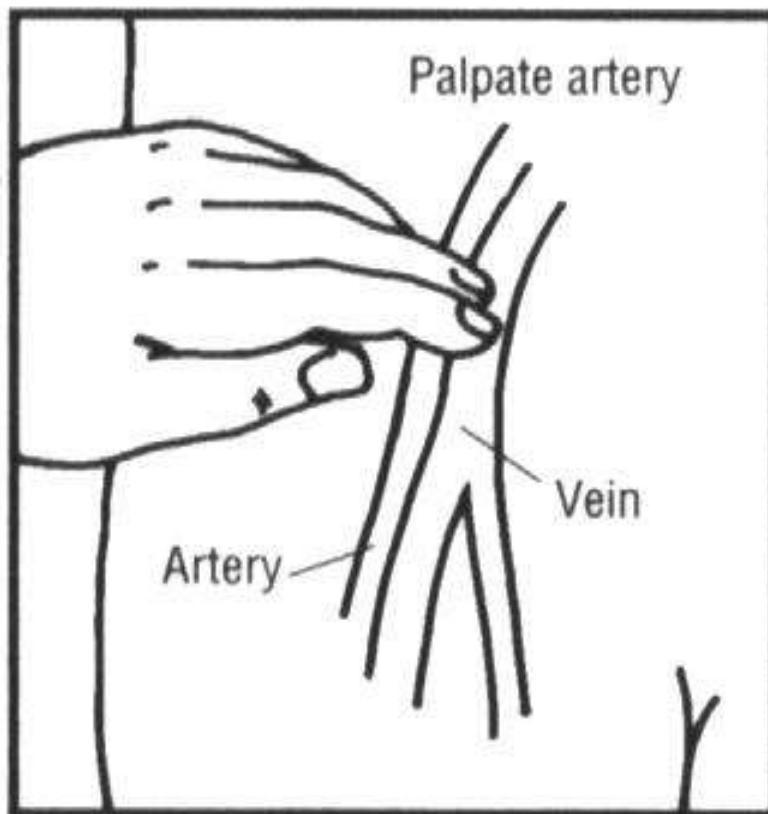
McGee DC, Gould MK: N Engl J Med 2003;348:1123-33.

# CENTRÁLNE ŽILY

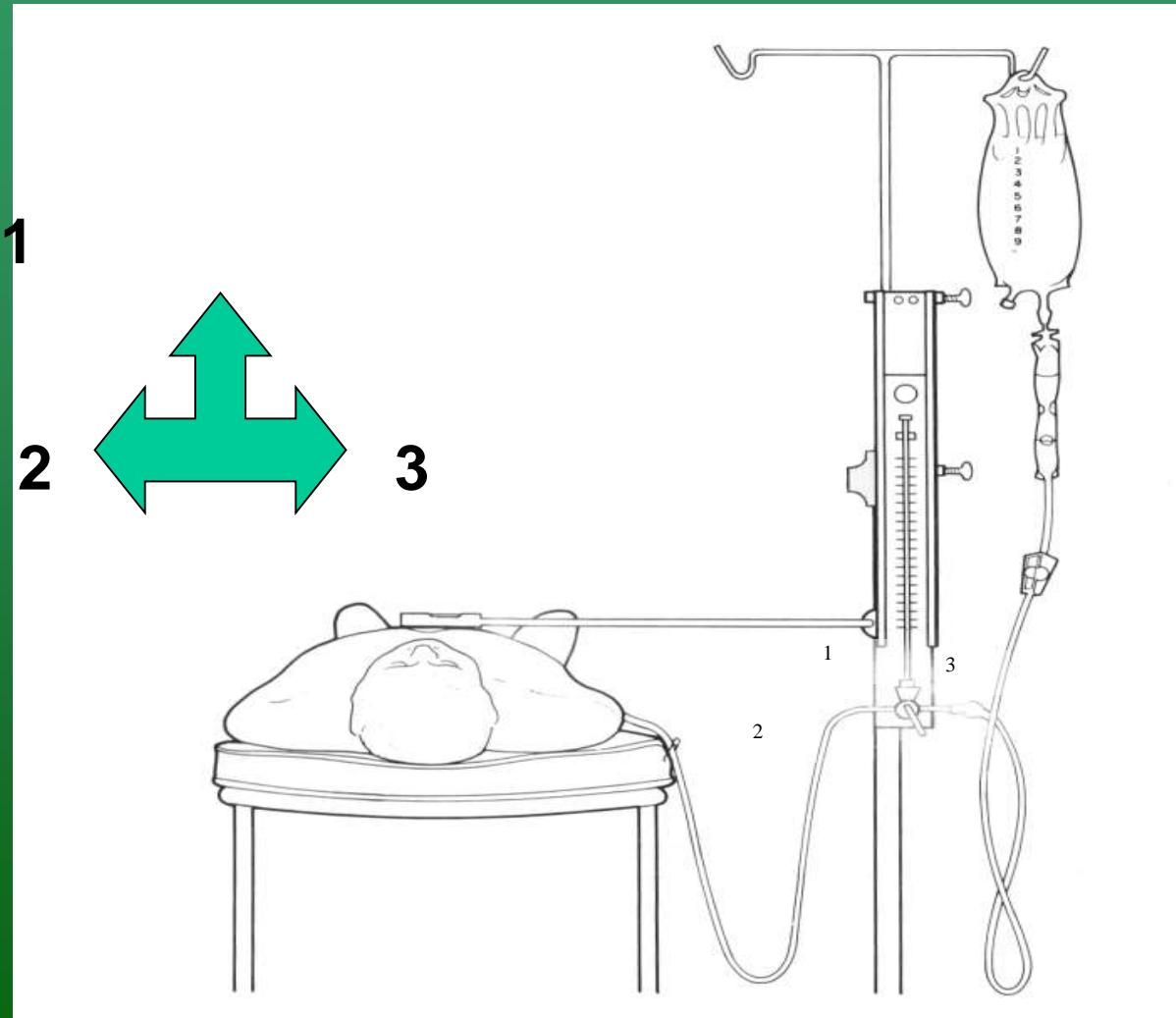


# INGUINAL NY KANÁL

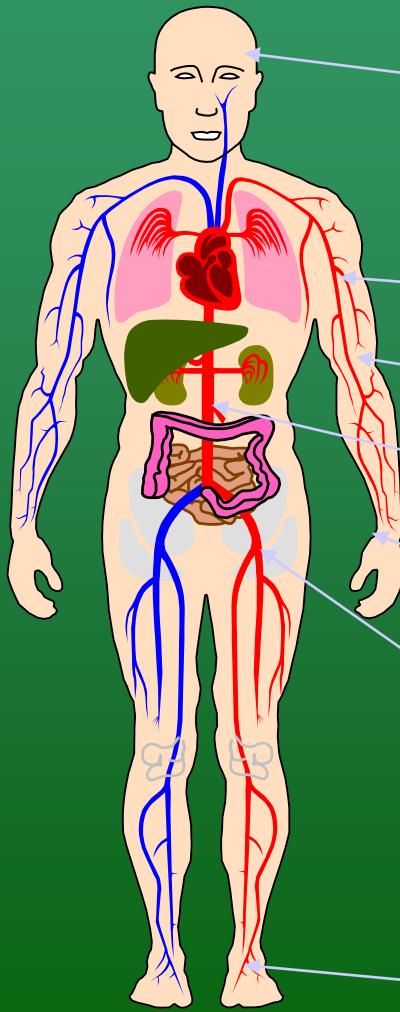
NAVI --- IVAN



# SCHÉMA MERANIA CŽT



# MIESTA KANYLÁCIE ARTÉRIÍ



a. temporalis  
superficialis

a. axillaris

a. brachialis

a. umbilicalis

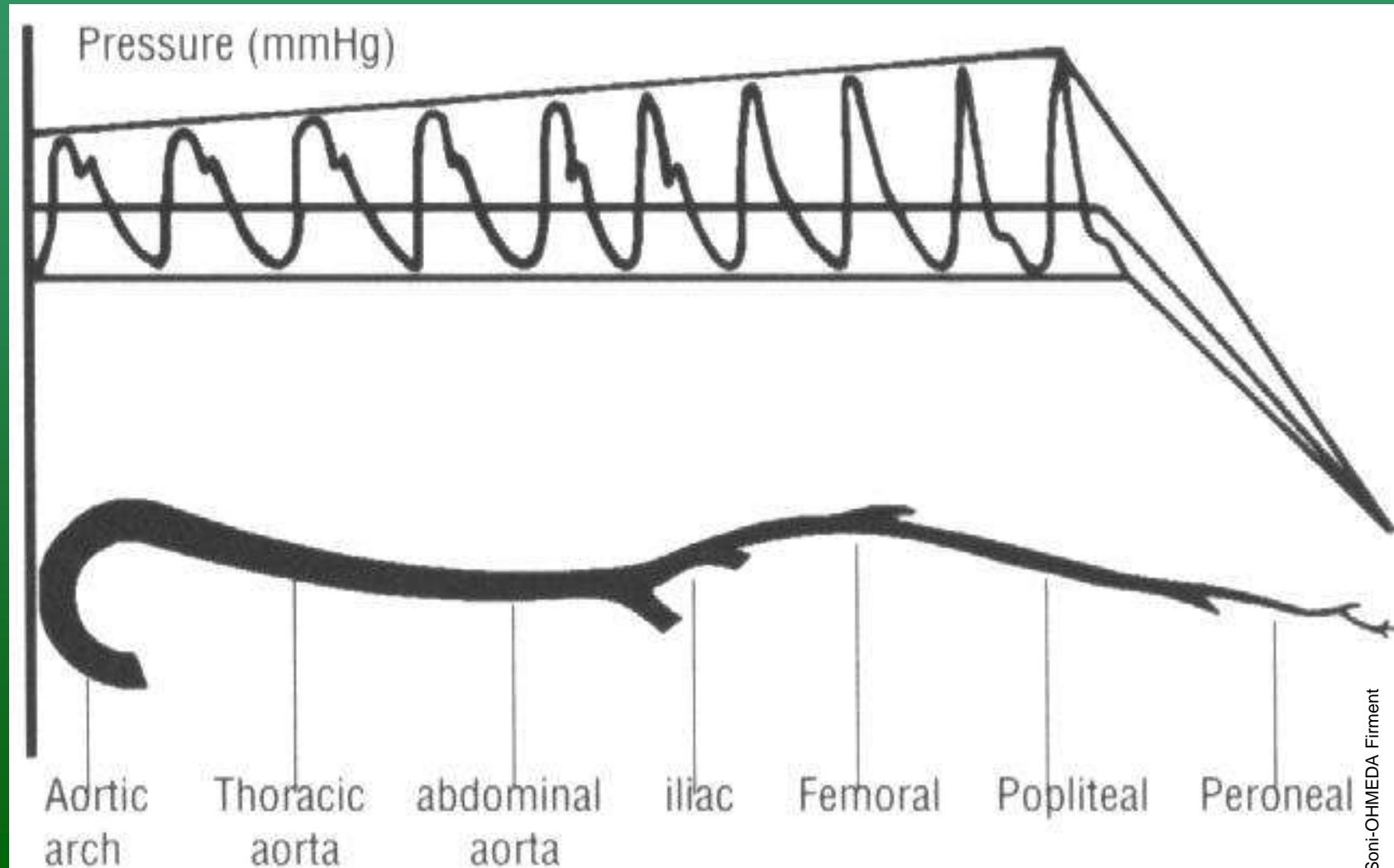
a. radialis

a. ulnaris

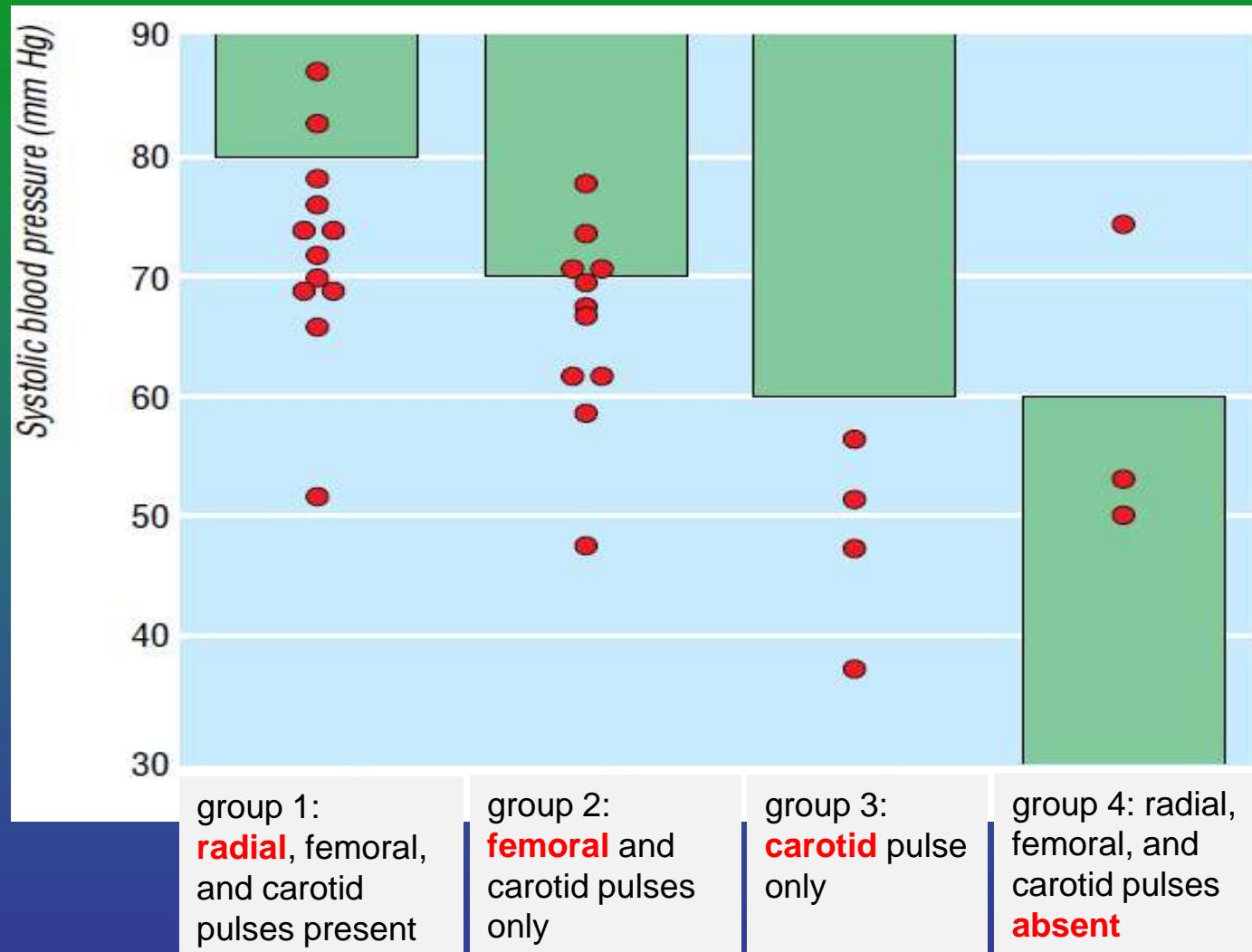
a. femoralis

a. dorsalis pedis

# VPLYV VEL'KOSTI CIEVY NA SYST. A DIAST. TLAK



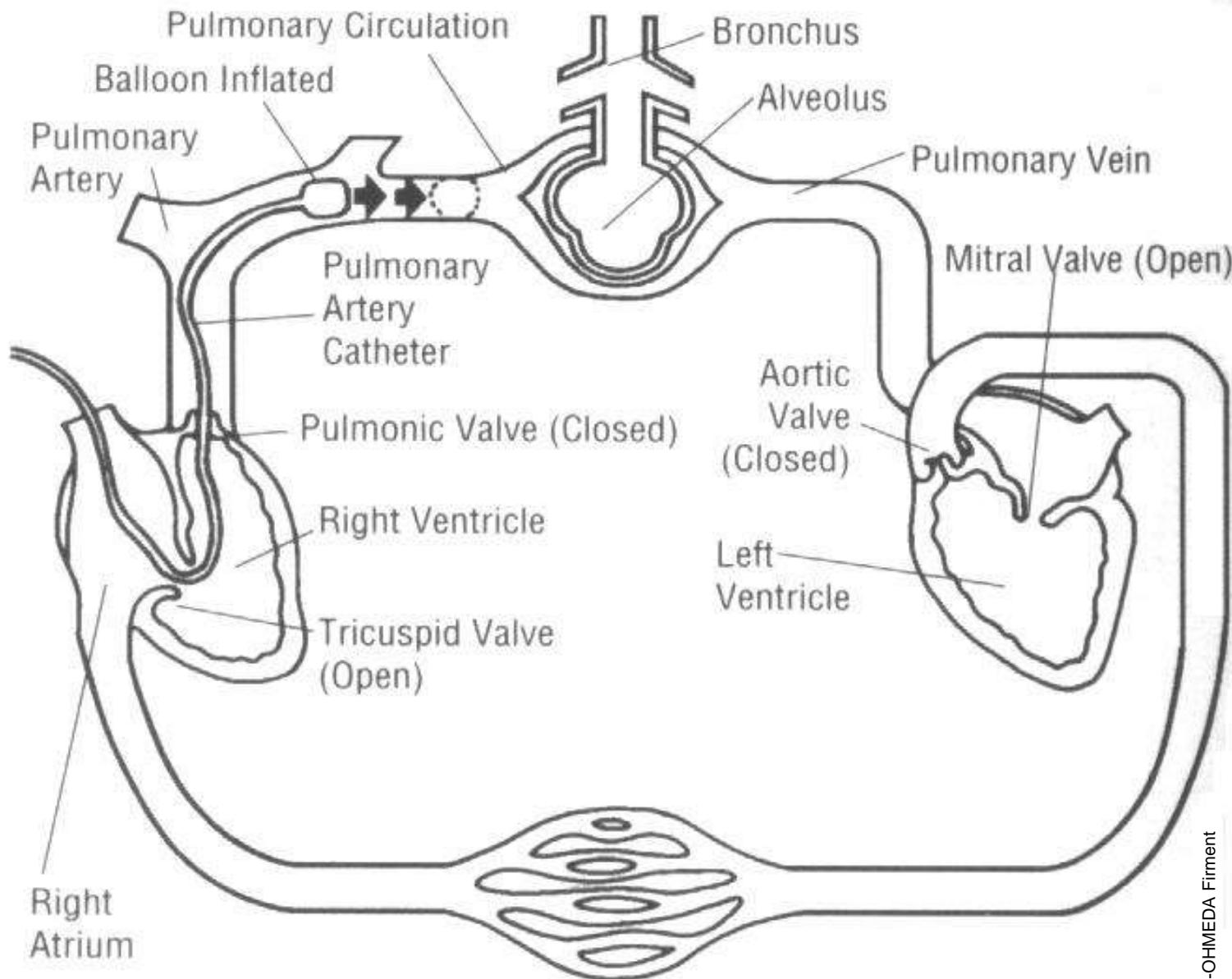
# Dot plot showing the distribution of systolic blood pressure according to palpable pulses



Shaded areas indicate blood pressures expected according to advanced trauma life support guidelines

Deakin CD, Low JL: Accuracy of the advanced trauma life support guidelines for predicting systolic blood pressure using carotid, femoral, and radial pulses: observational study. BMJ 2000;321:673–4  
ATLS (Advanced Trauma Life Support) Teaching Protocol

# POLOHA S-G KATÉTRA



# S - G KATÉTER ZLOŽENIE

Soni-OHMEDA Fimrent

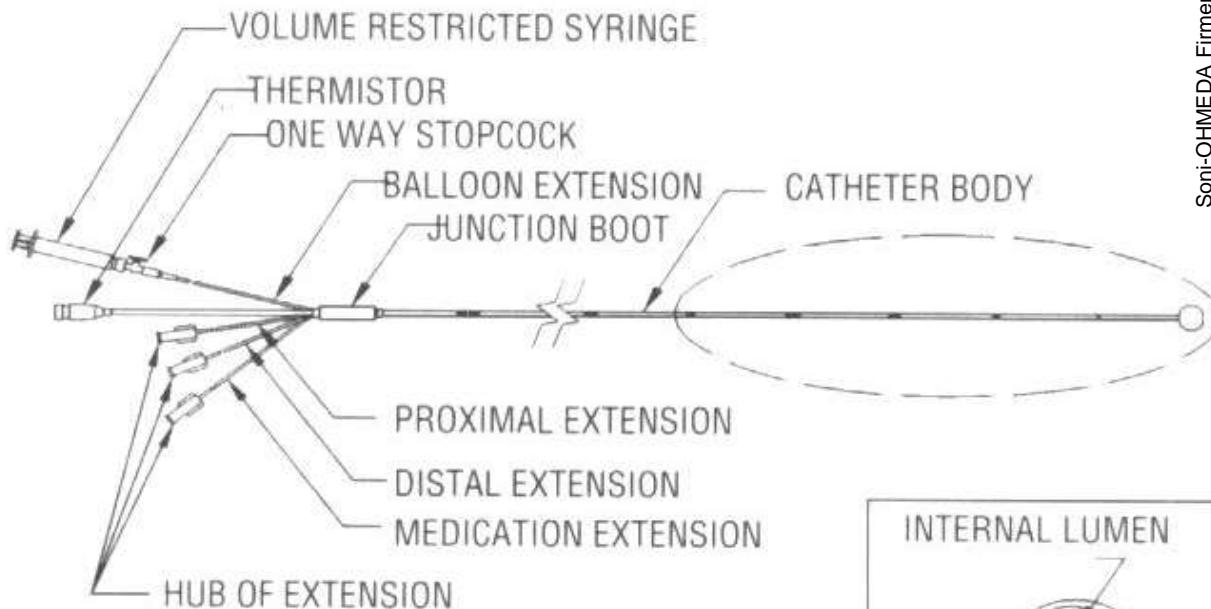
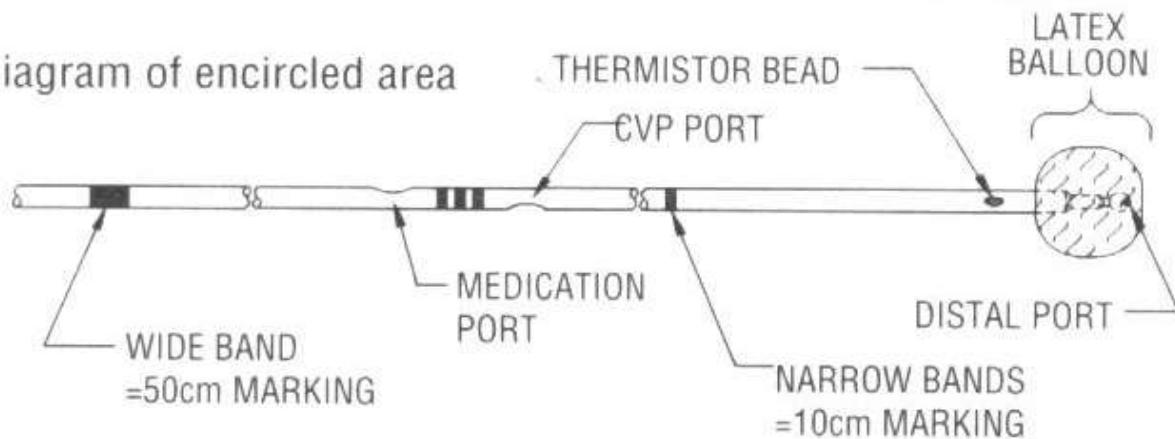


Diagram of encircled area

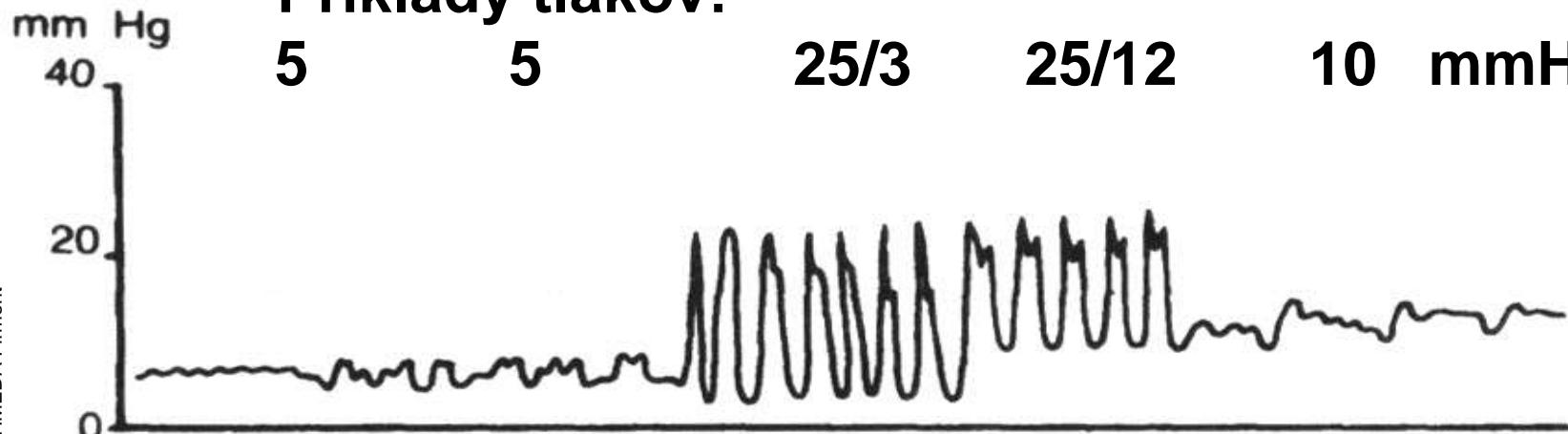


# SWAN - GANZOV KATÉTER

## Príklady tlakov:

40                    5                    5                    25/3                    25/12                    10      mmHg

Oh Soni-OHMEDA Firmen



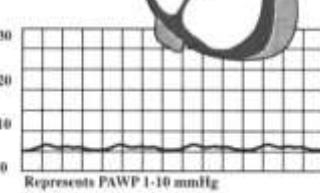
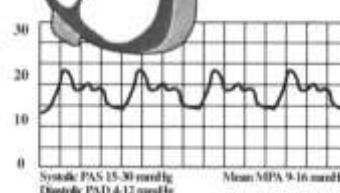
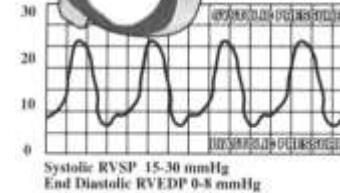
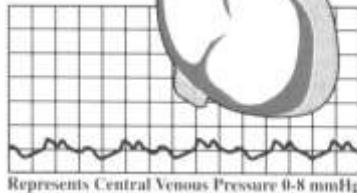
CVP

RIGHT ATRIUM

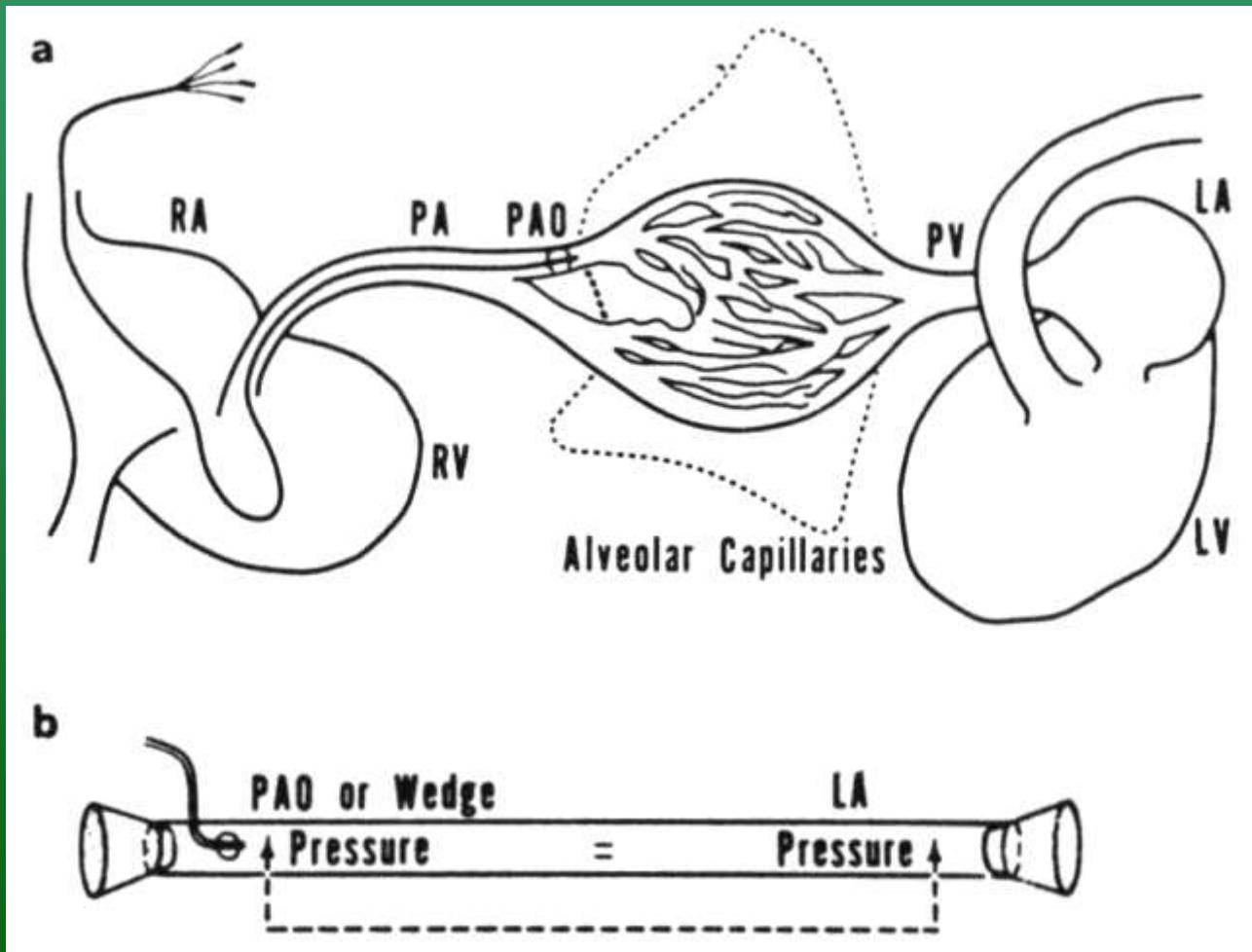
RIGHT VENTRICLE

PULMONARY ARTERY

PULMONARY  
ARTERY BRANCH



# **PAOP = LAP**



## THE HEART IN DIASTOLE



## THE HEART IN ATRIAL SYSTOLE



Soni-OHMEDA Firmament

**PRELOAD** The force that stretches the ventricle during diastole

- How far the ventricles stretch will depend on how much blood empties into them. Thus, preload can also be described as End Diastolic Ventricular Volume.
- CVP is an indicator of right ventricular preload.
- PAWP is an indicator of left ventricular preload.

**PRELOAD  
= CVP, PAWP**



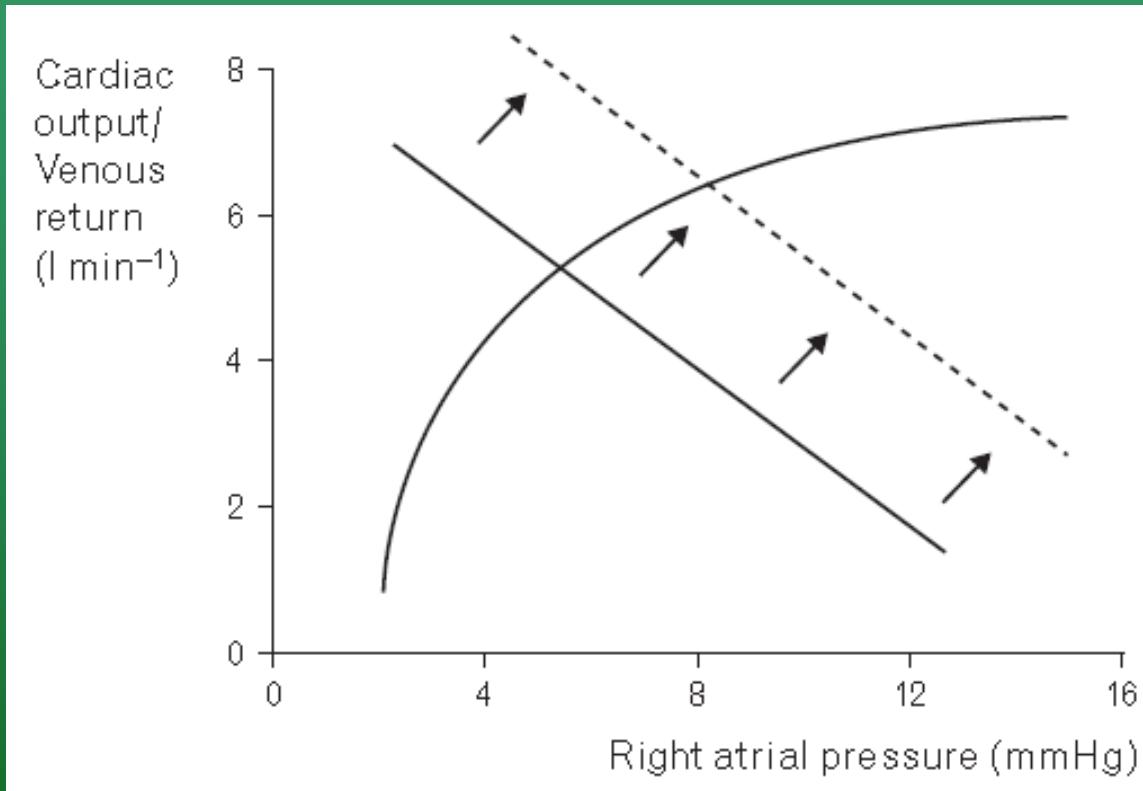
## AFTERLOAD

The impedance or resistance the ventricles must overcome before they can contract.

- The opposing pressure is a combination of pressures in the pulmonary vasculature, aorta, systemic arteries and veins, and peripheral vessels.
- Afterload is primarily determined by derived haemodynamic parameters called Pulmonary Vascular Resistance (PVR) and Systemic Vascular Resistance (SVR)
- PVR refers to right ventricular afterload
- SVR refers to left ventricular afterload

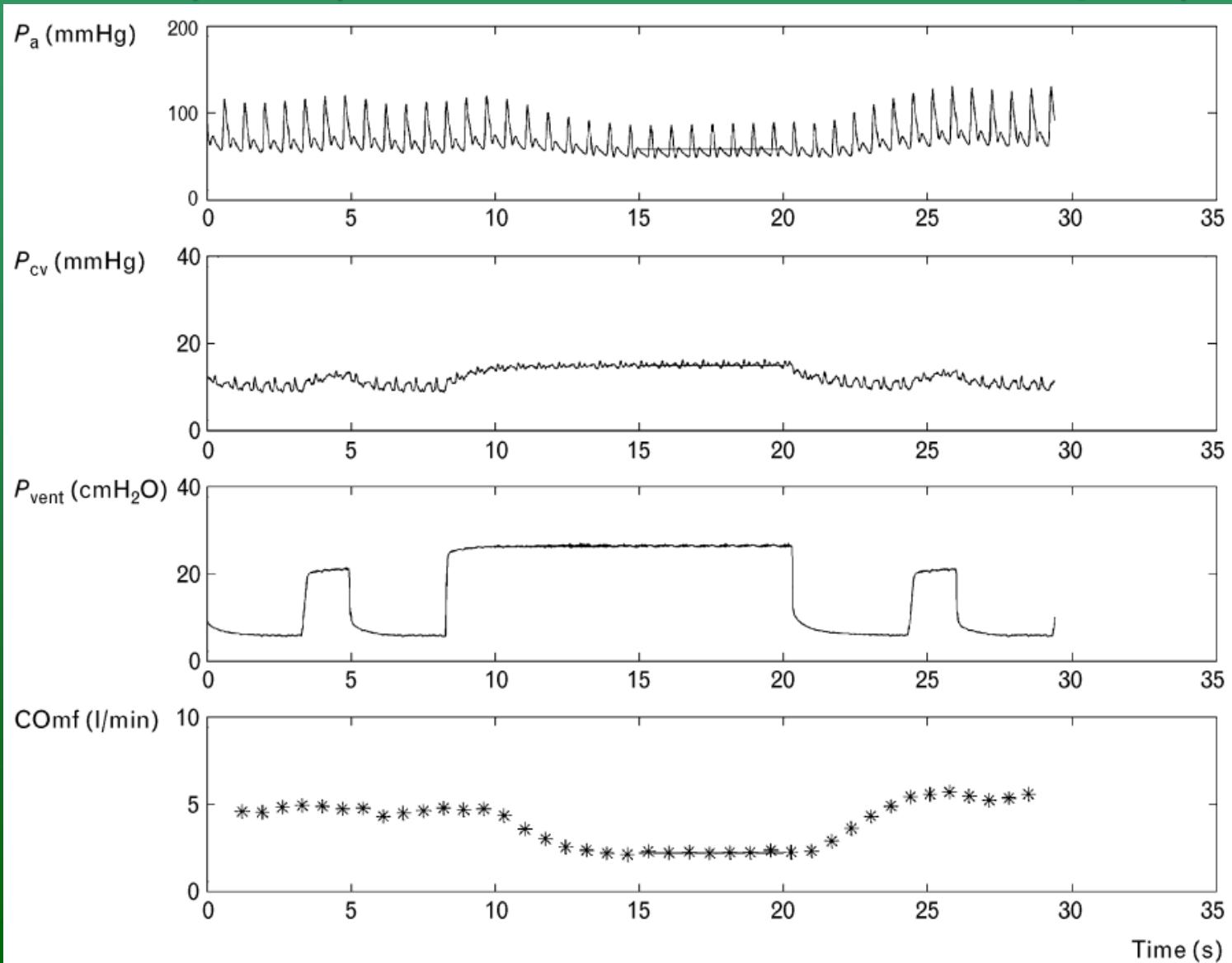
**AFTERLOAD**  
**= PVR, SVR**

# Application of Starling's law of the heart to identify a fluid responsive patient



- A fluid challenge results in an increase in **venous return** (straight line).
- When **plasma volume is low**, this increase will be associated with an increase in stroke volume and **hence cardiac output**.
- The **absence** of a stroke volume response suggests **euvolaemia** and fluid challenges should be discontinued.

# Effects of an inspiratory hold maneuver on arterial pressure (Pa), central venous pressure (Pcv), airway pressure (Pvent) and beat-to-beat cardiac output (COmf)



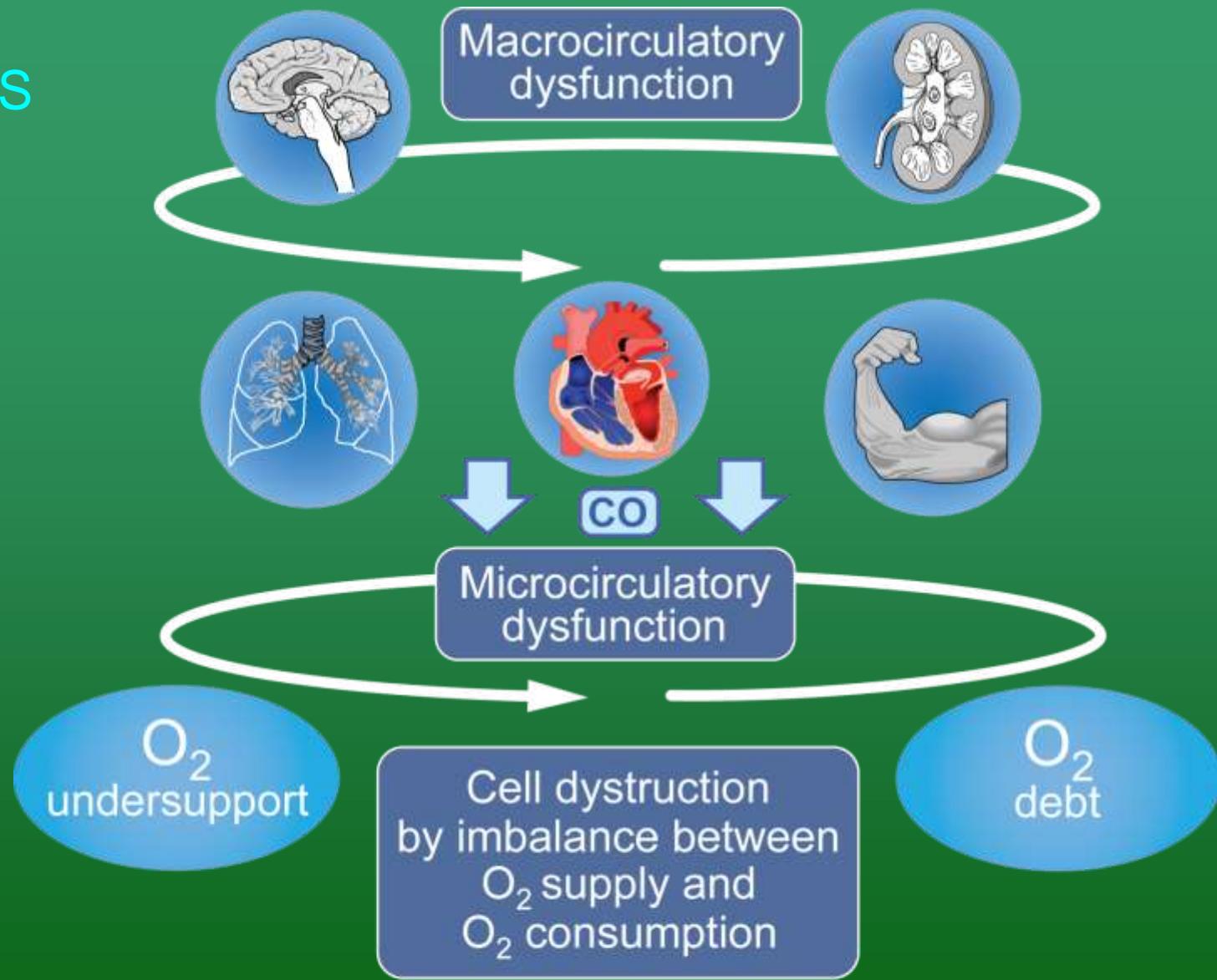
# DEFINÍCIA ŠOKU

- Komplexný syndróm vyvolaný nedostatočným prekrvením nutričného **kapilárneho** riečiska tkanív.
- Vedie k nedostatku kyslíka a energetických zdrojov v tkanivách, k **patologickému metabolizmu** a ku kumulácii toxickej produktov.

# NÁSLEDKY ŠOKU

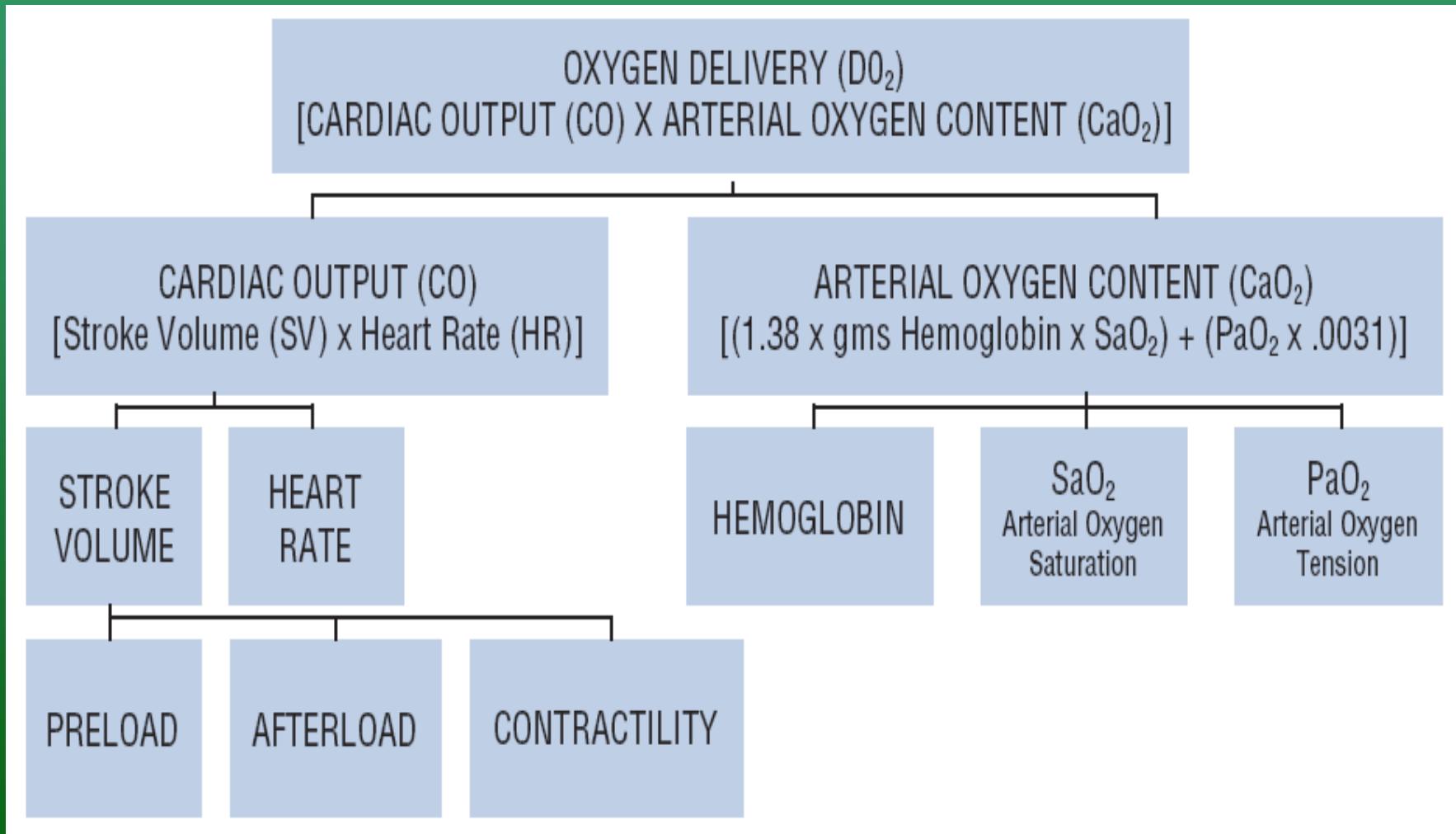
- Orgány a systémy sa v dôsledku poruchy cirkulácie poškodia spočiatku **funkčne**, neskôr aj **štrukturálne**.
- Vzniknú **šokové orgány (MODS)**
  - šokové pľúca s ARDS,
  - šokové obličky,
  - šokové zmeny na sliznici tráviacej rúry
  - šokové porucha hemokoagulácie (DIC)  
atď.
- **MSOF ... smrt'**

EWS

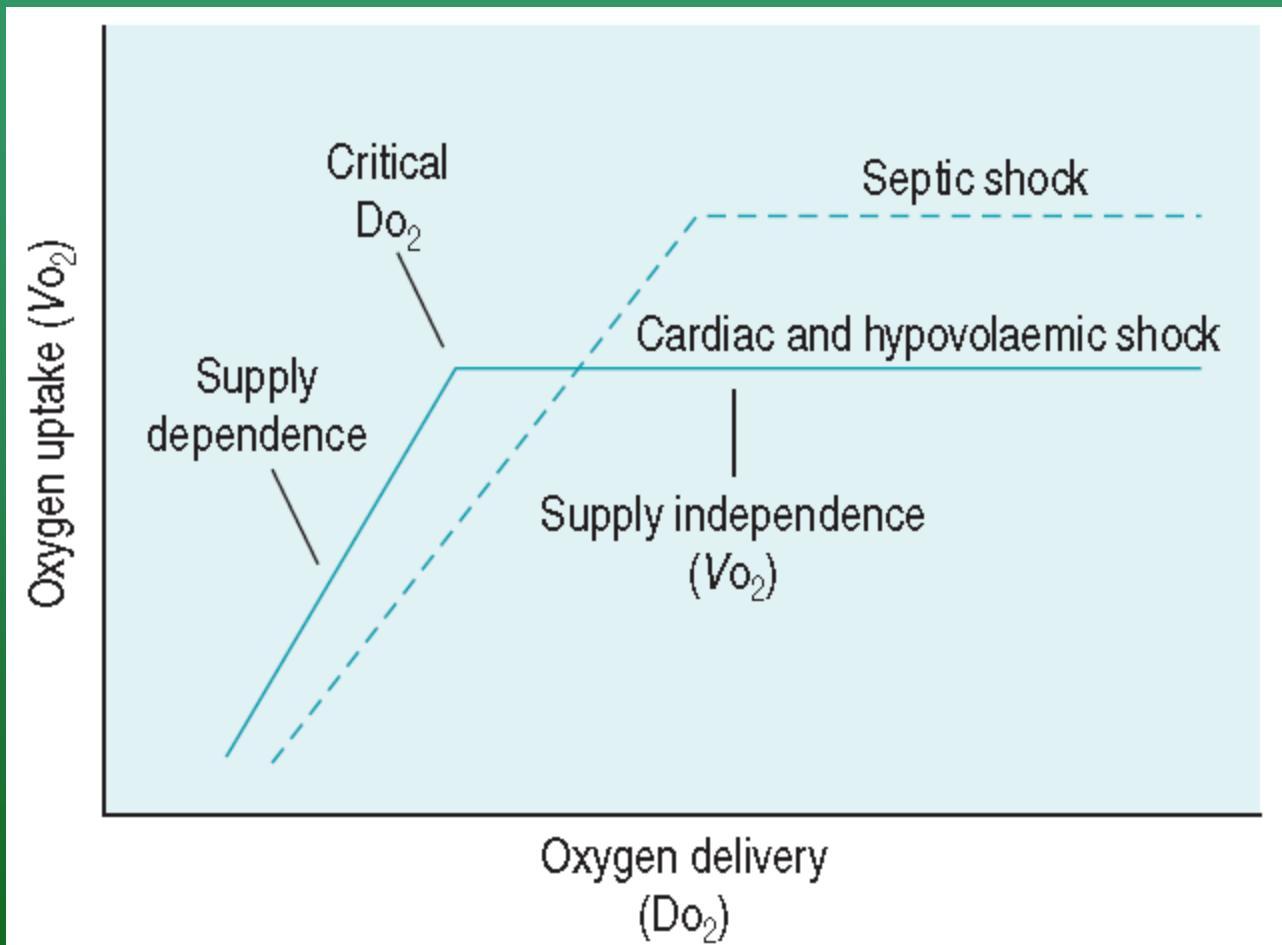


(Multi-) organ failure

# Dodávka O<sub>2</sub>

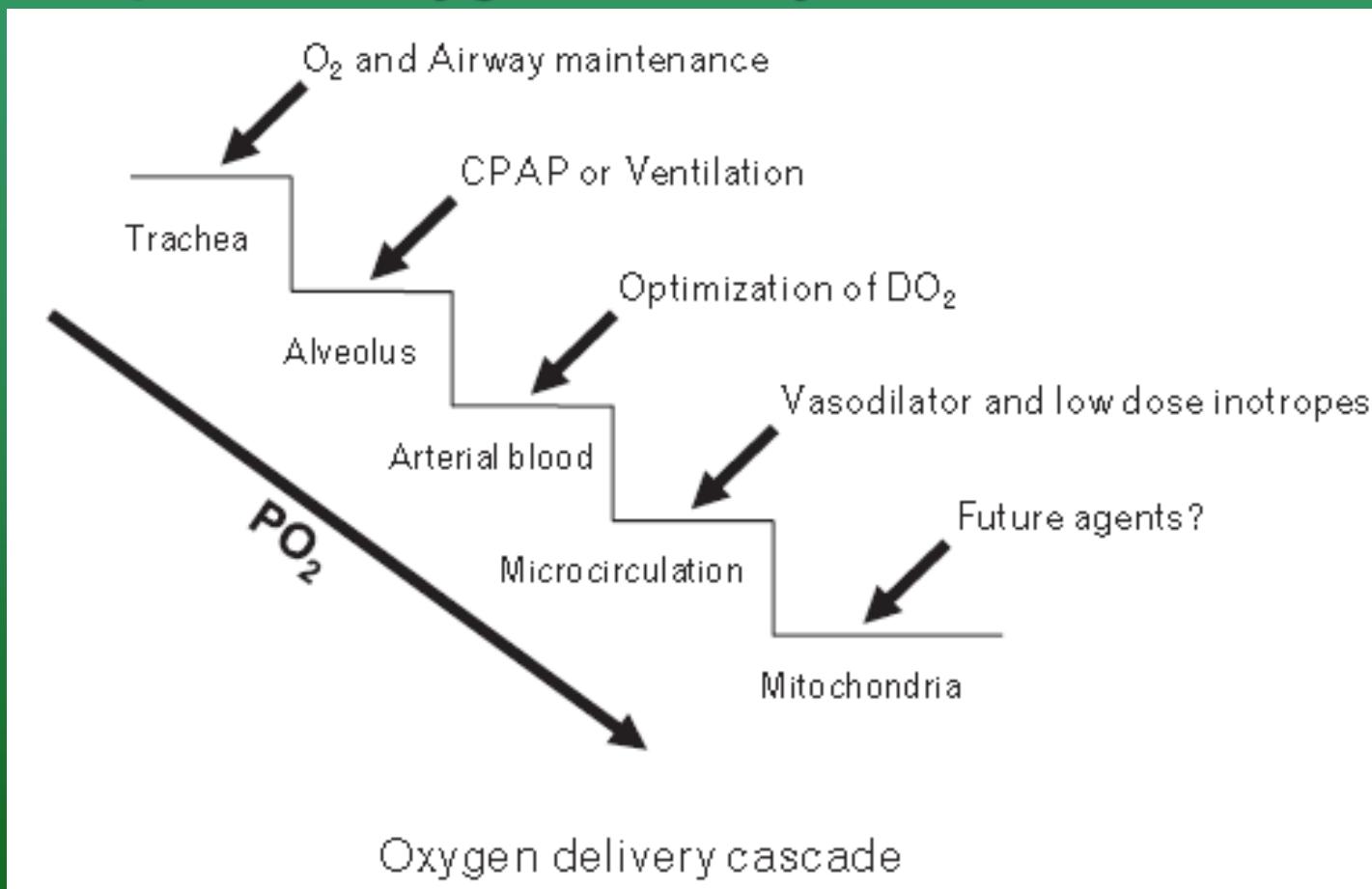


# OXYGEN DELIVERY - CONSUMPTION



Relationship between oxygen uptake ( $VO_2$ ) and oxygen delivery ( $DO_2$ ) in cardiogenic, hypovolaemic and septic shock.

# The oxygen delivery cascade indicating the potential role of current and future therapies to optimize oxygen delivery to the tissues



# PATOFYZIOLOGICKÉ DELENIE ŠOKU

- **Hypovolemický**
  - (dehydratácia, hemorágia)
- **Distribučný**
  - (lézia miechy, vysoká spinálna anestézia, anafylaktický, septický)
- **Obštrukčný**
  - (plúcna embólia, hydroperikard, PNO)
- **Kardiogénny**
  - (AIM, chlopňové chyby, arytmie)

# HYPOTENZIA

**Šokový index** =  $\frac{\text{počet pulzov}}{\text{systolický TK}}$

Vyhodnotenie:

pod 0,5 = normálny nález

nad 1,0 = vyžaduje okamžitý zásah

Pozor! Digitalis, betablokátory, kardiostimulátory...

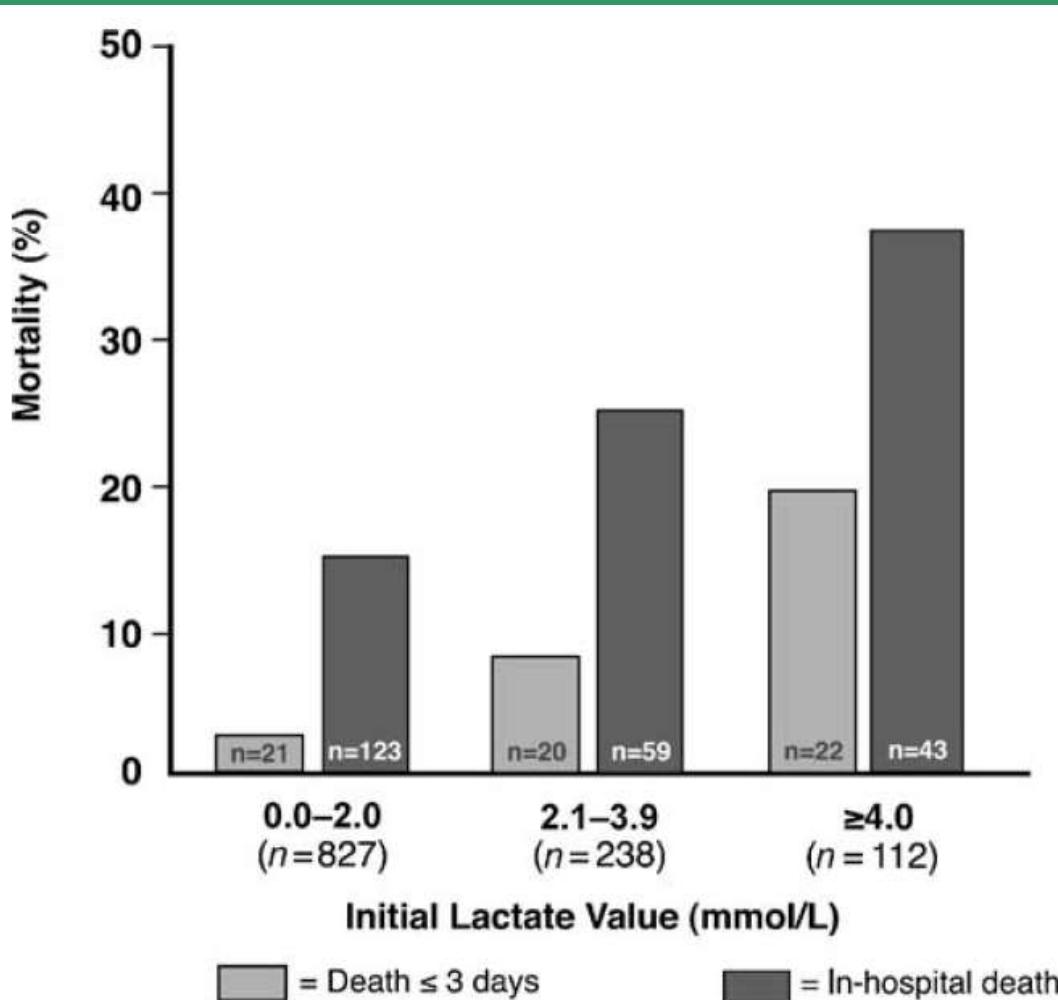
# OLIGÚRIA

Diuréza < 0,5 ml/kg/hod

# LABORATÓRNE PREJAVY

MLAC > 2 (4) mmol/l

$S_{CO_2}$  < 65%



**Fig. 1** Acute-phase deaths and in-hospital deaths in infected patients stratified by initial lactate value. The number of acute-phase deaths and in-hospital deaths increased significantly and linearly with increasing lactate

# **DELENIE ŠOKU PODĽA KLINICKÝCH PRÍČIN**

- anafylaktický šok (alergia na liek, na jed...)
- neurogénnny šok ≈ spinálny šok (lézia miechy, vysoká spinálna anestézia...)
- hemoragický šok
- traumatický šok
- popáleninový šok
- toxickej šok (pankreatitída...)
- septický šok (sepsa...)
- kardiogénnny šok (AIM...)

# OBEHOVÉ PARAMETRE PRI KLIN. FORMÁCH ŠOKU

	TK	P	SVR
Hypovolemický	↓	↑	↑↑
Kardiogénny	↓	↓/↑	↑/(↓)
Septický hyperdyn.	↑↓	↑	↓
Septický hypodyn.	↓	↑	↑↑
Neurogénny	↓	↑	↓
Anafylaktický	↓	↑	↑/↓

↑↓ = nemusí byť žiadna zmena,

↑/↓ = zmeny možné oboma smermi,

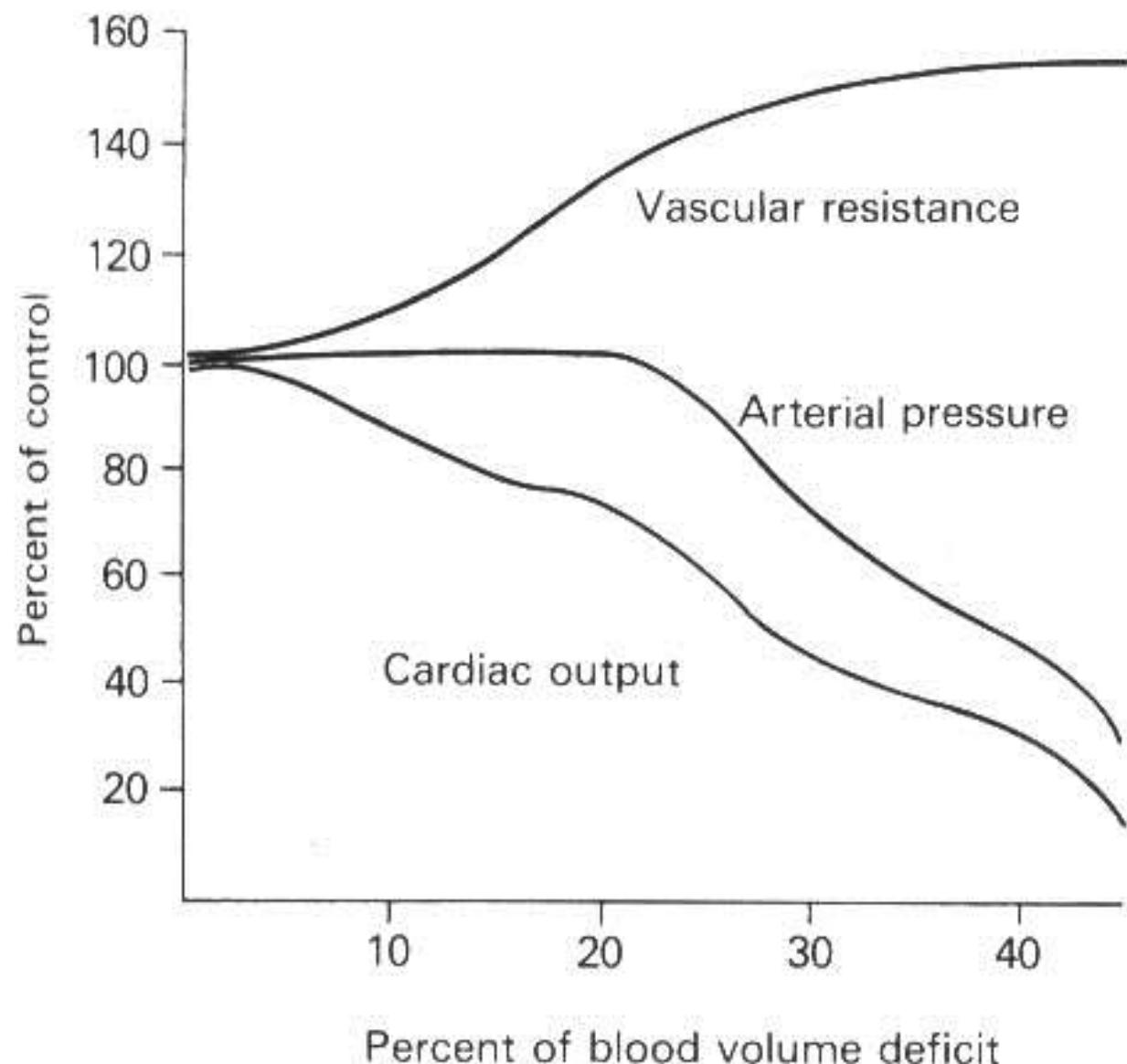
↑ = vzostup, ↓ = pokles, ↑↑ = výrazný vzostup

# ÚVODNÉ VŠEOBECNÉ PROTIŠOKOVÉ OPATRENIA

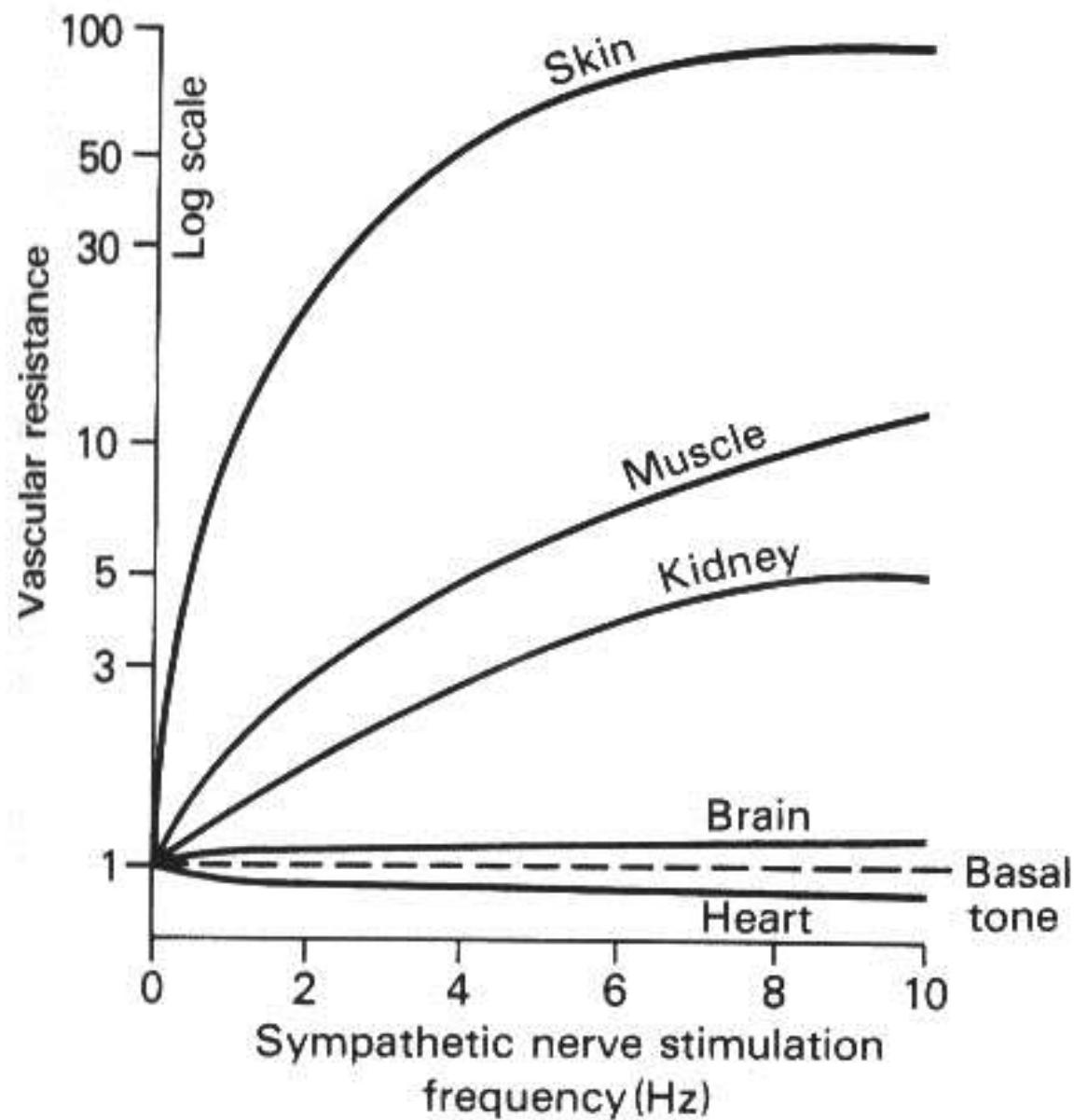
- \* **Kyslík**
- \* Zastavenie krvácania
- \* Zabezpečenie dýchania (UVP?)
- \* Protišoková poloha
- \* Analgézia, tranquilizácia
- \* Neutrálne teplotné prostredie
- \* Šetrný transport

# HYPOVOLEMICKÝ ŠOK

- Zastavovanie krvácania
- Autotransfúzna protišoková poloha
- Rýchly i.v. prívod tekutín - koloidy  
(HOHO, resp. izovolemický roztok)
- Inhalácia kyslíka, resp. UPV.
- Zlepšenie perfúzneho tlaku pomocou dopamínu v R1/1 (RL1/1)

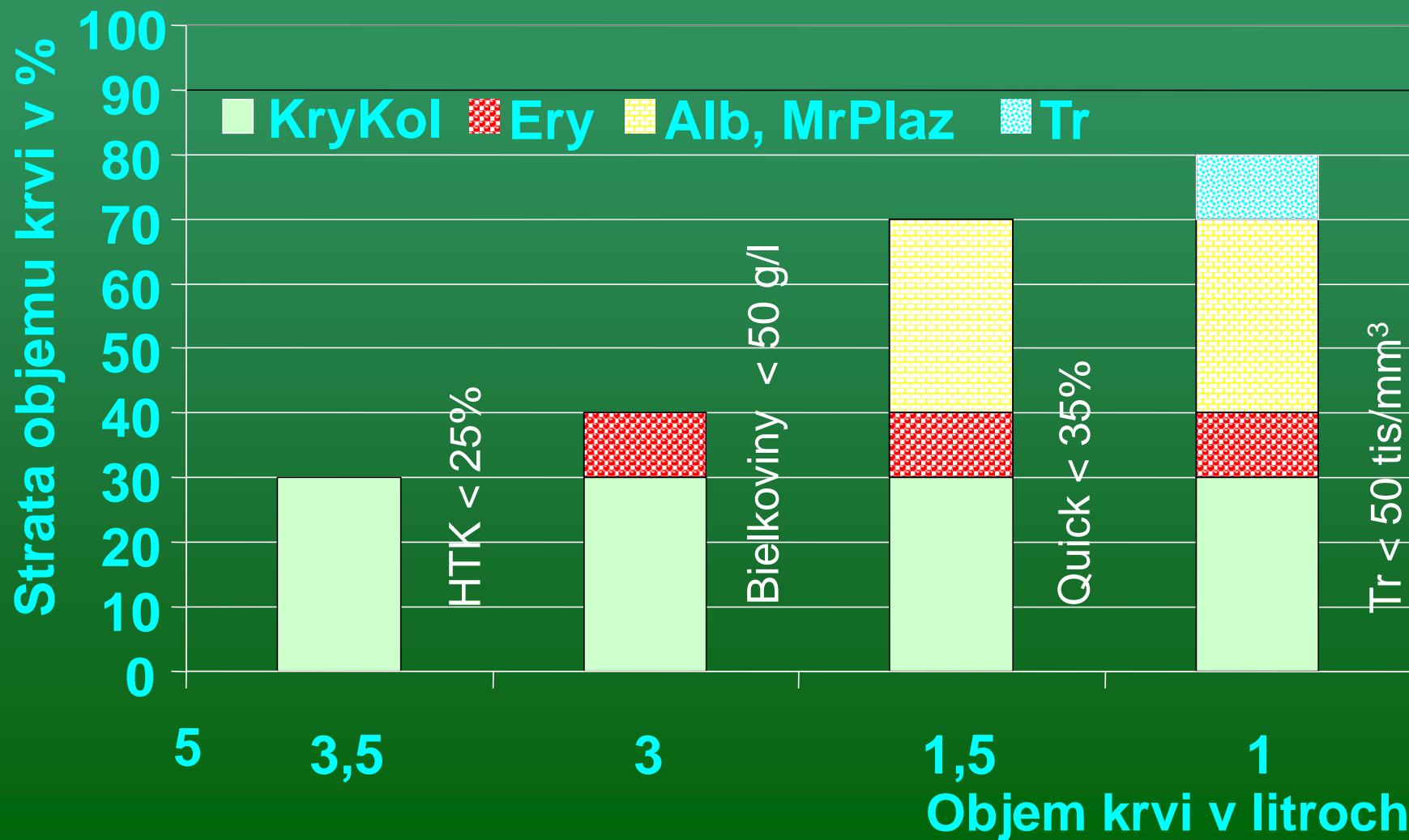


**Fig. 2.18** Cardiovascular changes with progressive hypovolaemia.



**Fig. 2.6** The effect of sympathetic nervous stimulation on vascular resistance in various organs.

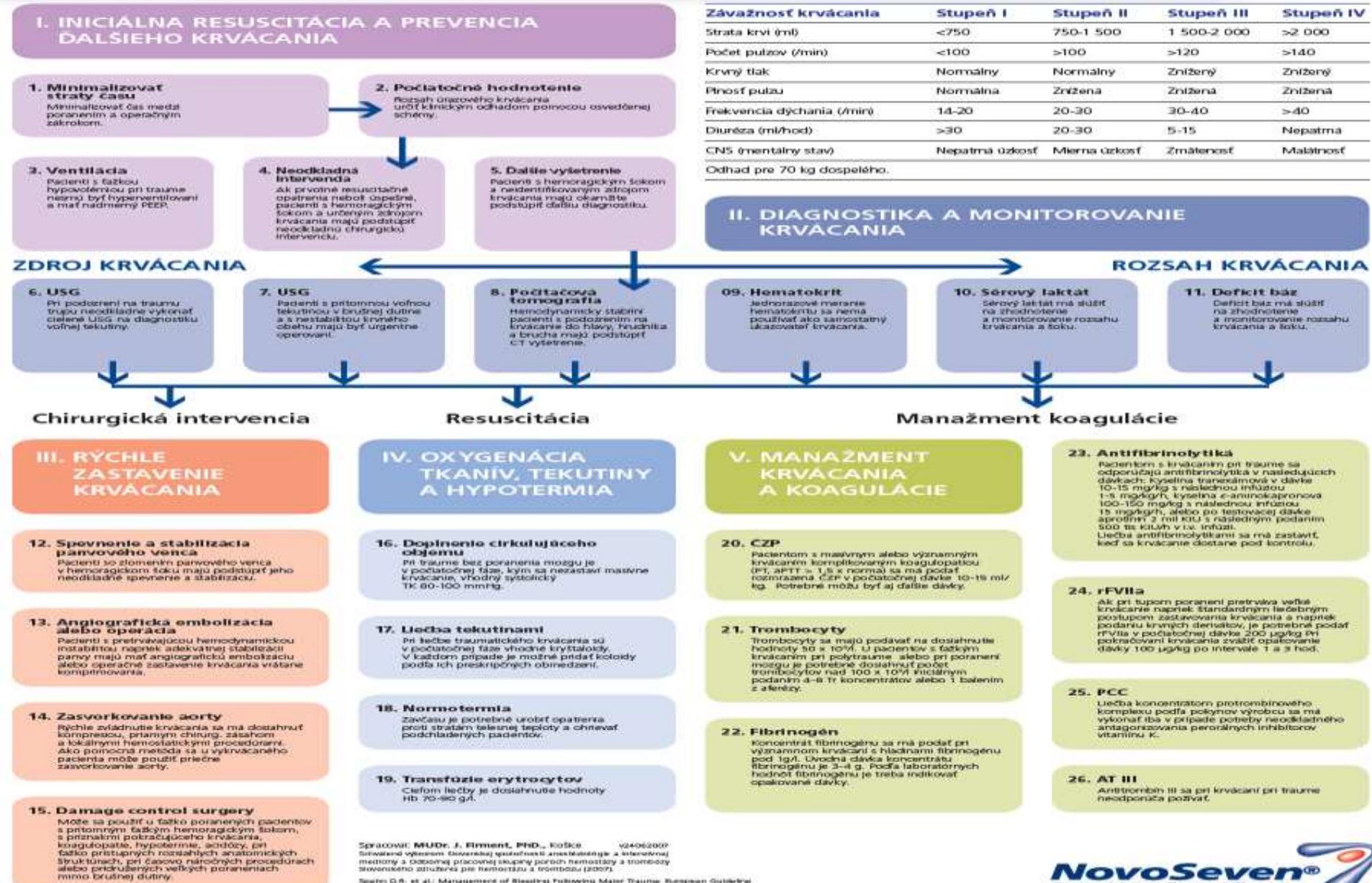
# POSTUPNOSŤ NAHRADZOVANIA KRVNÝCH STRÁT



# URČIŤ ROZSAH KRVÁCANIA

ZÁVAŽNOSŤ KRVÁCANIA	Stupeň I	Stupeň II	Stupeň III	Stupeň IV
Strata krvi (ml)	<750	750-1 500	1 500-2 000	>2 000
Počet pulzov (/min)	<100	>100	>120	>140
Krvný tlak	Normálny	Normálny	Znížený	Znížený
Plnosť pulzu	Normálna	Znížený	Znížený	Znížený
Frekvencia dýchania (/min)	14-20	20-30	30-40	>40
Diuréza (ml/hod)	>30	20-30	5-15	Nepatrňá
CNS (mentálny stav)	Nepatrňá úzkosť	Mierna úzkosť	Zmätenosť	Malátnosť
Odhad pre 70 kg dospelého.				

# Algoritmus postupu pri masívnom krvácaní pri traume



# ANAFYLAKTICKÝ ŠOK

- **Prerušiť** prívod alergénu (infúzia, blokovať jeho ďalšie vstrebávania - obstrek vpichu hmyzom trimecain c. adren, chladenie miesta alergénu...)
- Zlepšenie perfúzneho tlaku pomocou **Inhalácia kyslíka**, resp. UPV.
- **Autotransfúzna** poloha
- Rýchly i.v. prívod **tekutín** - koloidy (HOHO, resp. izovolemický roztok)
- **Adrenalin** titračne 1,0 mg i.v. v infúzii
- **Glukokortikoid** (Hydrocortison) 300 mg i.v.
- **dopamínu** v R1/1



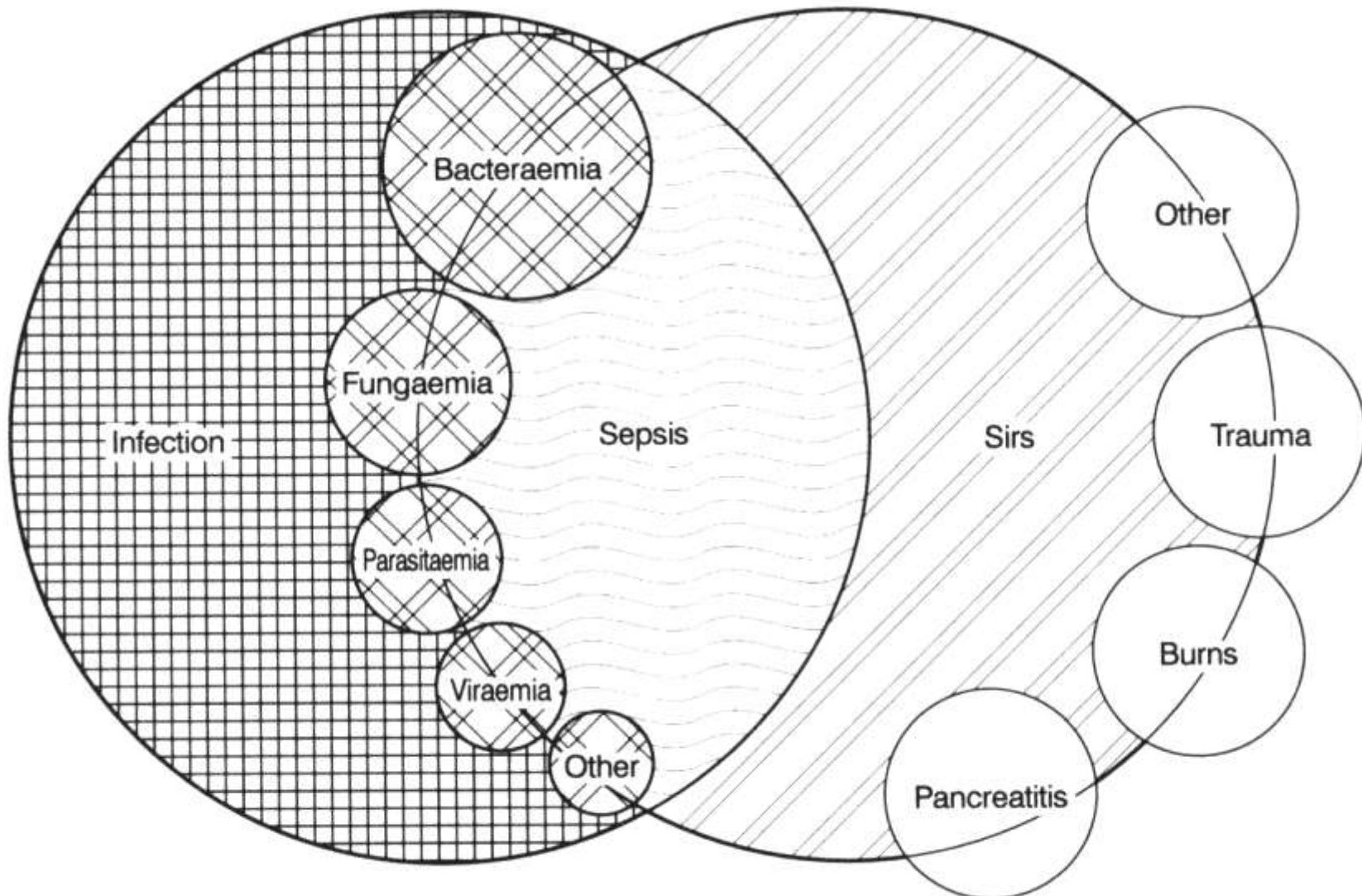
# SEPTICKÉ SYNDRÓMY

- **SIRS** = horúčka + leukocytóza
- **Sepsa** = SIRS + infekcia
- **Ťažká sepsa** = sepsa + MODS (MSOF)
- **Septický šok** = ťažká sepsa + refraktérna hypotenzia

Kerr G. E.: Some current concepts and strategies in critical care. PGA55

Singh S., Evans T.W.: Organ dysfunction during sepsis. Intensive Care Medicine, 2006,  
32, 349-360.

# INFECTION - SEPSIS - SIRS



# KLINICKÝ PRIEBEH SEPSY

- PRÍZNAKY

↓TK      ↓Oxygenácia      ↓↓ Oxygenácia      ↓↓TK

**INFEKCIA → SEPSA → ŤAŽKÁ SEPSA → SEPT. ŠOK → SMRŤ**

Tekutiny       $\downarrow O_2$  maskou      Umelá ventilácia      Vazopresory

Ošetrenie zdroja, antibiotiká

- LIEČBA

# SOFA-score

Points	1	2	3	4
Glasgow Coma Score	13–14	10–12	6–9	<6
Oxygenation index MAP (mmHg)	<400	<300	<200	<100
Catecholamine doses ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{min}$ )	<70	Dopamine <5 or Dobutamine (whatever dose)	Dopamine >5 or Adrenaline <0.1 or Noradrenaline <0.1	Dopamine >15 or Adrenaline >0.1 or Noradrenaline >0.1
Blood creatinine ( $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$ ) or diuresis (ml/L)	110–170	171–299	300–440 or <500	>440 or <200
Platelets ( $10^9/\text{L}$ )	<150	<100	<50	<20
Blood bilirubin ( $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$ )	20–32	33–101	102–204	>204

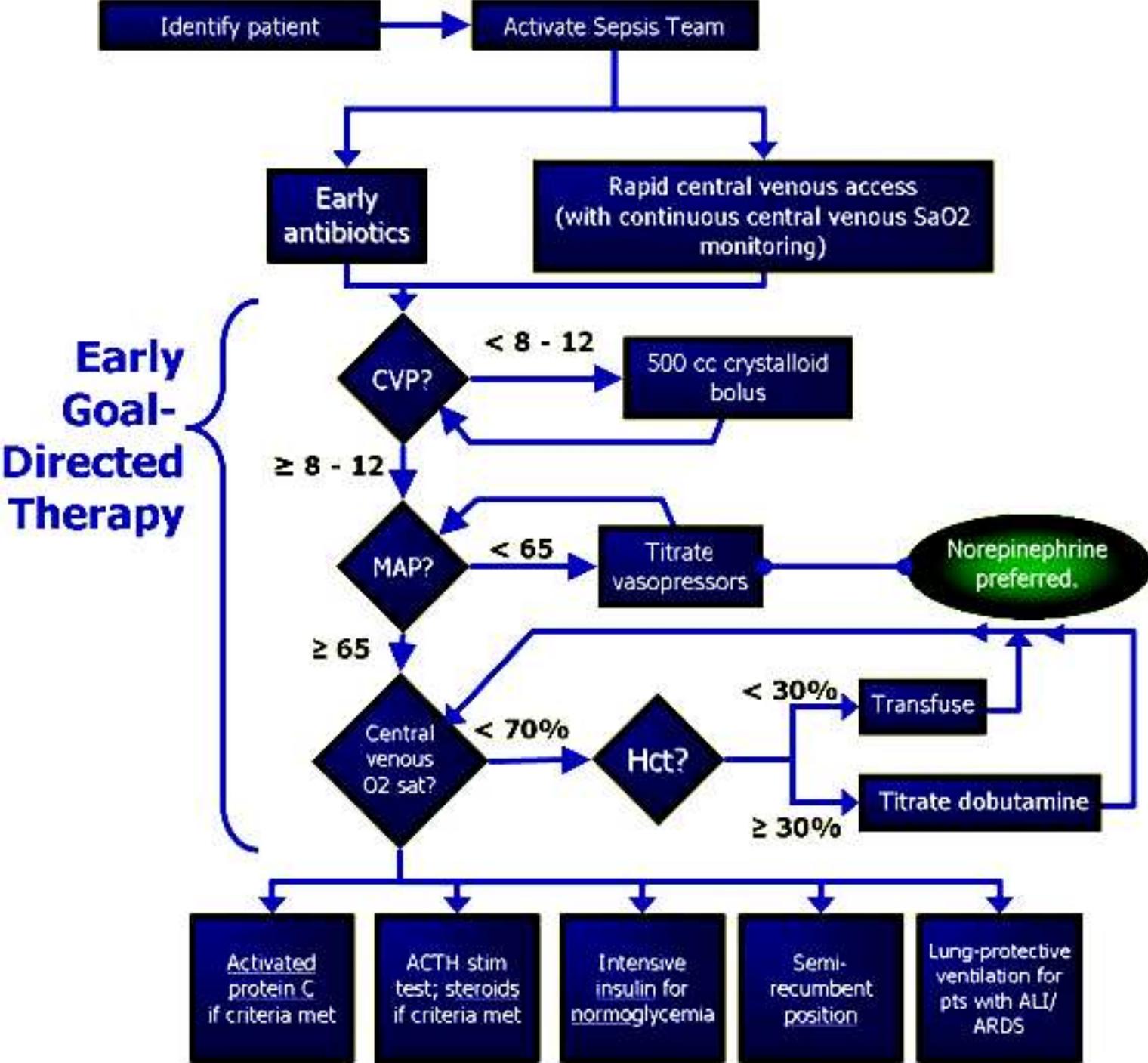
# ÚVODNÁ RESUSCITÁCIA SEPT ŠOKU

1. Resuscitácia pacientov s ľažkou sepsou alebo septickou hypoperfúziou tkanív (hypotenzia, MLAC) by sa mala začať čím skôr a to na ICU. Zvýšený sérový **laktát** poukazuje na hypoperfúziu tkanív u rizikových pacientov aj keď nemajú hypotenziu. Počas **prvých 6 hodín** úvodnej resuscitácie sepsou navodenej hypoperfúzie by sa mali v liečebnom protokole dodržať **všetky nasledujúce ciele:**
  - **CVP** > 8-12 mmHg (12-15 mmHg u pacientov s UVP)
  - **MAP** > 65 mmHg
  - **Diuréza** > 0,5 ml/kg/h
  - **ScvO<sub>2</sub> alebo SvO<sub>2</sub>** saturácia  $\geq 70\%$

Úroveň EBM:                    B

*Táto Early goal-directed therapy (EGDT) ↓ mortalitu zo 49 na 32%!!!*

# ÚVODNÁ RESUSCITÁCIA SEPT ŠOKU



# SÚBOR OPATRENÍ PRE LIEČBU SEPSY:

## Resuscitačné opatrenia (do 6 hod):

1. Merať hladinu sérového laktátu
2. Odobrať hemokultiváciu pred podaním ATB
3. Podáť širokospektrálne ATB
4. Kryštaloidy 20 ml/kg alebo ekv. koloidov pri hypotenzii al. laktáte  $>4$  mmol/l
5. Podáť vazopresory, ak MAP  $<65$  mmHg
6. Dosiahnuť CVP  $>8$  mmHg
7. Dosiahnuť ScvO<sub>2</sub>  $>70\%$

## Ďalšie opatrenia (do 24 hod):

1. Pri septickom šoku podať nízke dávky kortikoidov
2. Podáť APC podľa pokynov pracoviska
3. Udržiavať glykémiu do 8,3 mmol/l
4. Pri UVP udržiavať inspiračné tlaky  $<30$  cmH<sub>2</sub>O

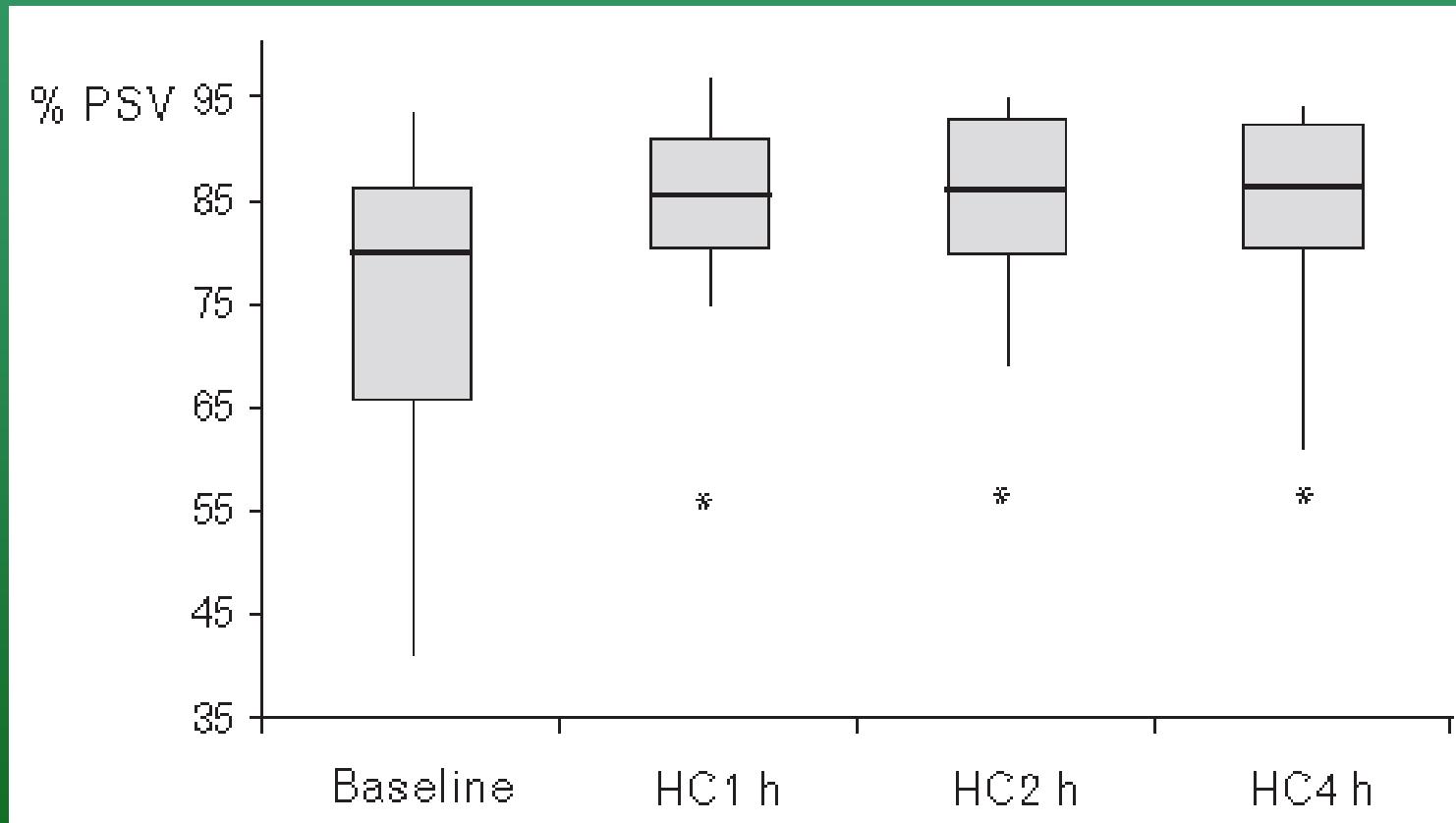
## Opatrenia pri UVP:

1. Polosediacia poloha pacienta
2. Denne odtímiť a zhodnotiť možnosť extubácie
3. Prevencia stresového vredu
4. Prevencia žilovej trombózy

## Opatrenia pri centrálnom žilovom katétri:

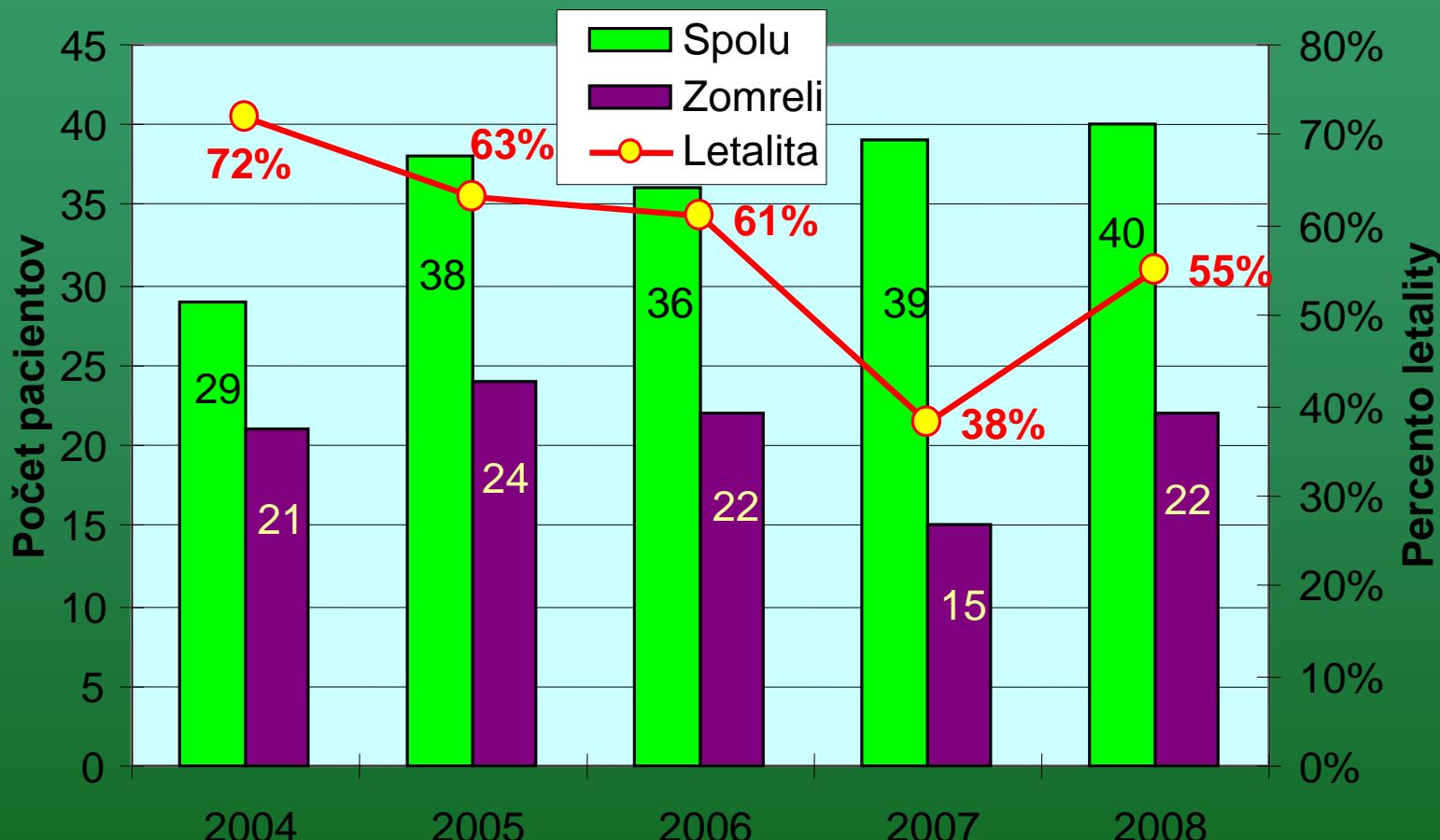
1. Hygiena rúk
2. Maximálne hygienické opatrenia pri zavádzaní CVK
3. Dezinfekcia kože chlórhexidínom
4. Uprednostniť prístup cez v. subclavia bez tunelizácie
5. Denne prehodnotiť nutnosť prítomnosti CVK

# Effects of hydrocortisone on microvascular perfusion in patients with severe sepsis



Hydrocortisone improved the proportion of perfused capillaries in patients with severe sepsis **within 1 h of its administration**. PSVD, perfused small vessels density. P<0.05 compared with baseline.

# Letalita na sepsu na KAIM 2004-2008



[http://www.survivingsepsis.org/html\\_install.htm](http://www.survivingsepsis.org/html_install.htm)  
[http://ssc.sccm.org/ssc\\_install/](http://ssc.sccm.org/ssc_install/)

Absolútny pokles letality. . 2004 vs 2005: 72,4%-63,2%

= 9,2%

Absolútny ..... 2004 vs 2006: 72,4%-61,1%

= 11,3%

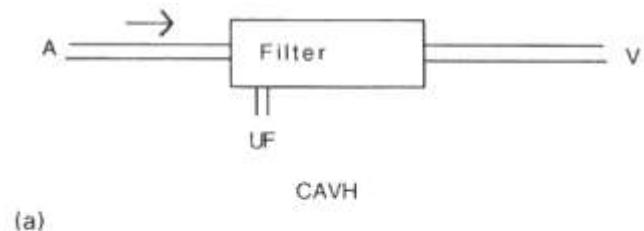
Absolútny ..... 2004 vs 2007: 72,4%-38%

= 34,4%

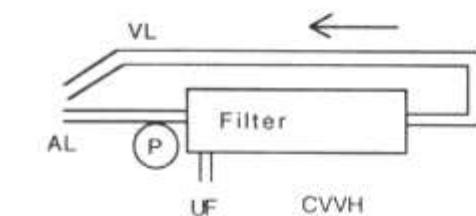
Absolútny ..... 2004 vs 2008: 72,4%-55%

= 27,5%

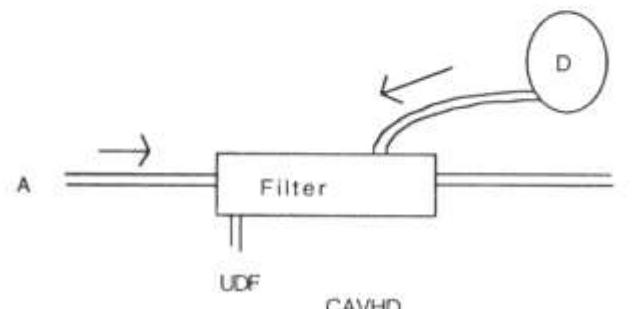
# Terapeutické postupy pri šoku



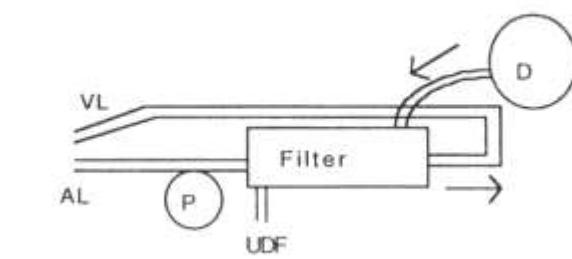
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

# CAVH

# CVVH

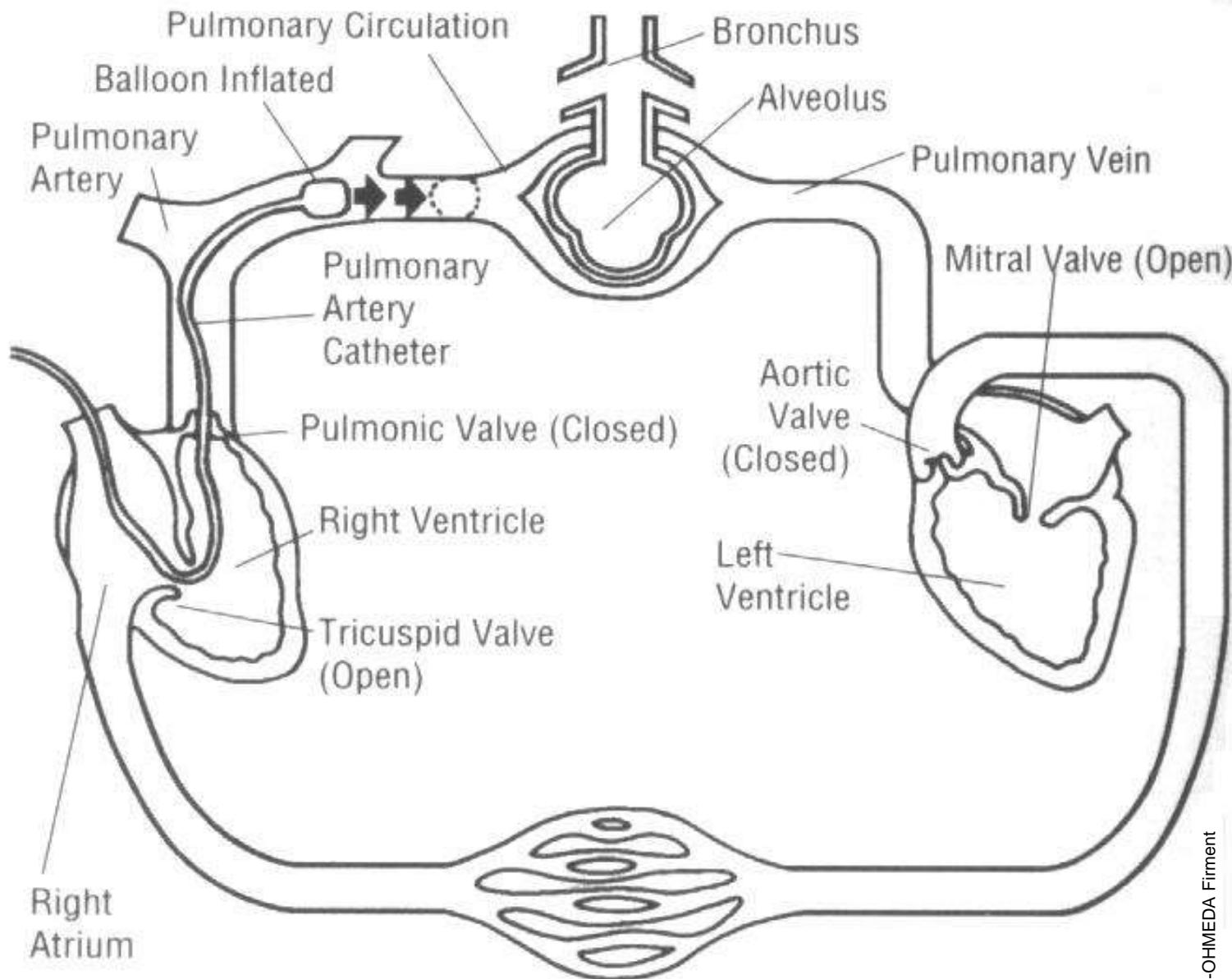
# CAVHD

# CVVHD

# KARDIOGÉNNY ŠOK

- Inhalácia **kyslíka**, resp. UPV
- **Analgézia** (Fentanyl, Morfin)
- **MgSO<sub>4</sub>** 20% 10 ml, Cardilan 20 ml,
- Skorá podpora dýchania
- Kombinácia **vazoaktívnych** látok  
(nitroglycerín + dobutamin)
- **Trombolýza** event. PCI
- Intraaortálna kontrapulzácia (IABP)

# POLOHA S-G KATÉTRA



## THE HEART IN DIASTOLE



## THE HEART IN ATRIAL SYSTOLE



Soni-OHMEDA Firmament

**PRELOAD** The force that stretches the ventricle during diastole

- How far the ventricles stretch will depend on how much blood empties into them. Thus, preload can also be described as End Diastolic Ventricular Volume.
- CVP is an indicator of right ventricular preload.
- PAWP is an indicator of left ventricular preload.

**PRELOAD  
= CVP, PAWP**



## AFTERLOAD

The impedance or resistance the ventricles must overcome before they can contract.

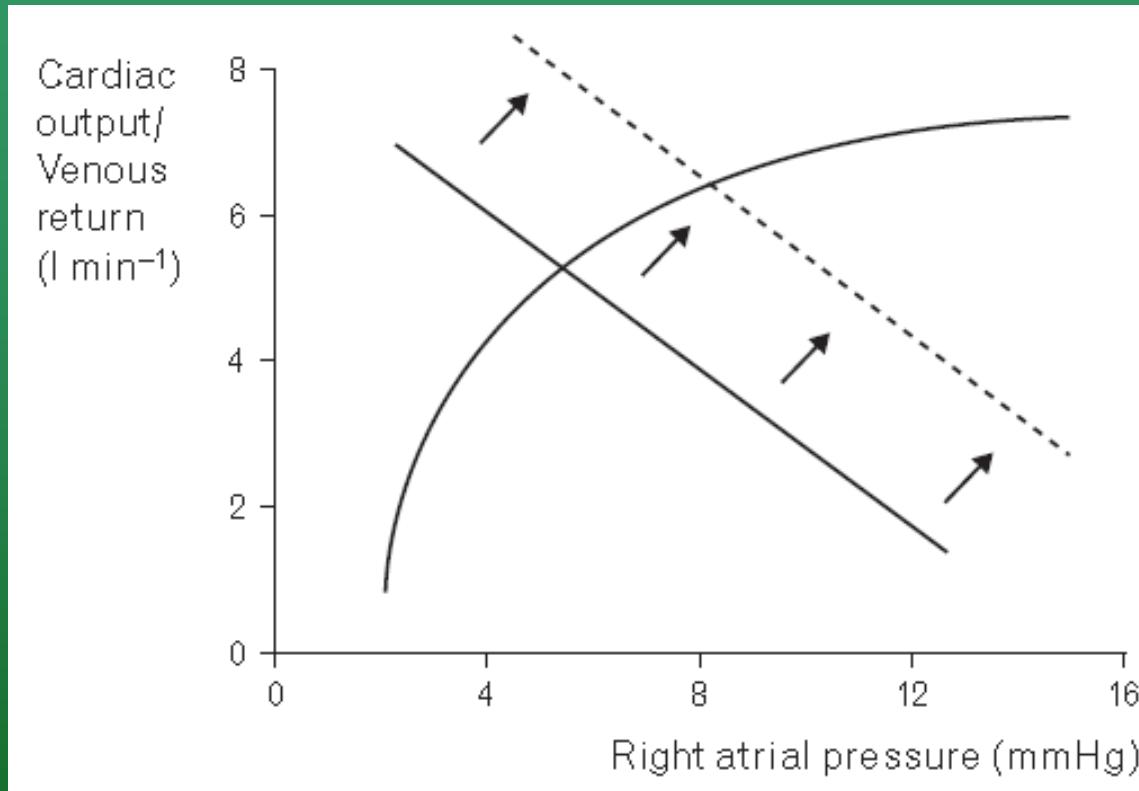
- The opposing pressure is a combination of pressures in the pulmonary vasculature, aorta, systemic arteries and veins, and peripheral vessels.
- Afterload is primarily determined by derived haemodynamic parameters called Pulmonary Vascular Resistance (PVR) and Systemic Vascular Resistance (SVR)
- PVR refers to right ventricular afterload
- SVR refers to left ventricular afterload

**AFTERLOAD**  
**= PVR, SVR**

# Values obtained from the pulmonary artery catheter in the four major types of shock

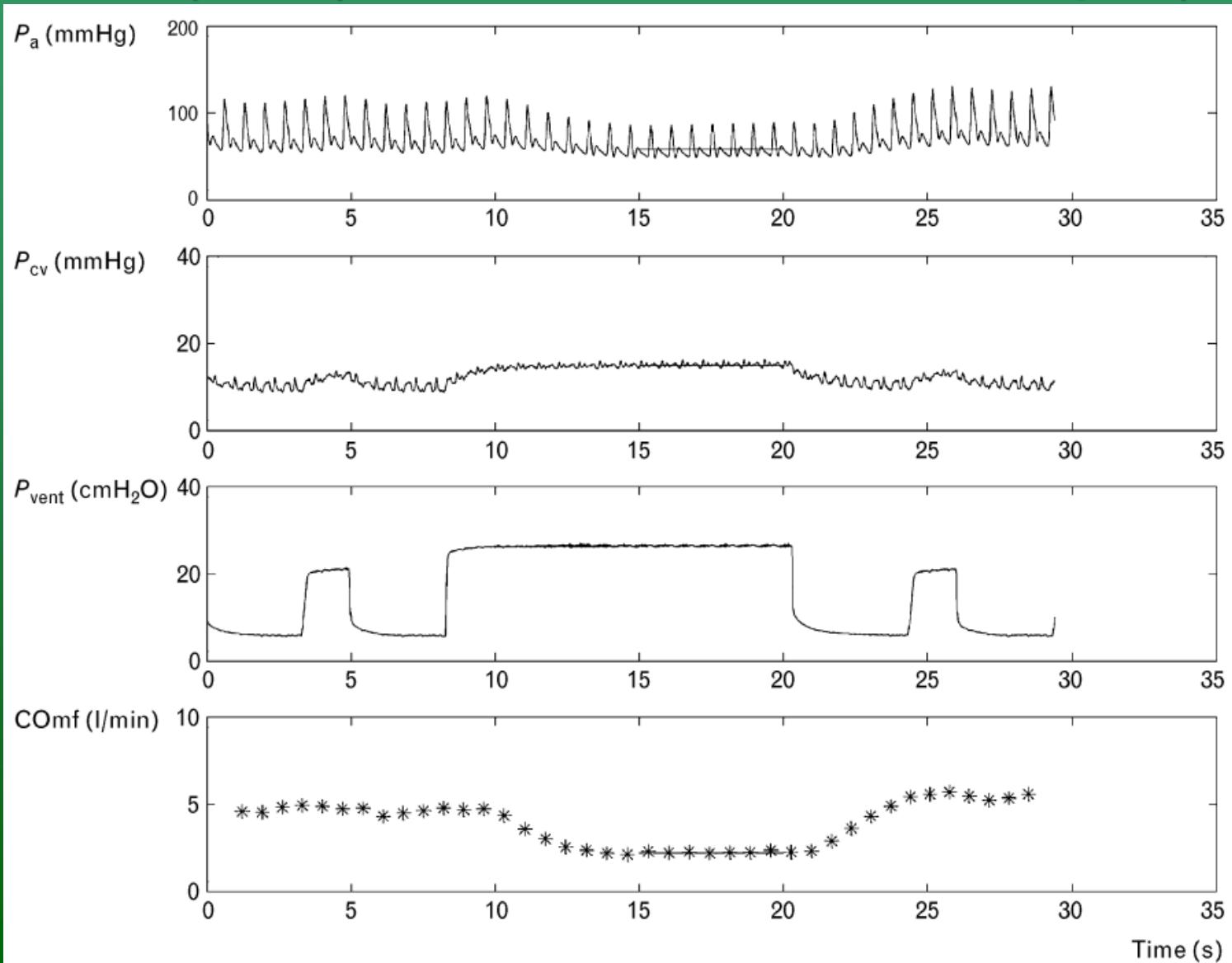
	Septic shock	Cardiogenic shock	Hypovolaemic shock	Obstructive shock
Cardiac index	↑	↓	↓	↓
Pulmonary artery occlusion pressure (PAOP)	Normal or ↓	↑	↓	Normal or ↑
Central venous pressure (CVP)	Normal or ↓	Normal or ↑	↓	↑
Systemic vascular resistance (SVR)	↓	↑	↑	↑
Oxygen delivery ( $D_o_2$ )	↑	↓	↓	↓

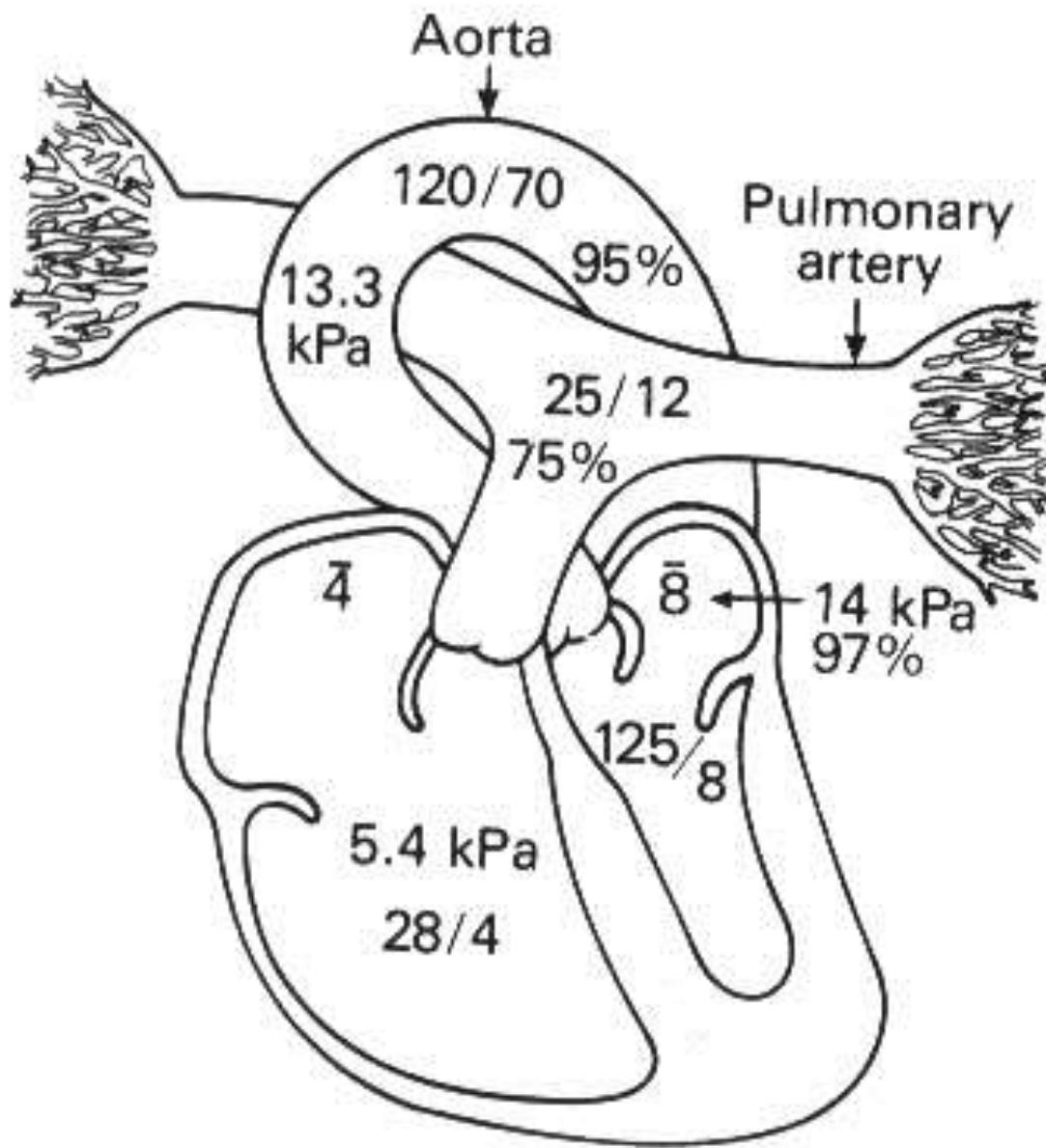
# Application of Starling's law of the heart to identify a fluid responsive patient



- A fluid challenge results in an increase in **venous return** (straight line).
- When **plasma volume is low**, this increase will be associated with an increase in stroke volume and **hence cardiac output**.
- The **absence** of a stroke volume response suggests **euvolaemia** and fluid challenges should be discontinued.

# Effects of an inspiratory hold maneuver on arterial pressure (Pa), central venous pressure (Pcv), airway pressure (Pvent) and beat-to-beat cardiac output (COmf)





**Fig. 2.13** Cardiovascular pressures, oxygen tensions and saturations.

A = One complete cardiac cycle

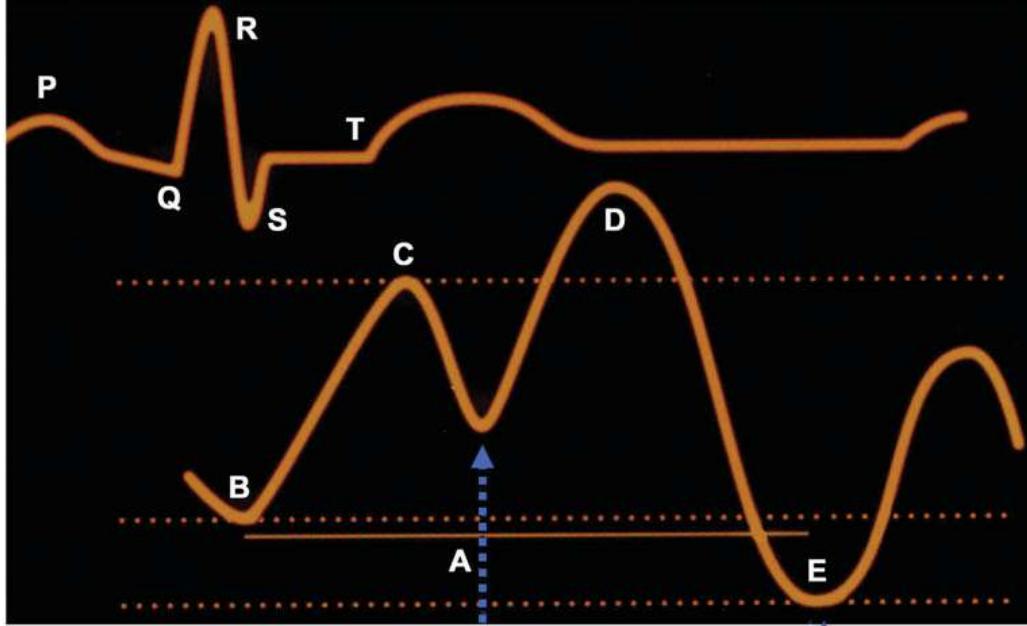
B = Unassisted aortic end-diastolic pressure

C = Unassisted systolic pressure

D = Diastolic augmentation

E = Reduced aortic end-diastolic pressure

F = Reduced systolic pressure

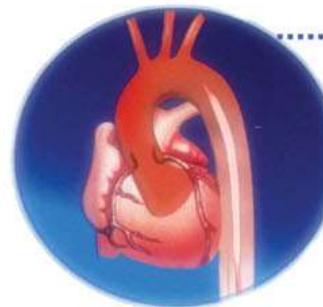


## Inflation

At the onset of diastole, IAB inflation occurs, giving rise to sharp 'V' on arterial waveform.

### Effect:

- Increased coronary perfusion



## Deflation

Occurs at end of diastole before systole resulting in reduction of aortic end-diastolic and systolic pressures.

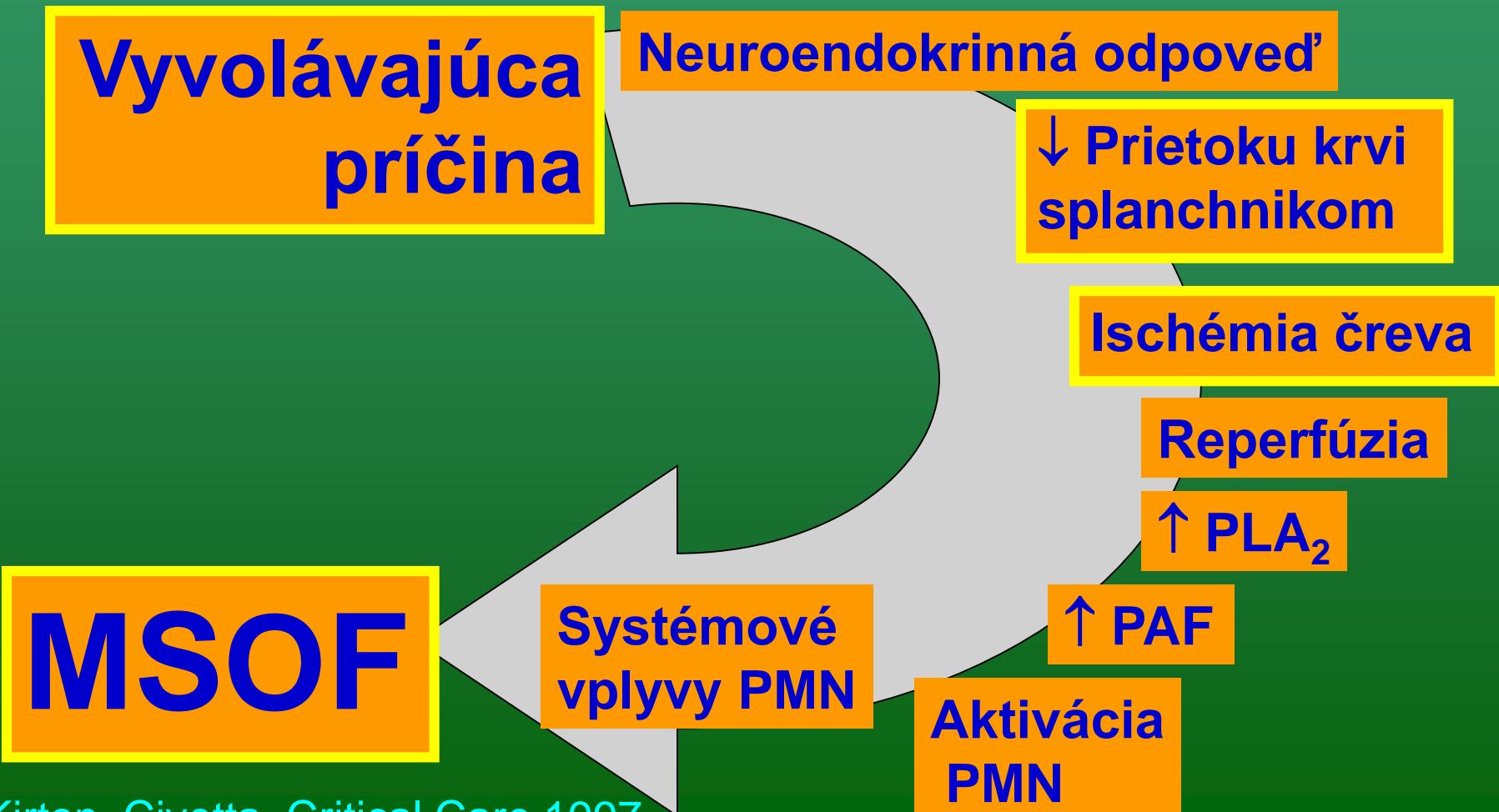
### Effects:

- Decreased afterload
- Decreased cardiac work
- Decreased myocardial oxygen consumption
- Increased cardiac output

### Please Note:

- R-wave deflation may provide more effective support for patients experiencing arrhythmias

# Hypotéza: Črevo ako ŠTARTÉR multiorgánového zlyhania



## (Acute Physiology And Chronic Health Evaluation)

# APACHE II Scoring System

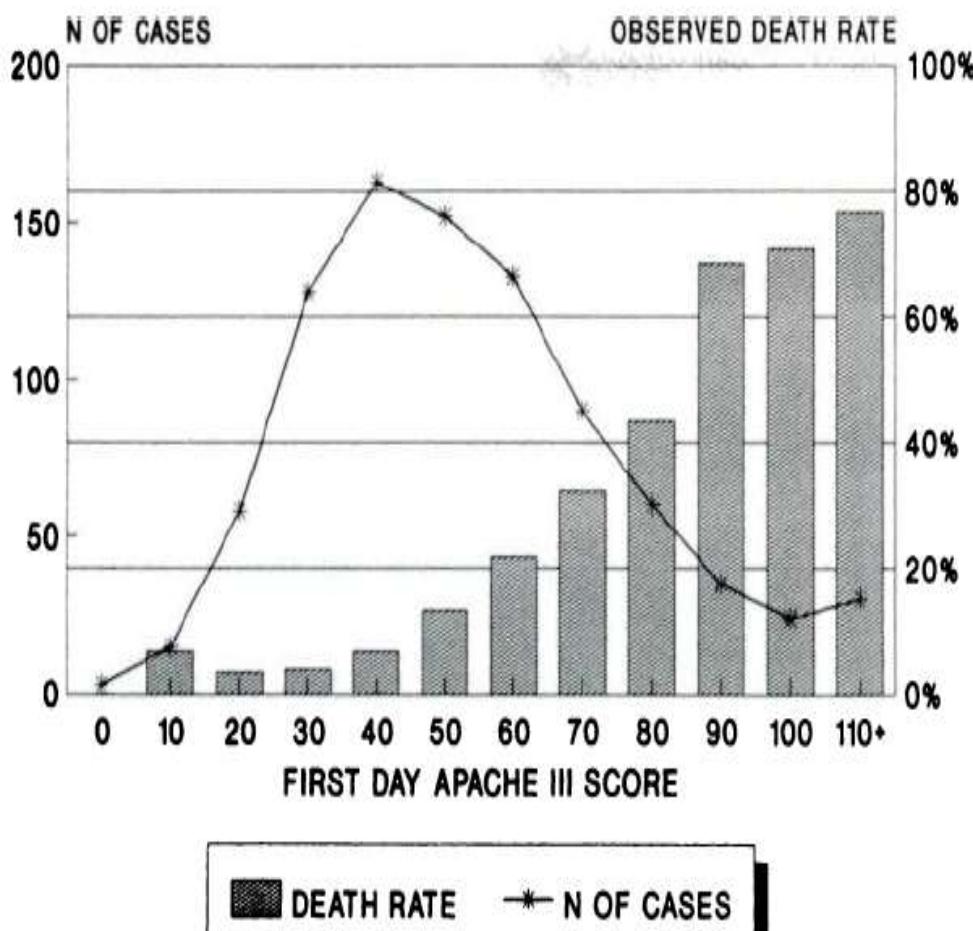
APACHE I was developed in 1981  
 APACHE II was introduced in 1985  
 APACHE III in 1991

Temperature (°C) <input type="text" value="0"/>	Mean Arterial Pressure (mmHg) <input type="text" value="0"/>	Heart Rate <input type="text" value="0"/>
Respiratory Rate <input type="text" value="0"/>	If $\text{FIO}_2 \geq 0,5$ : $(\text{A}-\text{a}) \text{O}_2$ (Help) <input type="text" value="0"/>	If $\text{FIO}_2 < 0,5$ : $\text{PaO}_2$ <input type="text" value="0"/>
If no A.B.Gs : Serum $\text{HCO}_3$ - (mmol/L) <input type="text" value="0"/>	Arterial pH <input type="text" value="0"/>	Serum Sodium (mmol/L) <input type="text" value="0"/>
Serum Potassium (mmol/L) <input type="text" value="0"/>	Serum Creatinine With Acute Renal Failure <input type="text" value="0"/>	Serum Creatinine Without Acute Renal Failure <input type="text" value="0"/>
Ht (%) <input type="text" value="0"/>	W.B.C ( $\times 10^3 / \text{mm}^3$ ) <input type="text" value="0"/>	Glasgow Coma Score (Help) <input type="text" value="0"/>
Age <input type="text" value="0"/>	Apache II <input type="text" value="0"/> Clear	Chronic Organ Insufficiency (Help) immuno-compromised <input type="text" value="0"/>

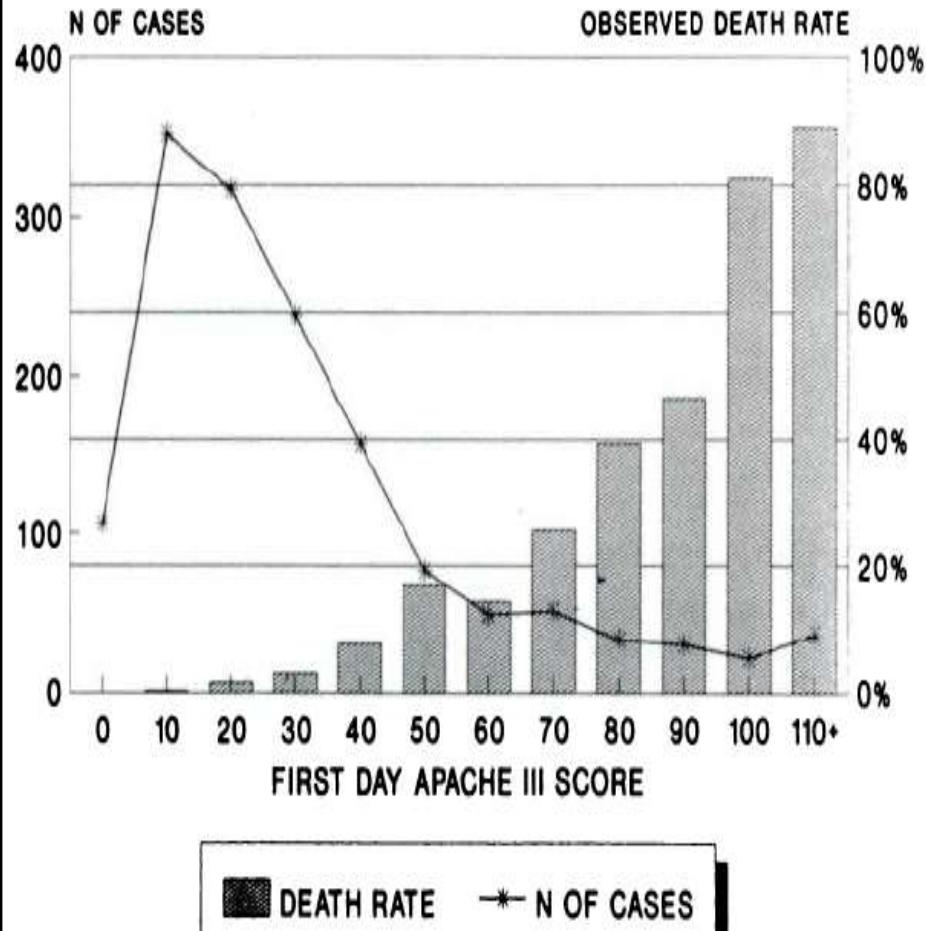
If $\text{FIO}_2 < 0,5$ : $\text{PaO}_2$
mmHg ..... KPa
< 55 ..... 7,3
55-60 ..... 7,3-8
61-70 ..... 8,1-9,3
>70 ..... 9,3

# APACHE III

APACHE III AND HOSPITAL DEATH RATE FOR  
891 CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE PATIENTS



APACHE III AND HOSPITAL DEATH RATE  
FOR 1,467 ICU TRAUMA ADMISSIONS



Knaus WA, Wagner DP, Draper EA, et al: The APACHE III prognostic system.  
Risk prediction of hospital mortality for critically ill hospitalized adults. *Chest* 1991; 100:1619–1636

4 points

a. Cardiac arrest and/or countershock within past 48 h

 yes  no

b. Controlled ventilation with or without PEEP

 yes  no

c. Controlled ventilation with intermittent or continuous muscle relaxants

 yes  no

d. Balloon tamponade of varices

 yes  no

e. Continuous arterial infusion

 yes  no

f. Pulmonary artery catheter

 yes  no

g. Atrial and/or ventricular pacing

 yes  no

h. Hemodialysis in unstable patient

 yes  no

i. Peritoneal dialysis

 yes  no

j. Induced hypothermia

 yes  no

k. Pressure-activated blood infusion

 yes  no

l. G-suit.

 yes  no

m. Intracranial pressure monitoring

 yes  no

n. Platelet transfusion

 yes  no

o. IABP (Intra Aortic Balloon Pressure)

 yes  no

p. Emergency operative procedures (within past 24 h)

 yes  no

q. Lavage of acute GI bleeding

 yes  no

r. Emergency endoscopy or bronchoscopy

 yes  no

s. Vasoactive drug infusion (&gt; 1 drug)

 yes  no
3 points

a. Central iv hyperalimentation (includes renal, cardiac, hepatic failure fluid)

 yes  no

b. Pacemaker on standby

 yes  no

c. Chest tubes

 yes  no

d. IMV or assisted ventilation

 yes  no

e. CPAP

 yes  no
f. Concentrated K<sup>+</sup> infusion via central catheter
 yes  no

g. Nasotracheal or orotracheal intubation

 yes  no

h. Blind intratracheal suctioning

 yes  no

i. Complex metabolic balance (frequent intake and output)

 yes  no

j. Multiple ABG, bleeding, and/or STAT studies (&gt; 4 shift)

 yes  no

k. Frequent infusion of blood products (&gt;5 units /24 h)

 yes  no

l. Bolus iv medication (nonscheduled)

 yes  no

m. Vasoactive drug infusion (1 drug)

 yes  no

n. Continuous antiarrhythmia infusions

 yes  no

o. Cardioversion for arrhythmia (not defibrillation).

 yes  no

p. Hypothermia blanket

 yes  no

q. Arterial line

 yes  no

r. Acute digitalization - within 48 h

 yes  no

s. Measurement of cardiac output by any method

 yes  no

t. Active diuresis for fluid overload or cerebral edema

 yes  no

u. Active Rx for metabolic alkalosis

 yes  no

v. Active Rx for metabolic acidosis.

 yes  no

w. Emergency thora-para and peri-cardiocenteses.

 yes  no

x. Active anticoagulation (initial 48 h)

 yes  no

y. Phlebotomy for volume overload

 yes  no

z. Coverage with more than 2 iv antibiotics

 yes  no

TISS

# **SYNDRÓM MULTIORGÁNOVEJ DYSFUNKCIE (ZLYHANIA) MODS – MSOF** (Kerr, PGA55)

<b>Orgán – systém</b>	<b>Klin. syndróm</b>
1. Pľúca	1. ARDS
2. Obličky	2. Akút. tubul. nekróza
3. Kardiovask. systém	3. Hyperdyn. hypotenzia
4. CNS	4. Metab. encefalopátia
5. Perif. NS	5. Polyneuropatia
6. Koagulačný systém	6. DIK
7. Gastrointest. trakt	7. Gastroparéza, ileus
8. Pečeň	8. Neinfekčná hepatitis
9. Nadobličky	9. Akútna insuf. nadobl.
10. Kostrové svalstvo	10. Rabdomyolýza