Severe Sepsis Chart Review data collection tool for educational purposes

Based on the Evaluation for Severe Sepsis Screening Tool

☐ Does the patient history suggest a new infection? If yes,
☐ Does the patient present with two or more new signs or symptoms of infection? If yes,
☐ Does the patient have evidence of organ dysfunction due to the infection?

If ALL of the screening elements above are answered YES, initiate the Severe Sepsis Protocol.

1. Met Criteria for
☐ Severe Sepsis
☐ Septic Shock

2. Determine the date and time of presentation ___/___/___  ___:___
   - Time of presentation is equal to ED triage time or documentation (date and time) supporting the diagnosis of severe sepsis in the progress notes for non-ED admissions.

3. Admission Category:
☐ ED
☐ Transferred to Critical Care Unit from unit other than ED
☐ Currently in the ICU
Patients on the floor/unit outside the ED, enter date and time of last sepsis screen ___/___/___  ___:___
Hospital Admission ___/___/___  ___:___ Critical Care Unit admission ___/___/___  ___:___

3 hour BUNDLE
Check if completed, proceed to enter date, time, and Y/N as appropriate

The goal is to start immediately and complete within 3 hours.

4. Measure serum lactate ____Yes  _______mmol/L mg/dl ___/___/___  ___:____  ____No

5. Obtain blood cultures prior to antibiotic administration ____Yes  ___/___/___  ___:____  ____No
   - Collected before the patient was started on an antibiotic for a suspected infection other than severe sepsis and continued until the time of presentation

6. Administer broad-spectrum antibiotic, Minimize time to administration with a maximum of 3 hours
   1. __________________  ___/___/___  ___:____  2. __________________  ___/___/___  ___:____
   - A broad spectrum antibiotic was initiated for a suspected infection other than severe sepsis and continued until the time of presentation with severe sepsis

In the event of hypotension and/or a serum lactate ≥ 4 mmol/L

7. Was the patient hypotensive? ____Yes  ____No

   7b. SBP<90 mmHg Y/N  MAP <65 mmHg Y/N  SBP decrease of >=40 mmHg  Y/N
   7c. Deliver an initial minimum of 30 ml/kg of crystalloid ____Yes  ___/___/___  ___:____  ____No
   7d. Did MAP rise to and remain ≥65 after initial fluid resuscitation? ____Yes  ____No

6 hour BUNDLE (measured +/- achieved)

To be started immediately and completed within 6 hours

   7e. Apply vasopressors for hypotension not responding to initial fluid resuscitation to maintain mean arterial pressure (MAP) ≥65 mm Hg ____Yes  ____No
   7f. Did MAP remain >=65 without the use of vasopressors? ____Yes  ____No

In the event of persistent hypotension despite fluid resuscitation (septic shock) and/or lactate ≥4 mmol/L

8. Insert a central line ____Yes  ___/___/___  ___:____  ____No

9. Measure a central venous pressure (CVP) ____Yes  ___/___/___  ___:____  ____No
   - Achieve a central venous pressure (CVP) ≥8 mm Hg ____Yes  ___/___/___  ___:____  ____No

10. Measure a central venous oxygen saturation (ScVO2) or mixed venous oxygen saturation (SvO2) ____Yes  ___/___/___  ___:____  ____No
   - Achieve a central venous oxygen saturation (ScVO2) ≥ 70% or mixed venous oxygen saturation (SvO2) ≥ 65% ____Yes  ___/___/___  ___:____  ____No

10a. Type of catheter monitoring
☐ Intermittent
☐ Continuous
☐ N/A

11. Remeasure lactate, if initial lactate was elevated >2 mmol/L (18mg/dl) ____Yes  ___/___/___  ___:____  ____No

12. Critical Care Unit Discharge ___/___/___  ___:____
Hospital Discharge ___/___/___  ___:____
Status
☐ Alive
☐ Deceased