

RECOGNITION OF SEPSIS PRESENTING WITH ATYPICAL SYMPTOMS, IN HEMODYNAMICALLY STABLE PATIENTS

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OBJECTIVES

The prevalence of asymptomatic, haemodynamically stable, septic, elderly patients in oxyological care is considerable. Our aim was to describe the prevalence, sociodemographic characteristics, triage category, disposition, and lactate level of these patients.

METHODS

Our research method was a quantitative, retrospective document analysis. Our sample group consisted of patients treated for sepsis between 01/01/2024 and 29/02/2024, aged 65 years or older, with atypical symptoms (n=103). The obtained data was evaluated by descriptive and mathematical statistical calculations (chi2 test, two-sample T-test, correlation analysis) using SPSS 26.0 software (p<0.05).

RESULTS

Septicaemia BNO-code, 44.23% of patients diagnosed with septicaemia had elderly, cardiorespiratory stable, asymptomatic sepsis. The study found that residents of social institutions had a significantly higher proportion of deaths from sepsis (p=0.004). We found that the group of triage categories that were re-generated based on NEWS scores was significantly lower (p=0.000). The control group was the septic patients with typical complaints. The result was that the survival rates of the control group and the main group weren't significantly different (p=0.34) and they weren't significantly sooner on antibiotics (p=0.15).

CONCLUSIONS

Asymptomatic sepsis in old age is a major disease process with a high mortality rate, and it is recognition is still often difficult even for experienced caregivers. The development of a standardised care protocol could be useful, which could increase the survival rate of patients.

Septicaemia diagnosis	Number of cases (n)	Percent (%)
Total	52	100
Young	9	17,31
Asymptomatic	23	44,23
Excluded for other reasons	20	38,46

Table 1.
Distribution of patients with Septicemia (n=52)

Age	Male (n)	Male (%)	Female (n)	Female (%)	Total (n)
65-69	11	10,68	3	2,91	14
70-74	10	9.71	7	6,80	17
75-79	7	6,80	19	18,45	26
80-84	5	4,85	6	5,83	11
85-89	4	3,88	16	15,53	20
90-94	3	2,91	9	8,74	12
95-99	1	0,00	1	0,97	1
100-104	0	0,00	2	1,94	2

Table 2.
Distribution of patients by gender and age (n=103)

	Own address (n)	Social home (n)	Homeless (n)	Total (n)	Sign. (p=)
Sepsis survivors (n)	59	10	1	70	0,0049
Deaths from sepsis (n)	18	13	2	33	
Total (n)	77	23	3	103	

Table 3.
Correlations between residence and death (n=103)

Source of sepsis	Number of cases(n)	Percent (%)
it was not revealed	2	1,94
urogenital system	33	32,04
respiratory system	38	36,89
skin infection	5	4,85
gastrointestinal	23	22,33
neuroinfection	0	0,00
cardiac	2	1,94

Table 4.
Distribution of patients according to source of sepsis (n=103)

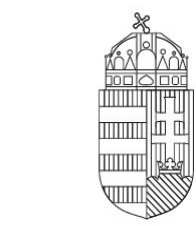
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