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Sepsis is a syndrome or sometimes it is a clinical condition evoked by uncontrolled endotoxin-reactions. These pathophysiological alterations can disturb the organism's homeostasis leading ultimately to a condition of severe organ dysfunction which in itself means a bad prognosis for patient survival. In the last decades researchers and clinicians have been involved in process directed to a better understanding of the basic mechanisms of sepsis and MODS. The best goal will be the achievement of preventive measures and optimization of management in patients suffering severe infections and critical conditions. This objective represents a true challenge at the dawn of the XXI century.

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Sepsis - Nicholas S. Ward - 2017-05-29
This book is designed to provide a comprehensive and state-of-the-art resource for clinicians who care for patients with sepsis and research scientist alike. Patients with severe sepsis requiring ICU admission have very high rates of ICU and overall hospital mortality, with estimates ranging from 18 to 50%. Risk factors for death from sepsis include underlying illness, increased age, and multi-system organ failure. This is compounded by the significant variation in the management of early severe sepsis. Care of these patients and clinical conditions can be quite complex, and materials are collected from the most current, evidence-based resources. Book sections have been structured to review the overall definitions and epidemiology of sepsis as well as current insights into the pathophysiology of sepsis. This review summarizes the evidence for the international consensus guidelines for the identification and management of sepsis. The latter part of this book reviews emerging concepts and approaches in the diagnosis and management of sepsis that may significantly reduce mortality in the future. Sepsis: Pathophysiology, Definitions and the Challenge of Bedside Management represents a collaboration between authors drawn from a variety of disciplines and contributions from basic scientists and highly recognized clinical opinion leaders with expertise in clinical trials.

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Discover new, effective strategies to prevent and treat sepsis. In this book, leading medical experts consider how the pathways implicated in early and late sepsis interact. Next, the book describes numerous pharmacological approaches that enable you to provide state-of-the-technology care for patients in both early and late sepsis. You’ll also get detailed discussions of how the various physiological systems function under sepsis.

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Sepsis - Luciano Azevedo - 2012-10-03
Sepsis is the major cause of death in non-cardiologic intensive care units around the world. Every year, billions of dollars are consumed in the treatment of sepsis and in research to understand its causes and pathophysiology and therefore obtain future therapeutic opportunities. Despite the efforts of the scientists and medical practitioners, the mortality rates are still high and the incidence of sepsis is increasing. In this book we provide an update on several aspects of sepsis. Starting from the history of the disease and finishing with treatment of sepsis-associated organ dysfunctions, this book offers a wide scope of well-written and complete
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**Sepsis and Multiple Organ Dysfunction** - Edwin A. Deitch - 2002
This reference for residents and clinicians provides the latest information on multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS) and its cause. The book summarizes all available data concerning MODS, with a major portion of the book devoted to methods for supporting each failing organ. Chapters are arranged in sections on the history and epidemiology of MODS, mediators of sepsis and MODS, molecular mechanisms, scoring systems, management principles, supportive care, and important issues in the intensive care unit.

This issue of Critical Care Clinics, edited by Mervyn Singer and Manu Shankar-Hari, includes: Sepsis 3.0 Definitions; Epidemiology and Outcomes; Pathophysiology of sepsis; Pathophysiology of Septic shock; Mechanism of organ dysfunction in sepsis; Endocrine and metabolic alterations in sepsis; challenges and treatments; The immune system in sepsis; Nutrition and Sepsis; Common sense approach to managing sepsis; Biomarkers for sepsis and their use; Personalizing sepsis care; Novel interventions - What’s new and the future; and Long term outcomes following Sepsis.

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The incidence of sepsis is increasing as new medical and surgical technologies are applied to an increasingly aging patient population. The treatment of sepsis emphasizes strategies to avoid multiple organ dysfunction, with particular attention to establishing source control, and then modifies the host’s response to the excessive inflammatory response internationally recognized experts of the epidemiology, monitoring and treatment of sepsis. Using an “evidence-based” approach, it comprises an extensive review of the literature on sepsis, provides up-to-date recommendations for monitoring and treating sepsis patients, and concludes with explicit recommendations for the design and monitoring of future clinical trials.

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**Sepsis Management in Resource-limited Settings** - Arjen M. Dondorp - 2019-02-08
This book is open access under a CC BY 4.0 license. It constitutes a unique source of knowledge and guidance for all healthcare workers who care for patients with sepsis and septic shock in resource-limited settings. More than eighty percent of the worldwide deaths related to sepsis occur in resource-limited settings in low and middle-income countries. Current international sepsis guidelines cannot be implemented without adaptations towards these settings, mainly because of the difference in local resources and a different spectrum of infectious diseases causing sepsis. This prompted members of the Global Intensive Care working group of the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine (ESICM) and the Mahidol-Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit (MORU, Bangkok, Thailand) - among which the Editors – to develop with an international group of experts a comprehensive set of recommendations for the management of sepsis in resource-limited settings. Recommendations are based on both current scientific evidence and clinical experience of clinicians working in resource-limited settings. The book includes an overview chapter outlining the current challenges and future directions of sepsis management as well as general recommendations on the structure and organization of intensive care services in resource-limited settings. Specific recommendations on the recognition and management of patients with sepsis and septic shock in these settings are grouped into seven chapters. The book provides evidence-based practical guidance for doctors in low and middle income countries treating patients with sepsis, and highlights areas for further research and discussion.

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Sepsis and Non-infectious Systemic Inflammation - Jean-Marc Cavaillon - 2008-11-24
Providing definitions, clinical features and epidemiology, this handbook and reference adopts a comprehensive approach, describing in detail the various physiological systems involved. As such, it is the first to combine sepsis and non-infectious SIRS, reviewing both the biological and medical aspects of these two important syndromes. The whole is rounded off with a discussion of past, present and future therapies.

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Sepsis, Kidney and Multiple Organ Dysfunction - Claudio Ronco - 2004-01-01
Severe sepsis is among the most common causes of death in the United States and the most common cause of death in the Intensive Care Units worldwide, and its recognition and treatment remain the most important challenges of critical care medicine. Severe sepsis and septic shock have a profound effect on kidney function and the function of other organs through complex mechanisms which involve the immune response, pro and anti-inflammatory pathways, intracellular dysfunction and hemodynamic instability. Their optimal management requires complex knowledge of general medicine, immunology, nephrology, extra-corporeal technology, fluid resuscitation and critical care endocrinology. In order to deliver optimal patient care, nephrologists and intensive care medicine specialists need to understand and be highly knowledgeable in the epidemiology of sepsis, the mechanisms of injury which determine outcome and the fundamental aspects of new insights into fluid resuscitation, acid-base physiology and glucose control. They also need to have a clear appreciation of new technical developments in the monitoring of critically ill patients and in the delivery of advanced extra-corporeal blood purification therapies. Experts from the fields of intensive care medicine, nephrology, endocrinology, acid-base physiology, extra-corporeal blood purification technology and immunology have contributed to the present book, providing a cutting edge view of developments in each field which contribute to the care of patients with severe sepsis, acute renal failure and multiple organ failure. The resulting mix of fundamental knowledge and recent developments from clinical trials and laboratory research constitute a valuable tool for all professionals involved in the care of the critically ill patient.

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Handbook of Sepsis - W. Joost Wiersinga - 2018-04-13
This practically oriented book provides an up-to-date overview of all significant aspects of the pathogenesis of sepsis and its management, including within the intensive care unit. Readers will find information on the involvement of the coagulation and endocrine systems during sepsis and on the use of biomarkers to diagnose sepsis and allow early intervention. International clinical practice guidelines for the management of sepsis are presented, and individual chapters focus on aspects such as fluid resuscitation, vasopressor therapy, response to multiorgan failure, antimicrobial therapy, and adjunctive immunotherapy. The closing section looks forward to the coming decade, discussing novel trial designs, sepsis in low- and middle-income countries, and emerging management approaches. The book is international in scope, with contributions from leading experts worldwide. It will be of value to residents and professionals/practitioners in the fields of infectious diseases and internal medicine, as well as to GPs and medical students.

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but where it cannot accomplish that solitary purpose . . . it does mischief - where it can alter the diseased mode of action, it likewise leads to a cure; Inflammation in itself is not to be considered as a disease . . . and in disease, other areas of maximum support at the bedside. These advances could our help. They need the advances in science, in molecular biology, high risk for sepsis or other complications. These are the patients who need their capabilities to survive a new insult; and patients who are elderly or at high risk for sepsis or other complications. These are the patients who need our help. They need the advances in science, in molecular biology, immunology, pathophysiology, biochemistry, genetics, high technology, and other areas of maximum support at the bedside. These advances could potentially have the greatest impact on improving patient care. Medical Certification of Cause of Death - World Health Organization - 1979 Medical Certification of Cause of Death - World Health Organization - 1979 Endourology - Culley C. Carson - 1985 Endourology - Culley C. Carson - 1985 An Introduction to Clinical Emergency Medicine - S. V. Mahadevan - 2012-04-10 Fully-updated edition of this award-winning textbook, arranged by presenting complaints with full-color images throughout. For students, residents, and emergency physicians. An Introduction to Clinical Emergency Medicine - S. V. Mahadevan - 2012-04-10 Fully-updated edition of this award-winning textbook, arranged by presenting complaints with full-color images throughout. For students, residents, and emergency physicians. Infectious Diseases in Critical Care - Jordi Rello - 2010-05-28 Critical care practitioners are often the initial providers of care to seriously ill patients with infections. This book provides clinicians practicing in the intensive care unit with a reference to help guide their care of infected patients. It brings together a group of international authors to address important topics related to infectious diseases for the critical care practitioner. Infectious Diseases in Critical Care - Jordi Rello - 2010-05-28 Critical care practitioners are often the initial providers of care to seriously ill patients with infections. This book provides clinicians practicing in the intensive care unit with a reference to help guide their care of infected patients. It brings together a group of international authors to address important topics related to infectious diseases for the critical care practitioner. Septic Shock - George H. Sakorafas - 2005 Sepsis is one of the most frequent complications in the surgical patient and one of the leading causes of mortality in intensive care units. During the past two decades, a great deal has been learned about surgical bacteriology, antibiotic prophylaxis, supportive management, and the host response to microbial invasion. Sepsis can be caused by infection with gram-negative bacteria, gram-positive bacteria, fungi (and particularly Candida), or viruses. Sepsis may also occur in the absence of detectable bacterial invasion, and in these cases, microbial toxins, particularly gram-negative bacterial endotoxin (lipopolysaccharide, LPS), and endogenous cytokine production have been implicated as initiators and mediators. Although activation of the immune system during microbial invasion is generally protective, septic shock develops in a significant number of patients as a consequence of a poorly regulated immune response to the offending organism. Sepsis can be presented with a spectrum of severity. Septic shock represents the most severe form of host response to infection. The aim of this monograph is to summarise the currently available data regarding epidemiology, pathogenesis, and optimal management of septic shock, with a particular emphasis on the role of source control in sepsis. Emerging therapies for septic shock are also discussed. Septic Shock - George H. Sakorafas - 2005 Sepsis is one of the most frequent complications in the surgical patient and one of the leading causes of mortality in intensive care units. During the past two decades, a great deal has been learned about surgical bacteriology, antibiotic prophylaxis, supportive management, and the host response to microbial invasion. Sepsis can be caused by infection with...
The Immunology of Sepsis - Understanding Host Susceptibility, Pathogenesis of Disease, and Avenues for Future Treatment - Luregn J. Schlapbach - 2020-08-19

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This book is unique in approaching multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS) from the perspective of its pathophysiological mechanism, and addressing aspects that are overlooked in most of the available literature. Eminent experts in the field from Europe and beyond offer new insights into risk stratification, severity assessment, and management of critically ill patients with sepsis. The principal focus is on recently developed concepts in infection management and in antibiotic use, bearing in mind that in these patients the pharmacokinetics of antibiotics are altered, affecting renal clearance and requiring dosage adjustments. The significance of the PIRO (predisposing factors, infection, response, organ dysfunction) model in the development of effective treatment strategies is emphasized. This book will be of interest and value to all who are involved in the treatment of, or research into, sepsis and MODS.

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The Epidemiology of Diabetes Mellitus - Jean Marie Ekoé - 2008-09-15

The first edition of this book gained recognition as the definitive textbook of diabetes epidemiology. The second edition builds on this success, gathering recent information on international trends and data for diabetes mellitus. In particular, the book highlights the dramatic rise of Type 2 diabetes in children, adolescents and the elderly throughout the world. One new section features prevention and screening of both Type1 and Type 2 diabetes. Other new chapters cover the epidemiology of obesity and the impact of nutrition, and review available guidelines for better worldwide glycaemic control. Future challenges, including the effects of antipsychotic treatment and HIV infection and therapy on diabetes, are also addressed. All chapters have been completely revised and updated, covering: definitions, classification and risk factors for diabetes new evidence for screening and prevention of Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes epidemiology of complications and associated risk factors economic aspects; the direct and indirect costs of diabetes. The Epidemiology of Diabetes Mellitus fills the need for a current compendium of diabetes epidemiology in the tradition of the first monumental text of the late Kelly West. It is essential reading for general practitioners, diabetologists, clinical endocrinologists, cardiologists, epidemiologists, nurses, dieticians, and other diabetes care providers, as well as health care decision makers.

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Translational Insights into Mechanisms and Therapy of Organ Dysfunction in Sepsis and Trauma - Lukas Martin - 2020-12-15
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Hemodynamic Monitoring - Michael R. Pinsky - 2019-02-21
This book, part of the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine textbook series, teaches readers how to use hemodynamic monitoring, an essential skill for today’s intensivists. It offers a valuable guide for beginners, as well as for experienced intensivists who want to hone their skills, helping both groups detect an inadequacy of perfusion and make the right choices to achieve the main goal of hemodynamic monitoring in the critically ill, i.e., to correctly assess the cardiovascular system and its response to tissue oxygen demands. The book is divided into distinguished sections: from physiology to pathophysiology, clinical assessment and measurements, and clinical practice achievements including techniques, the basic goals in clinical practice as well as the more appropriate hemodynamic therapy to be applied in different conditions. All chapters use a learning-oriented style, with practical examples, key points and take home messages, helping readers quickly absorb the content and, at the same time, apply what they have learned in the clinical setting. The European Society of Intensive Care Medicine has developed the Lessons from the ICU series with the vision of providing focused and state-of-the-art overviews of central topics in Intensive Care and optimal resources for clinicians working in Intensive Care.
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Acute Renal Failure in the Critically Ill - Rinaldo Bellomo - 2012-12-06
Over the last 10 years the syndrome of severe acute renal failure has progressively changed in its epidemiology. It is now most frequently seen in critically ill patients, typically in the context of sepsis and multiorgan failure. This epidemiologic change has meant that intensive care physicians and nephrologists must now work in close cooperation at all times and must take many complex issues of prevention, pathogenesis, and management into account that they did not previously have to tackle. Simultaneously, the last 10 years have seen the development of major technical and conceptual changes in the field of renal replacement therapy. There are now previously unavailable therapeutic options that provide physicians with a flexible and rapidly evolving armamentarium. The nutrition of these patients, previously limited by the partial efficacy of renal replacement therapies, has also become more aggressive and more in tune with the needs of critically ill patients. Increased understanding of the pathogenesis of the multi organ failure syndrome has focused on the role of many soluble “mediators of injury” (cytokines, leukotrienes, prostanoids etc.). These molecules are likely to participate in the pathogenesis of acute renal failure. Their generation and disposal is also affected by different techniques of artificial renal support.
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