

Cheetah Medical™ Education presents — FAST FLUID FACTS



FALL MEANS FLU SEASON IS UPON US!

Remember, ~ 40% of Sepsis is of respiratory origin.¹



DID YOU KNOW?

The CDC estimates that influenza has resulted in between **9.3 million - 49.0 million illnesses**, between **140,000 - 960,000 hospitalizations** and between **12,000 - 79,000 deaths** annually since 2010.²

How do you get Sepsis from the flu?

Most people who become sick with influenza will recover within a few days to less than two weeks, but some people develop secondary infections like pneumonia that can progress to sepsis and septic shock.³ Sepsis is the body's response to severe infection or injury.⁴

Doctors have found that rates of sepsis and severe sepsis tend to go up during so-called flu season.⁴

Getting fluid just right is important!



Getting fluid RIGHT in the sepsis patient is important. Both under-resuscitation and volume overload are associated with increased complications and increased risk of mortality.⁶

Remember, only ~50% of hemodynamically unstable patients are fluid responsive.⁵

This is across multiple sites of care and different diagnoses, including sepsis.

All it takes is a Dynamic Assessment to see if your patient is one of the ~50% who are fluid responsive or one of the ~50% who are NOT. **If you don't check, you don't know!**

For questions, comments, or what you'd like to see in another edition, email us at socialmedia@cheetah-medical.com

We LOVE hearing from you!

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References: 1. Angus, DC et al. Epidemiology of severe sepsis in the United States: Analysis of incidence, outcome, and associated costs of care. Crit Care Med. 2001; 29(7): 1303-1310. 2. <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/disease/burden.htm> 3. <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/season/flu-season-2017-2018.htm> 4. <https://www.sepsis.org/sepsis-and/influenza/> 5. Michard F and Teboul JL. Predicting Fluid Responsiveness in ICU patients: A critical analysis of the evidence. Chest. 2002; 121: 2000-2008. 6. Kelm DJ, et al. fluid overload in patients with severe sepsis and septic shock treated with early goal-directed therapy is associated with increased. acute need for fluid-related medical interventions and hospital death. Shock 2015; 43:68-73.

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