# NCIDENCE OF SEPSIS AND SEPTIC SHOCK IN VARIOUS HOSPITAL WARDS results of the epidemiological survey of the multicenter study «IRIS»

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Sepsis and its sequelae despite of introduction of modern agents and techniques for the management of patients remain a pressing problem of healthcare system. Reasons that contribute to high rates of incidence and mortality are increasing of antibiotic resistance, HIV/AIDS infection, and increase in the use of invasive procedures, transplantations as well as chemotherapy and immunosuppressive agents.

Although ACCP Consensus Conference criteria of sepsis and related conditions were introduced in 1992, no epidemiological studies of sepsis were conducted in Russia that used uniform criteria to evaluate epidemilogy of sepsis and septic shock. However precise national data about epidemiology of sepsis and its complications are extremely important for the distribution of healthcare resources, assessment of medical care situation, and for planning research efforts and funds.

### Objectives

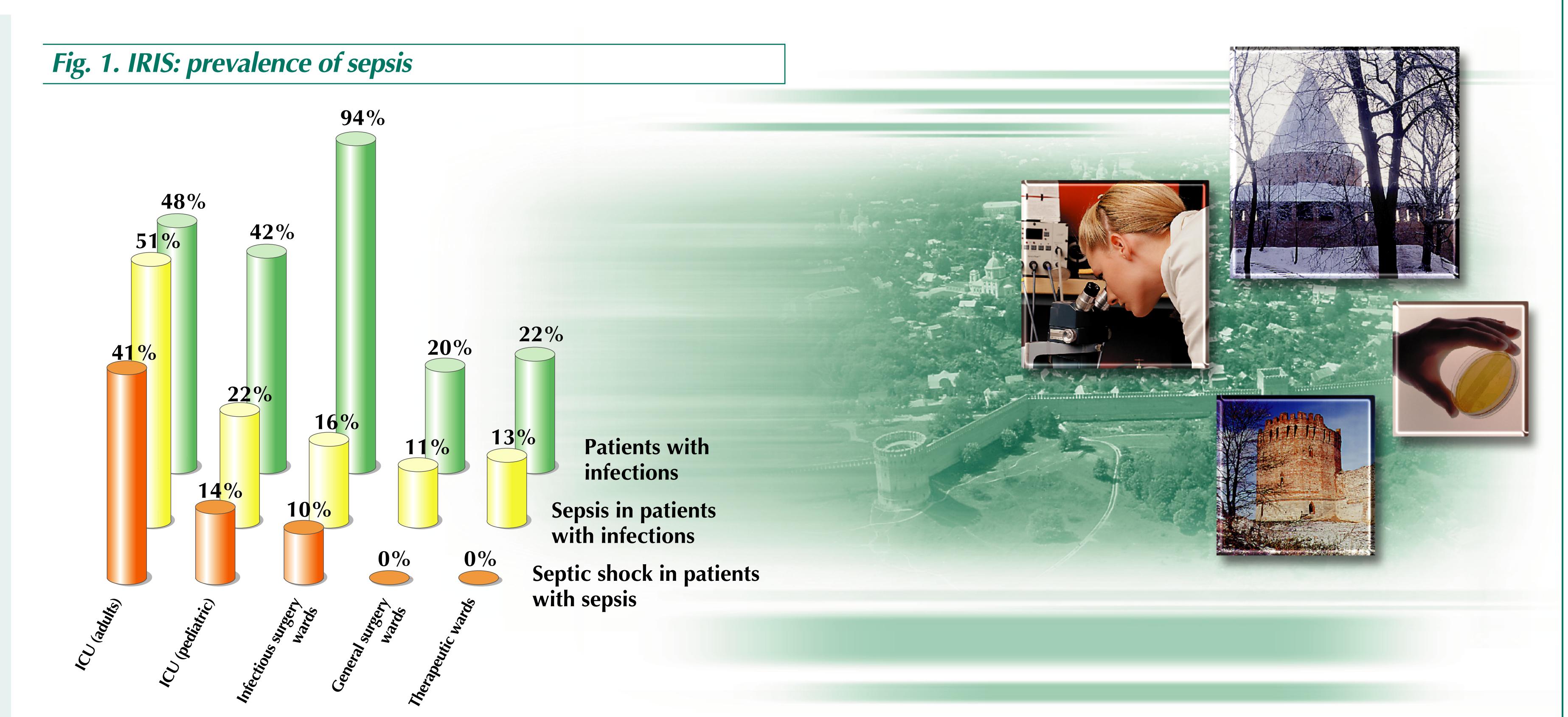
To determine incidence of sepsis and septic shock in various hospital wards in Russia.

#### Methods

Case histories (CS) of hospitalized patients (adults and pediatrics) from various hospital wards in eight cities throughout Russia were evaluated to determine incidence of sepsis and septic shock. ACCP Consensus Conference, 1992 definitions of sepsis and septic shock were applied. CS were taken for three month period from October 1 to December 1, 2001.

#### Results

Overall, 7,445 CS of hospitalized patients were analyzed. Among them, 2,309 CS were from general surgery wards, 1,948 - from infectious surgery wards, and 1,202 - from therapeutic wards. From adult ICU 1,474 CS and from pediatric intensive care units, 512 CS were evaluated. The percentage of patients with infections was 94% in infectious surgery wards, 48% in adult ICUs, 42% in pediatric ICUs, 22% in therapeutic wards and 20% in general surgery wards. Sepsis in abovementioned patients was revealed in 51% of cases in adult ICUs, in 16% of cases in infectious



surgery wards, 13% in therapeutic wards and 11% in general surgery wards. In pediatric ICUs symptoms relevant to sepsis were discovered in 22% of patients with infections. Septic shock has occured in 41% of patients with sepsis in adult ICUs, in 14% of patients with sepsis in pediatric ICUs and in 10% of patients with sepsis in infectious surgery units.

#### Conclusions

The results of the study show that sepsis is a real problem in Russia. There is a major divergence between the incidence of sepsis and septic shock evaluated with application of international criteria and official data. Further educational efforts and implementation of international criteria of sepsis are requested.