Semester V Infectious Disease Module
SBL – Week 4

Learning Objectives:

At the end of the SBL, students should be able to:

- Define SIRS, sepsis, severe sepsis and septic shock.
- Identify the level of infection in particular patient.
- Know the risk factors causing sepsis and septic shock.
- Outline the treatment options in sepsis.

SCENARIO:

70 years aged male, with history of smoking for the last 30 years known diabetic presented with c/o fever, cough with yellow sputum & shortness of breath for last 6 days and h/o irrelevant speech and drowsiness for one day. The patient has not passed urine for the last 18 hours. O/E Temp. 102°F, pulse of 112/min and BP 90/60 mmHg and mildly icteric and has petechial eruptions over the shin bilaterally. On chest examination there is bronchial breathing with crackles in right lower chest from 5th intercostal space downwards. Pt. is drowsy and not oriented in time, place & person. On further investigation he was found to have:

**LFT:**
- Total bilirubin : 3.5 mg/dL
- SGPT : 210/L
- ALP : 285 IU/L

**UREA CREATININE**
- UREA : 158 mg/dL
- Creatinine : 2.3 mg/dL

**PROTHROMBIN TIME** : 38/13
- INR : 3.1
- APTTT : 52/38

What are the abnormalities and define relevance of these to the context of this scenario.