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MANAGEMENT OF SEPTIC SHOCK PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS II WITHOUT ICU ROOM AT SECONDARY HOSPITAL

Rima Nur Rahmawati
Department of Emergency Unit, Bhayangkara Pusdik Brimob Hospital, Indonesia

Case Study: Background: Septic is a host systemic response to infection. Septic term based on newest guideline is life threatening organ dysfunction caused by a dysregulated host response to infection. Organ dysfunction is defined as an increase of SOFA score ≥ 2. It is further known that septic shock is a major health problem because it has a high mortality and morbidity. Various attempts have been made by various clinicians and researchers around the world to reduce the mortality of septic patients, especially septic accompanied by impaired organ function. The immune response changes and susceptibility to infection increases in Diabetes Mellitus (DM) patients. People with DM are more likely to get infections.
Subject and Methods: The subjects of this study is patients at Bhayangkara Pusdik Brimob Hospital, who entered through the emergency unit in 2020. Subjects were diagnosed with septic shock and DM type II by the doctors at emergency unit and were approved by an internist.
Results: All patients with diagnoses of septic shock and DM type II come to the emergency unit with dyspnea and loss of consciousness. Respiratory rate all of patients are >35x/minute. In patients found organ dysfunction, with SOFA score ≥ 2. One patient presents with hypoglycaemia, but the others with hyperglycaemia with a value > 400 mg / dl. One patient came with an ulcer in genu + 6cm x 3cm accompanied by pus, and the other patients did not get an ulcer. All patients managed by fluid loading to overcome the shock condition, but they did not improve. Other study show that fluid therapy in septic shock will worsen the patient's condition.
Conclusion: Management of septic shock patients is a complicated thing to do, especially in hospitals without ICU.

The initial condition is that the patient comes to the emergency room.

Table 1. The initial condition is that the patient comes to the emergency room.

Initial	A	K	S
Date	24 Jan	26 Jan	10 Feb
Age	70 years	44 years	47 years
Sex	Male	Female	Male
GCS	E2V1M5	E3V5M6	E3V3M5
Blood Pressure	96/56 mmHg	100/55 mmHg	74/48 mmHg
Temperature	38,9° C	39,1 ° C	39,5 ° C
Respiratory rate	36 x/minute	40 x/minute	38 x/minute
Heart rate	127x/minute	135x/minute	168x/minute
Saturation	93%	95%	93%
Glucose	50 mg/dL	437 mg/dL	461 mg/dL
Urin output	30 cc	-	150 cc

Table 2. Vital sign before and after fluid therapy

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	Before	After
A		
Blood pressure	96/56 mmHg	79/49 mmHg
Respiratory rate	36 x/minute	36 x/minute
Temperature	38,9° C	39° C
Heart rate	127x/minute	104x/minute
K		
Blood pressure	100/55 mmHg	100/60 mmHg
Respiratory rate	40 x/minute	40 x/minute
Temperature	39,1° C	39,1° C
Heart rate	135x/minute	125x/minute
S		
Blood pressure	74/48 mmHg	74/42 mmHg
Respiratory rate	38 x/minute	45 x/minute
Temperature	39,5° C	39° C
Heart rate	168x/minute	172x/minute