

## Recommendations: Initial Resuscitation and Infection Issues\*

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### A. Initial Resuscitation

1. Protocolized, quantitative resuscitation of patients with sepsis-induced tissue hypoperfusion (defined in this document as hypotension persisting after initial fluid challenge or blood lactate concentration  $\geq 4$  mmol/L). Goals during the first 6 hrs of resuscitation:
  - a) Central venous pressure 8–12 mm Hg
  - b) Mean arterial pressure (MAP)  $\geq 65$  mm Hg
  - c) Urine output  $\geq 0.5$  mL/kg/hr
  - d) Central venous (superior vena cava) or mixed venous oxygen saturation 70% or 65%, respectively (grade 1C).
2. In patients with elevated lactate levels targeting resuscitation to normalize lactate (grade 2C).

### B. Screening for Sepsis and Performance Improvement

1. Routine screening of potentially infected seriously ill patients for severe sepsis to allow earlier implementation of therapy (grade 1C).
2. Hospital-based performance improvement efforts in severe sepsis (UG).

### C. Diagnosis

1. Cultures as clinically appropriate before antimicrobial therapy if no significant delay ( $> 45$  mins) in the start of antimicrobial(s) (grade 1C). At least 2 sets of blood cultures (both aerobic and anaerobic bottles) be obtained before antimicrobial therapy with at least 1 drawn percutaneously and 1 drawn through each vascular access device, unless the device was recently ( $<48$  hrs) inserted (grade 1C).
2. Use of the 1,3 beta-D-glucan assay (grade 2B), mannan and anti-mannan antibody assays (2C), if available, and invasive candidiasis is in differential diagnosis of cause of infection.
3. Imaging studies performed promptly to confirm a potential source of infection (UG).

## D. Antimicrobial Therapy

1. Administration of effective intravenous antimicrobials within the first hour of recognition of septic shock (grade 1B) and severe sepsis without septic shock (grade 1C) as the goal of therapy.

2a. Initial empiric anti-infective therapy of one or more drugs that have activity against all likely pathogens (bacterial and/or fungal or viral) and that penetrate in adequate concentrations into tissues presumed to be the source of sepsis (grade 1B).

2b. Antimicrobial regimen should be reassessed daily for potential deescalation (grade 1B).

3. Use of low procalcitonin levels or similar biomarkers to assist the clinician in the discontinuation of empiric antibiotics in patients who initially appeared septic, but have no subsequent evidence of infection (grade 2C).

4a. Combination empirical therapy for neutropenic patients with severe sepsis (grade 2B) and for patients with difficult-to-treat, multidrug-resistant bacterial pathogens such as *Acinetobacter* and *Pseudomonas* spp. (grade 2B). For patients with severe infections associated with respiratory failure and septic shock, combination therapy with an extended spectrum beta-lactam and either an aminoglycoside or a fluoroquinolone is for *P. aeruginosa* bacteremia (grade 2B). A combination of beta-lactam and macrolide for patients with septic shock from bacteremic *Streptococcus pneumoniae* infections (grade 2B).

4b. Empiric combination therapy should not be administered for more than 3–5 days. De-escalation to the most appropriate single therapy should be performed as soon as the susceptibility profile is known (grade 2B).

5. Duration of therapy typically 7–10 days; longer courses may be appropriate in patients who have a slow clinical response, undrainable foci of infection, bacteremia with *S. aureus*; some fungal and viral infections or immunologic deficiencies, including neutropenia (grade 2C).

6. Antiviral therapy initiated as early as possible in patients with severe sepsis or septic shock of viral origin (grade 2C).

7. Antimicrobial agents should not be used in patients with severe inflammatory states determined to be of noninfectious cause (UG).

## **E. Source Control**

1. A specific anatomical diagnosis of infection requiring consideration for emergent source control be sought and diagnosed or excluded as rapidly as possible, and intervention be undertaken for source control within the first 12 hr after the diagnosis is made, if feasible (grade 1C).
2. When infected peripancreatic necrosis is identified as a potential source of infection, definitive intervention is best delayed until adequate demarcation of viable and nonviable tissues has occurred (grade 2B).
3. When source control in a severely septic patient is required, the effective intervention associated with the least physiologic insult should be used (eg, percutaneous rather than surgical drainage of an abscess) (UG).
4. If intravascular access devices are a possible source of severe sepsis or septic shock, they should be removed promptly after other vascular access has been established (UG).

## **F. Infection Prevention**

- 1a. Selective oral decontamination and selective digestive decontamination should be introduced and investigated as a method to reduce the incidence of ventilator-associated pneumonia; this infection control measure can then be instituted in health care settings and regions where this methodology is found to be effective (grade 2B).
- 1b. Oral chlorhexidine gluconate be used as a form of oropharyngeal decontamination to reduce the risk of ventilator-associated pneumonia in ICU patients with severe sepsis (grade 2B).

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\*Reprinted from Dellinger RP, Levy MM, Rhodes A, et al: Surviving Sepsis Campaign: International guidelines for management of severe sepsis and septic shock: 2012. *Crit Care Med.* 2013; 41:580-637

## **Recommendations: Hemodynamic Support and Adjunctive Therapy\***

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### **G. Fluid Therapy of Severe Sepsis**

1. Crystalloids as the initial fluid of choice in the resuscitation of severe sepsis and septic shock (grade 1B).
2. Against the use of hydroxyethyl starches for fluid resuscitation of severe sepsis and septic shock (grade 1B).
3. Albumin in the fluid resuscitation of severe sepsis and septic shock when patients require substantial amounts of crystalloids (grade 2C).
4. Initial fluid challenge in patients with sepsis-induced tissue hypoperfusion with suspicion of hypovolemia to achieve a minimum of 30 mL/kg of crystalloids (a portion of this may be albumin equivalent). More rapid administration and greater amounts of fluid may be needed in some patients (grade 1C).
5. Fluid challenge technique be applied wherein fluid administration is continued as long as there is hemodynamic improvement either based on dynamic (eg, change in pulse pressure, stroke volume variation) or static (eg, arterial pressure, heart rate) variables (UG).

### **H. Vasopressors**

1. Vasopressor therapy initially to target a mean arterial pressure (MAP) of 65 mm Hg (grade 1C).
2. Norepinephrine as the first choice vasopressor (grade 1B).
3. Epinephrine (added to and potentially substituted for norepinephrine) when an additional agent is needed to maintain adequate blood pressure (grade 2B).
4. Vasopressin 0.03 units/minute can be added to norepinephrine (NE) with intent of either raising MAP or decreasing NE dosage (UG).
5. Low dose vasopressin is not recommended as the single initial vasopressor for treatment of sepsis-induced hypotension and vasopressin doses higher than 0.03-0.04 units/minute should be reserved for salvage therapy (failure to achieve adequate MAP with other vasopressor agents) (UG).
6. Dopamine as an alternative vasopressor agent to norepinephrine only in highly selected patients (eg, patients with low risk of tachyarrhythmias and absolute or relative bradycardia) (grade 2C).

7. Phenylephrine is not recommended in the treatment of septic shock except in circumstances where (a) norepinephrine is associated with serious arrhythmias, (b) cardiac output is known to be high and blood pressure persistently low or (c) as salvage therapy when combined inotrope/vasopressor drugs and low dose vasopressin have failed to achieve MAP target (grade 1C).

8. Low-dose dopamine should not be used for renal protection (grade 1A).

9. All patients requiring vasopressors have an arterial catheter placed as soon as practical if resources are available (UG).

### **I. Inotropic Therapy**

1. A trial of dobutamine infusion up to 20 micrograms/kg/min be administered or added to vasopressor (if in use) in the presence of (a) myocardial dysfunction as suggested by elevated cardiac filling pressures and low cardiac output, or (b) ongoing signs of hypoperfusion, despite achieving adequate intravascular volume and adequate MAP (grade 1C).

2. Not using a strategy to increase cardiac index to predetermined supranormal levels (grade 1B).

### **J. Corticosteroids**

1. Not using intravenous hydrocortisone to treat adult septic shock patients if adequate fluid resuscitation and vasopressor therapy are able to restore hemodynamic stability (see goals for Initial Resuscitation). In case this is not achievable, we suggest intravenous hydrocortisone alone at a dose of 200 mg per day (grade 2C).

2. Not using the ACTH stimulation test to identify adults with septic shock who should receive hydrocortisone (grade 2B).

3. In treated patients hydrocortisone tapered when vasopressors are no longer required (grade 2D).

4. Corticosteroids not be administered for the treatment of sepsis in the absence of shock (grade 1D).

5. When hydrocortisone is given, use continuous flow (grade 2D).

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## **Recommendations: Other Supportive Therapy of Severe Sepsis\***

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### **K. Blood Product Administration**

1. Once tissue hypoperfusion has resolved and in the absence of extenuating circumstances, such as myocardial ischemia, severe hypoxemia, acute hemorrhage, or ischemic heart disease, we recommend that red blood cell transfusion occur only when hemoglobin concentration decreases to  $<7.0$  g/dL to target a hemoglobin concentration of  $7.0$ – $9.0$  g/dL in adults (grade 1B).
2. Not using erythropoietin as a specific treatment of anemia associated with severe sepsis (grade 1B).
3. Fresh frozen plasma not be used to correct laboratory clotting abnormalities in the absence of bleeding or planned invasive procedures (grade 2D).
4. Not using antithrombin for the treatment of severe sepsis and septic shock (grade 1B).
5. In patients with severe sepsis, administer platelets prophylactically when counts are  $<10,000/\text{mm}^3$  ( $10 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ ) in the absence of apparent bleeding. We suggest prophylactic platelet transfusion when counts are  $<20,000/\text{mm}^3$  ( $20 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ ) if the patient has a significant risk of bleeding. Higher platelet counts ( $\geq 50,000/\text{mm}^3$  [ $50 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ ]) are advised for active bleeding, surgery, or invasive procedures (grade 2D).

### **L. Immunoglobulins**

1. Not using intravenous immunoglobulins in adult patients with severe sepsis or septic shock (grade 2B).

### **M. Selenium**

1. Not using intravenous selenium for the treatment of severe sepsis (grade 2C).

### **N. History of Recommendations Regarding Use of rhAPC**

A history of the evolution of SSC recommendations as to rhAPC (no longer available) is provided.

## **O. Mechanical Ventilation of Sepsis-Induced ARDS**

1. Target a tidal volume of 6 mL/kg predicted body weight in patients with sepsis-induced ARDS (grade 1A vs. 12 mL/kg).
2. Plateau pressures be measured in patients with ARDS and initial upper limit goal for plateau pressures in a passively inflated lung be  $\leq 30$  cm H<sub>2</sub>O (grade 1B).
3. Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) be applied to avoid alveolar collapse at end expiration (atelectotrauma) (grade 1B).
4. Strategies based on higher rather than lower levels of PEEP be used for patients with sepsis-induced moderate or severe ARDS (grade 2C).
5. Recruitment maneuvers be used in sepsis patients with severe refractory hypoxemia (grade 2C).
6. Prone positioning be used in sepsis-induced ARDS patients with a Pao<sub>2</sub>/Fio<sub>2</sub> ratio  $\leq 100$  mm Hg in facilities that have experience with such practices (grade 2B).
7. That mechanically ventilated sepsis patients be maintained with the head of the bed elevated to 30-45 degrees to limit aspiration risk and to prevent the development of ventilator-associated pneumonia (grade 1B).
8. That noninvasive mask ventilation (NIV) be used in that minority of sepsis-induced ARDS patients in whom the benefits of NIV have been carefully considered and are thought to outweigh the risks (grade 2B).
9. That a weaning protocol be in place and that mechanically ventilated patients with severe sepsis undergo spontaneous breathing trials regularly to evaluate the ability to discontinue mechanical ventilation when they satisfy the following criteria:
  - a) arousable; b) hemodynamically stable (without vasopressor agents); c) no new potentially serious conditions; d) low ventilatory and end-expiratory pressure requirements; and e) low Fio<sub>2</sub> requirements which can be met safely delivered with a face mask or nasal cannula. If the spontaneous breathing trial is successful, consideration should be given for extubation (grade 1A).
10. Against the routine use of the pulmonary artery catheter for patients with sepsis induced ARDS (grade 1A).
11. A conservative rather than liberal fluid strategy for patients with established sepsis-induced ARDS who do not have evidence of tissue hypoperfusion (grade 1C).

12. In the absence of specific indications such as bronchospasm, not using beta 2-agonists for treatment of sepsis-induced ARDS (grade 1B).

### **P. Sedation, Analgesia, and Neuromuscular Blockade in Sepsis**

1. Continuous or intermittent sedation be minimized in mechanically ventilated sepsis patients, targeting specific titration endpoints (grade 1B).
2. Neuromuscular blocking agents (NMBAs) be avoided if possible in the septic patient *without ARDS* due to the risk of prolonged neuromuscular blockade following discontinuation. If NMBAs must be maintained, either intermittent bolus as required or continuous infusion with train-of-four monitoring of the depth of blockade should be used (grade 1C).
3. A short course of NMBA of not greater than 48 hours for patients *with* early sepsis-induced ARDS and a  $Pao_2/Fio_2 < 150$  mm Hg (grade 2C).

### **Q. Glucose Control**

1. A protocolized approach to blood glucose management in ICU patients with severe sepsis commencing insulin dosing when 2 consecutive blood glucose levels are  $>180$  mg/dL. This protocolized approach should target an upper blood glucose  $\leq 180$  mg/dL rather than an upper target blood glucose  $\leq 110$  mg/dL (grade 1A).
2. Blood glucose values be monitored every 1–2 hrs until glucose values and insulin infusion rates are stable and then every 4 hrs thereafter (grade 1C).
3. Glucose levels obtained with point-of-care testing of capillary blood be interpreted with caution, as such measurements may not accurately estimate arterial blood or plasma glucose values (UG).

### **R. Renal Replacement Therapy**

1. Continuous renal replacement therapies and intermittent hemodialysis are equivalent in patients with severe sepsis and acute renal failure (grade 2B).
2. Use continuous therapies to facilitate management of fluid balance in hemodynamically unstable septic patients (grade 2D).

### **S. Bicarbonate Therapy**

1. Not using sodium bicarbonate therapy for the purpose of improving hemodynamics or reducing vasopressor requirements in patients with hypoperfusion-induced lactic acidemia with  $pH \geq 7.15$  (grade 2B).

## **T. Deep Vein Thrombosis Prophylaxis**

1. Patients with severe sepsis receive daily pharmacoprophylaxis against venous thromboembolism (VTE) (grade 1B). This should be accomplished with daily subcutaneous low-molecular weight heparin (LMWH) (grade 1B versus twice daily UFH, grade 2C versus three times daily UFH). If creatinine clearance is <30 mL/min, use dalteparin (grade 1A) or another form of LMWH that has a low degree of renal metabolism (grade 2C) or UFH (grade 1A).
2. Patients with severe sepsis be treated with a combination of pharmacologic therapy and intermittent pneumatic compression devices whenever possible (grade 2C).
3. Septic patients who have a contraindication for heparin use (eg, thrombocytopenia, severe coagulopathy, active bleeding, recent intracerebral hemorrhage) not receive pharmacoprophylaxis (grade 1B), but receive mechanical prophylactic treatment, such as graduated compression stockings or intermittent compression devices (grade 2C), unless contraindicated. When the risk decreases start pharmacoprophylaxis (grade 2C).

## **U. Stress Ulcer Prophylaxis**

1. Stress ulcer prophylaxis using H2 blocker or proton pump inhibitor be given to patients with severe sepsis/septic shock who have bleeding risk factors (grade 1B).
2. When stress ulcer prophylaxis is used, proton pump inhibitors rather than H2RA (grade 2D)
3. Patients without risk factors do not receive prophylaxis (grade 2B).

## **V. Nutrition**

1. Administer oral or enteral (if necessary) feedings, as tolerated, rather than either complete fasting or provision of only intravenous glucose within the first 48 hours after a diagnosis of severe sepsis/septic shock (grade 2C).
2. Avoid mandatory full caloric feeding in the first week but rather suggest low dose feeding (eg, up to 500 calories per day), advancing only as tolerated (grade 2B).
3. Use intravenous glucose and enteral nutrition rather than total parenteral nutrition (TPN) alone or parenteral nutrition in conjunction with enteral feeding in the first 7 days after a diagnosis of severe sepsis/septic shock (grade 2B).
4. Use nutrition with no specific immunomodulating supplementation rather than nutrition providing specific immunomodulating supplementation in patients with severe sepsis (grade 2C).

## **W. Setting Goals of Care**

1. Discuss goals of care and prognosis with patients and families (grade 1B).
2. Incorporate goals of care into treatment and end-of-life care planning, utilizing palliative care principles where appropriate (grade 1B).
3. Address goals of care as early as feasible, but no later than within 72 hours of ICU admission (grade 2C).

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\*Reprinted from Dellinger RP, Levy MM, Rhodes A, et al: Surviving Sepsis Campaign: International guidelines for management of severe sepsis and septic shock: 2012. *Crit Care Med.* 2013; 41:580-637

## Recommendations: Special Considerations in Pediatrics\*

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### A. Initial Resuscitation

1. For respiratory distress and hypoxemia start with face mask oxygen or if needed and available, high flow nasal cannula oxygen or nasopharyngeal CPAP (NP CPAP). For improved circulation, peripheral intravenous access or intraosseus access can be used for fluid resuscitation and inotrope infusion when a central line is not available. If mechanical ventilation is required then cardiovascular instability during intubation is less likely after appropriate cardiovascular resuscitation (grade 2C).
2. Initial therapeutic end points of resuscitation of septic shock: capillary refill of  $\leq 2$  secs, normal blood pressure for age, normal pulses with no differential between peripheral and central pulses, warm extremities, urine output  $>1 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{hr}^{-1}$ , and normal mental status. Scvo<sub>2</sub> saturation  $\geq 70\%$  and cardiac index between 3.3 and 6.0 L/min/m<sup>2</sup> should be targeted thereafter (grade 2C).
3. Follow American College of Critical Care Medicine-Pediatric Life Support (ACCM-PALS) guidelines for the management of septic shock (grade 1C).
4. Evaluate for and reverse pneumothorax, pericardial tamponade, or endocrine emergencies in patients with refractory shock (grade 1C).

### B. Antibiotics and Source Control

1. Empiric antibiotics be administered within 1 hr of the identification of severe sepsis. Blood cultures should be obtained before administering antibiotics when possible but this should not delay administration of antibiotics. The empiric drug choice should be changed as epidemic and endemic ecologies dictate (eg H1N1, MRSA, chloroquine resistant malaria, penicillin-resistant pneumococci, recent ICU stay, neutropenia ) (grade 1D).
2. Clindamycin and anti-toxin therapies for toxic shock syndromes with refractory hypotension (grade 2D).
3. Early and aggressive source control (grade 1D).
4. *Clostridium difficile* colitis should be treated with enteral antibiotics if tolerated. Oral vancomycin is preferred for severe disease (grade 1A).

### **C. Fluid Resuscitation**

1. In the industrialized world with access to inotropes and mechanical ventilation, initial resuscitation of hypovolemic shock begins with infusion of isotonic crystalloids or albumin with boluses of up to 20 mL/kg crystalloids (or albumin equivalent) over 5–10 minutes, titrated to reversing hypotension, increasing urine output, and attaining normal capillary refill, peripheral pulses, and level of consciousness without inducing hepatomegaly or rales. If hepatomegaly or rales exist then inotropic support should be implemented, not fluid resuscitation. In non-hypotensive children with severe hemolytic anemia (severe malaria or sickle cell crises) blood transfusion is considered superior to crystalloid or albumin bolusing (grade 2C).

### **D. Inotropes/Vasopressors/Vasodilators**

1. Begin peripheral inotropic support until central venous access can be attained in children who are not responsive to fluid resuscitation (grade 2C).
2. Patients with low cardiac output and elevated systemic vascular resistance states with normal blood pressure be given vasodilator therapies in addition to inotropes (grade 2C).

### **E. Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO)**

1. Consider ECMO for refractory pediatric septic shock and respiratory failure (grade 2C).

### **F. Corticosteroids**

1. Timely hydrocortisone therapy in children with fluid refractory, catecholamine resistant shock and suspected or proven absolute (classic) adrenal insufficiency (grade 1A).

### **G. Protein C and Activated Protein Concentrate**

*No recommendation as no longer available.*

### **H. Blood Products and Plasma Therapies**

1. Similar hemoglobin targets in children as in adults. During resuscitation of low superior vena cava oxygen saturation shock (< 70%), hemoglobin levels of 10 g/dL are targeted. After stabilization and recovery from shock and hypoxemia then a lower target > 7.0 g/dL can be considered reasonable (grade 1B).
2. Similar platelet transfusion targets in children as in adults (grade 2C).
3. Use plasma therapies in children to correct sepsis-induced thrombotic purpura disorders, including progressive disseminated intravascular coagulation, secondary thrombotic microangiopathy, and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (grade 2C).

### **I. Mechanical Ventilation**

- 1 Lung-protective strategies during mechanical ventilation (grade 2C)

## **J. Sedation/Analgesia/Drug Toxicities**

1. We recommend use of sedation with a sedation goal in critically ill mechanically ventilated patients with sepsis (grade 1D).
2. Monitor drug toxicity labs because drug metabolism is reduced during severe sepsis, putting children at greater risk of adverse drug-related events (grade 1C).

## **K. Glycemic Control**

1. Control hyperglycemia using a similar target as in adults  $\leq 180$  mg/dL. Glucose infusion should accompany insulin therapy in newborns and children because some hyperglycemic children make no insulin whereas others are insulin resistant (grade 2C).

## **L. Diuretics and Renal Replacement Therapy**

1. Use diuretics to reverse fluid overload when shock has resolved, and if unsuccessful then continuous venovenous hemofiltration (CVVH) or intermittent dialysis to prevent  $> 10\%$  total body weight fluid overload (grade 2C).

## **M. Deep Vein Thrombosis Prophylaxis**

No recommendation on the use of DVT prophylaxis in prepubertal children with severe sepsis.

## **N. Stress Ulcer Prophylaxis**

No recommendation on the use of SU prophylaxis in prepubertal children with severe sepsis.

## **O. Nutrition**

1. Enteral nutrition given to children who can be fed enterally, and parenteral feeding in those who cannot (grade 2C).

<sup>1</sup>\*Reprinted from Dellinger RP, Levy MM, Rhodes A, et al: Surviving Sepsis Campaign: International guidelines for management of severe sepsis and septic shock: 2012. *Crit Care Med.* 2013; 41:580-637

# Surviving Sepsis Campaign

## Updated Bundles in Response to New Evidence

The leadership of the Surviving Sepsis Campaign (SSC) has believed since its inception that both the SSC Guidelines and the SSC performance improvement indicators (1) will evolve as new evidence that improves our understanding of how best to care for patients with severe sepsis and septic shock becomes available.

With publication of 3 trials (2,3,4) that do not demonstrate superiority of required use of a central venous catheter (CVC) to monitor central venous pressure (CVP) and central venous oxygen saturation (ScvO<sub>2</sub>) in all patients with septic shock who have received timely antibiotics and fluid resuscitation compared with controls or in all patients with lactate >4 mmol/L, the SSC Executive Committee has revised the improvement bundles as follows:

TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN 3 HOURS OF TIME OF PRESENTATION\*:

1. Measure lactate level
2. Obtain blood cultures prior to administration of antibiotics
3. Administer broad spectrum antibiotics
4. Administer 30ml/kg crystalloid for hypotension or lactate  $\geq$ 4mmol/L

*\* "Time of presentation" is defined as the time of triage in the emergency department or, if presenting from another care venue, from the earliest chart annotation consistent with all elements of severe sepsis or septic shock ascertained through chart review.*

TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN 6 HOURS OF TIME OF PRESENTATION:

5. Apply vasopressors (for hypotension that does not respond to initial fluid resuscitation) to maintain a mean arterial pressure (MAP)  $\geq$ 65mmHg
6. In the event of persistent hypotension after initial fluid administration (MAP < 65 mm Hg) or if initial lactate was  $\geq$ 4 mmol/L, re-assess volume status and tissue perfusion and document findings according to Table 1.
7. Re-measure lactate if initial lactate elevated.

TABLE 1

DOCUMENT REASSESSMENT OF VOLUME STATUS AND TISSUE PERFUSION WITH:

EITHER

- Repeat focused exam (after initial fluid resuscitation) by licensed independent practitioner including vital signs, cardiopulmonary, capillary refill, pulse, and skin findings.

OR TWO OF THE FOLLOWING:

- Measure CVP
- Measure ScvO<sub>2</sub>
- Bedside cardiovascular ultrasound
- Dynamic assessment of fluid responsiveness with passive leg raise or fluid challenge

Of note, the 6-hour bundle has been updated; the 3-hour SSC bundle is not affected.

While no suggestion of harm was indicated with use of a central line in any trial, and published evidence shows significant mortality reduction using the original SSC bundles (5), the committee has taken a prudent look at all current data and, despite weaknesses as in all studies, determined the above bundles to be the appropriate approach at this time.

References:

1. Dellinger RP, Levy MM, Rhodes A, et al. Surviving Sepsis Campaign: International guidelines for management of severe sepsis and septic shock: 2012. Crit Care Med 2013; 41:580–637
2. ProCESS Investigators, Yealy DM, Kellum JA, Juang DT, et al. A randomized trial of protocol-based care for early septic shock. N Engl J Med 2014; 370(18):1683-1693
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5. Levy MM, Rhodes A, Phillips GS, et al. Surviving Sepsis Campaign: association between performance metrics and outcomes in a 7.5 –year study. Intensive Care Med 2014; 40: 1623-1633