Bolnavul acut/urgenta

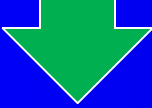
dr. Razvan Ionescu / Medicala III Colentina

DEFINITION OF CRITICALLY ILL

- Critical illness is any disease process which causes physiological instability leading to disability or death within minutes or hours.

- A critically ill patient is one at imminent risk of death; the severity of illness must be recognized early and appropriate measures taken promptly to assess, diagnose and manage the illness.

Clinical observations

Patient category	Appearance	Neurological	Respiratory	Cardiovascular
Not critically ill 	Normal	Alert Cooperative	Normal RR >8 <20 b/min pattern	HR 60–100b/min SBP > 90 mmHg UO > 0.5 ml/kg/hr
Potential critical illness	SWEATY	CONFUSED ACCESSORY MUSCLE USE	RR-30/MIN	HR>120/MIN
Critically ill	Grey Blue Mottled skin	Unresponsive or eyesopen to pain only Fitting	Silent chest RR < 8 > 30 b/min Agonal respirations	HR < 50 b/min HR > 150 b/min SBP < 60 mmHg
	Cardiac arrest or death			

PHILOSOPHY OF MANAGEMENT

- Outcome in ICU is predominantly determined by initial management of patient at risk of life threatening illness.

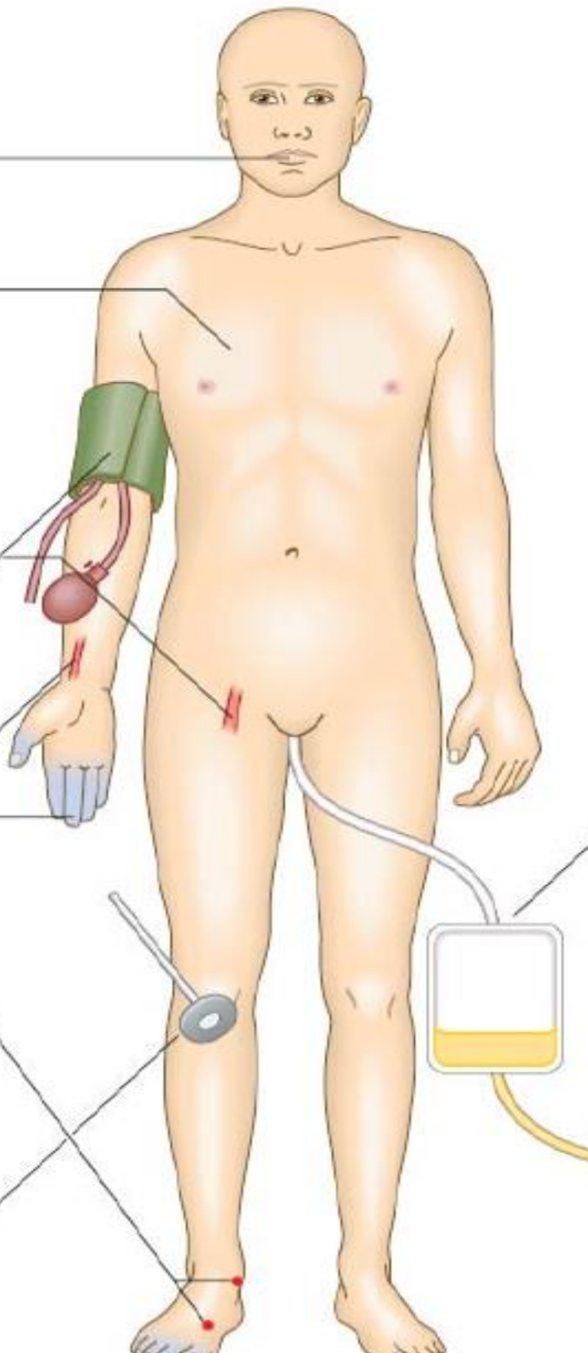
"TIME IS TISSUE"

So a prompt and protocolized resusucitation regimen helps in salvaging these patients.

ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT SHOULD GO HAND IN HAND

PRIORITIES

1. Prompt *resuscitation* & adhering to *advanced life support* guidelines
2. Urgent *treatment of life threatening emergencies* (hypotension, hypoxaemia , hyperkalaemia, hypoglycaemia and dysrhythmias)
3. *Analysis* of the *deranged physiology*
4. Establish a *complete diagnosis* (as history & further diagnostic results are available)
5. Careful *monitoring* of the patient's condition and response to treatment



1 Initial assessment
Airway
? Clear
Breathing
Distress
Rate
Chest movement
Auscultation
Circulation
Pulse:
Rate
Rhythm
Volume
Blood pressure:
Direct arterial
pressure
Peripheral perfusion:
Peripheral pulses
Temperature
Colour
Capillary refill
Disability
Conscious level:
Glasgow Coma Scale
Pupil responses
Localising signs
2 Immediate management
Airway:
Support, ? Intubate
Breathing:
Oxygen
Continuous positive airway
pressure (CPAP), non-invasive
ventilation (NIV)
Intubate and ventilate
Circulation:
Venous access
Fluids
Vasoactive drugs
3 Monitoring
Heart rate; ECG
Respiratory rate; SpO_2
BP—arterial line
Temperature
GCS; pupil size, reaction
Urine output
Central venous pressure
4 Initial investigations
Full blood count
Urea and electrolytes
Creatinine
Glucose
Arterial blood gas lactate
Coagulation
Cultures: blood, urine, sputum
Chest X-ray
ECG

- Pacient constient, cooperant

- Ce s-a intamplat?
- Ce nu e bine in acest moment?
- Exista o trauma Doare ceva?

Daca este posibil: scurt istoric (astm/BCV/DZ/Depresie)

Allergies
Medication
Past medical history
Last meal
Events preceding the current incident

Glasgow Coma Scale

TABLE 38-2

Glasgow Coma Scale

BEHAVIOR	RESPONSE	SCORE
Eye opening response	Spontaneously	4
	To speech	3
	To pain	2
	No response	1
Best verbal response	Oriented to time, place, and person	5
	Confused	4
	Inappropriate words	3
	Incomprehensible sounds	2
	No response	1
Best motor response	Obeys commands	6
	Moves to localized pain	5
	Flexion withdrawal from pain	4
	Abnormal flexion (decorticate)	3
	Abnormal extension (decerebrate)	2
	No response	1
Total score:	*Best response*	15
	Comatose client	8 or less
	Totally unresponsive	3

Nivelul de constienta

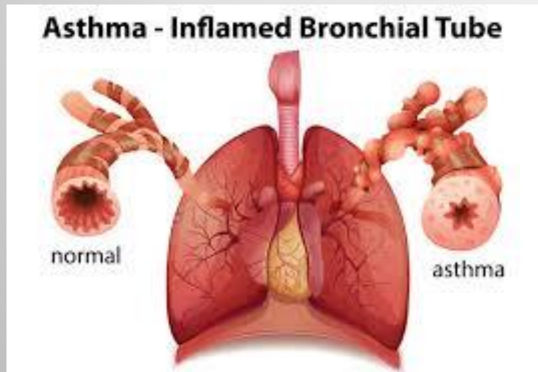
Evaluare:

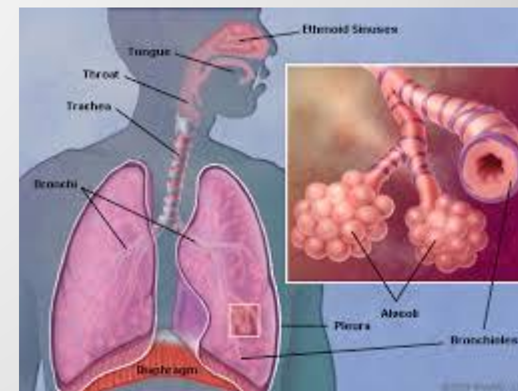
- Tensiune Arteriala
- Alura Ventriculara
- Puls
- Temperatura
- Frecventa respiratorie
- Diureza +- sonda urinara
- Timpul de reumplere capilara

Examinarea pacientului critic

Semne respiratorii

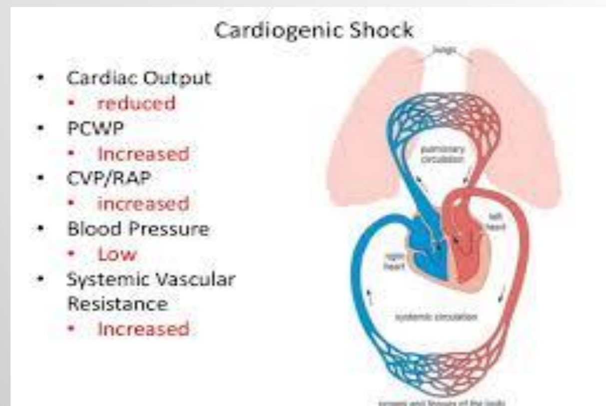
- Stridor / tiraj intercostal
- Obstructie
- Frecventa respiratorie (>35/min, <8/min)
- Respiratie de tip abdominal
- Detresa respiratorie (nu poate sa rosteasca o fraza/ utilizeaza mm accesori)
- SaO2<90% sub oxigenoterapie
- ↑Pco2 (gazometrie)

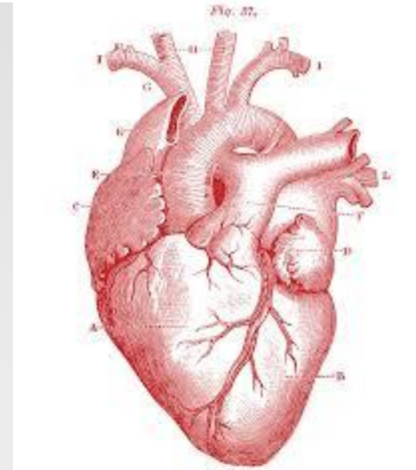


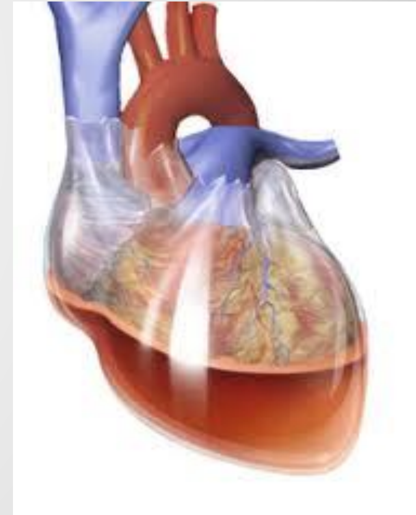


Semne cardiovasculare

- Puls absent
- AV>180 /min sau av<40/min
- TA<100mmHg
- Timp de reumplere capilara ↑↑
- Oligurie/anurie
- ECG:TV/FV/BAV/Asistola

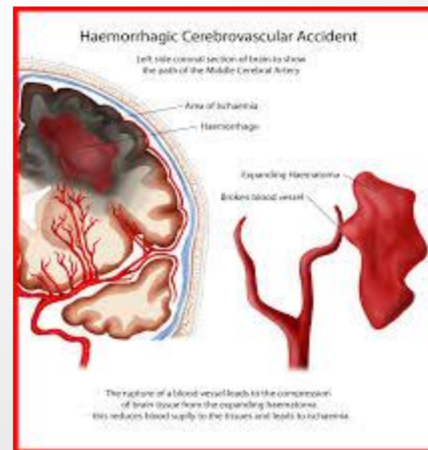


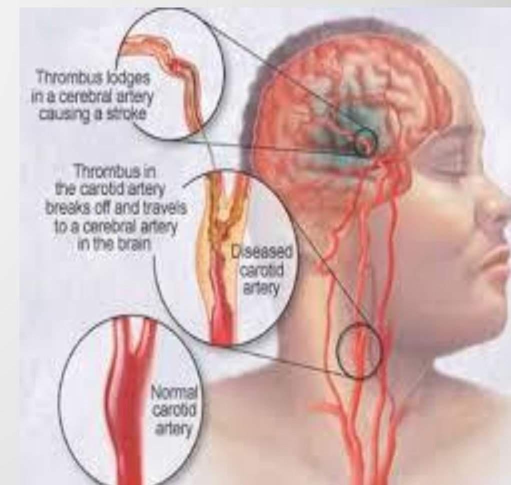




Semne neurologice

- Nu raspunde la comenzi
- Nu raspunde la stimuli durerosi
- Raspunde la stimuli durerosi doar la nivelul de hemicorp
- Frecventa respiratorie joasa
- Alterarea brusca a starii de constienta
- Mioza/midriaza/reflex fotomotor
- Crize tonico-clonice
- Glasgow <10





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