

Clinical profile and outcome of patients with severe sepsis treated in an intensive care unit in India

T T S Paary¹, M S Kalaiselvan¹, M K Renuka¹, A S Arunkumar¹

(Index words: severe sepsis, septic shock, India, intensive care setting)

Abstract

Introduction Sepsis is the leading cause of intensive care unit (ICU) admissions and is associated with high mortality.

Objectives To identify the incidence, risk factors and outcome of patients with severe sepsis and septic shock.

Methods A prospective observational study was done in a multidisciplinary ICU over a period of 18 months. We included all adult patients admitted to ICU with features of severe sepsis and septic shock as per SCCM/ACCP guidelines. Data related to demography, co-existing illnesses, parameters to assess Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II and Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) scores, other relevant laboratory data, source of infection, organ failures and supportive measures given were recorded. Primary outcome data on mortality was collected and secondary outcome data on ventilator days, ICU length of stay (ALOS) and ventilator free days were recorded.

Results A total of 1162 patients were screened and 356 patients had severe sepsis. Incidence of severe sepsis was 30.6% and mortality rate was 51.6%. APACHEII (23.37 ± 9.47) and SOFA (7.58 ± 4.05) scores at admission were high. Most common source of infection was from the respiratory tract (37.2%) followed by urinary tract (10.3%) and intra-abdominal (9.5%) infections. About 63% of patients required ventilator support, 25.5% of patients required vasopressor support despite adequate fluid resuscitation and one third of patients required renal replacement therapy (35.7%). Haematocrit, total leucocyte count, serum bilirubin and SOFA scores were significantly higher among non-survivors.

Conclusions Incidence of severe sepsis was high and was associated with a poor patient outcome in an ICU in India.

Introduction

Sepsis is a common cause of admissions to intensive care units (ICU). Severe sepsis and septic shock contribute to significant morbidity and mortality in ICU patients. The mortality rate of sepsis ranges from 30-40% [1-3]. Despite advances over the past two decades, mortality in sepsis remains unchanged [4,5].

Sepsis is a systemic, deleterious host response to infection leading to severe sepsis (acute organ dysfunction secondary to documented or suspected infection) and septic shock (severe sepsis and hypotension not reversed with fluid resuscitation). Pathophysiology of sepsis is complex and multifactorial. Infection triggers pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory response that contribute to the control of infection as well as the tissue damage that lead to organ failure. Patient response to sepsis is dependent on characteristics of both the host (co-morbidities and immunosuppression) and the pathogen (virulence and organism load). Endothelial damage leads to coagulation abnormalities, such as intravascular coagulation, fibrinolysis, microvascular thrombi, and impaired tissue oxygenation. Vasodilation and hypotension lead to tissue hypoperfusion and decreased tissue oxygenation leading to organ failure.

Most of the available data related to incidence and outcome of sepsis are from Western countries. In contrast to Western countries where Gram-negative sepsis is the predominant cause of sepsis, tropical infections like dengue, malaria, leptospirosis, enteric fever and tuberculosis are also important causes of severe sepsis/ septic shock in India. The reported mortality of severe sepsis is over 50% [6,7]. We conducted a prospective study to identify the profile and outcome of patients with severe sepsis admitted to the ICU of a tertiary care hospital in India.

Ceylon Medical Journal 2016; **61**: 181-184

<http://doi.org/10.4038/cmj.v61i4.8386>

¹Sri Ramachandra University Research Institute, India.

Correspondence: KMS, e-mail: <kalaiselvan.m.s@gmail.com>. Received 14 January 2016 and revised version accepted 1 June 2016.



This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Methods

This was a prospective observational study conducted from June 2013 to December 2014. We admit critically ill unstable patients, who require intensive treatment and stable patients who require intensive monitoring to the ICU. All patients over 18 years of age admitted to the ICU were screened for severe sepsis and septic shock at admission or during their ICU stay as defined by SCCM/ACCP criteria [8].

Severe sepsis was defined as sepsis and sepsis-induced organ dysfunction or tissue hypoperfusion [9]. Septic shock was defined as sepsis-induced hypotension persisting despite adequate fluid resuscitation [10]. Patients with severe sepsis/septic shock were included in our study. We excluded patients who died within 24 hours of admission to the ICU and those readmitted to the ICU during the same hospital stay. Our ICU is staffed with a full time intensivist and has access to facilities such as hemodialysis, imaging (CT, MRI and ultrasonography) and all blood investigations. All patients were managed according to standard sepsis management protocols including initial fluid resuscitation. Subsequent fluid administration was based upon central venous pressure measurement, lactate clearance and urine output. Early empiric broad spectrum antibiotics were started and organ support was given as required. Data related to demography, co-existing illnesses, parameters to assess Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II and Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) scores and other relevant laboratory data were collected. Data regarding the source of infection and supportive measures

given were recorded. Primary outcome data related to mortality and secondary outcome data on ventilator days, ICU length of stay (LOS) and ventilator free days were collected.

Values for continuous data were expressed as mean \pm SD and categorical variables as proportions. Continuous variables with normal distribution were compared using Student t test while those not normally distributed were analysed using Mann Whitney U test. Categorical data were analysed using Chi-square test. Multivariate logistic regression models were used to determine predictors of mortality. Approval for the study was obtained from the Ethics Review Committee of the Institute.

Results

A total of 1162 patients were screened and 410 were selected according to inclusion criteria. Of these 410 patients, 30 patients died within 24 hours (mortality rate for first 24 hours was 7.3%) of ICU admission and 24 patients were readmitted to ICU. These 54 patients were excluded from analysis. Data of 356 patients were analysed, of which majority were males (64.2%). Mean age of these patients was 54 (\pm 17 SD) years. Most common co-existing illnesses were hypertension (42%), type II diabetes mellitus (42%) and chronic kidney disease (25%) (Table 1). The mean APACHEII (23.37 \pm 9.47) and SOFA (7.58 \pm 4.05) scores at admission were high (Table 2). About 63% of patients required ventilator support, 25.5% of patients required vasopressor support after adequate fluid resuscitation. One third (35.7%) of patients required renal replacement therapy (Table 3)

Table 1. Patient characteristics

	<i>All patients (n-356)</i>	<i>Survivors (n-172)</i>	<i>Non-survivors (n-184)</i>	<i>p-value</i>
Demography				
Age (mean \pm SD)	54 \pm 17	52.8 \pm 17.39	57.9 \pm 16.24	0.28
Male (%)	232 (64.2%)	110 (63.9%)	122 (66.3%)	0.36
Female (%)	124 (34.8%)	62 (36.1%)	62 (33.7%)	0.34
Co-existing illness				
Hypertension (%)	152 (42.6%)	68 (39.5%)	84 (45.6%)	0.28
Diabetes mellitus (%)	150 (42.1%)	76 (44.1%)	74 (40.2%)	0.45
Chronic kidney disease (%)	90 (25.2%)	38 (22%)	52 (28.2%)	0.22
Coronary artery disease (%)	24 (6.7%)	10 (5.8%)	14 (7.6%)	0.53
Liver disease (%)	28 (7.8%)	14 (8.1%)	14 (7.6%)	0.50
Chronic obstructive airway disease (%)	12 (3.3%)	8 (4.6%)	4 (2.19%)	0.24
Malignancy (%)	10 (2.8%)	2 (1.1%)	8 (4.3%)	0.1
Vital parameters				
Heart rate (beats/min) (mean \pm SD)	104.30 \pm 22.2	100 \pm 21.4	108 \pm 23.4	0.06
Mean arterial pressure mmhg (mean \pm SD)	84.9 \pm 22	89.7 \pm 20	80 \pm 21	0.08

(Continued)

	<i>All patients (n-356)</i>	<i>Survivors (n-172)</i>	<i>Non-survivors (n-184)</i>	<i>p-value</i>
Laboratory parameters (mean±SD)				
Haematocrit (%)	33.30 ± 6.2	34.90 ± 5.14	31.8 ± 6.7	0.04
Total leucocyte count (cells/μl)	15151 ± 7798	13811 ± 6542	16403 ± 8643	0.05
PaO ₂ /Fio ₂ ratio (mean±SD)	307.1 ± 88.54	324.40 ± 79.70	294 ± 93.9	0.07
Serum creatinine (mg/dl)	2.48 ± 1.97	2.25 ± 1.9	2.7 ± 1.97	0.03
Serum bilirubin (mg/dl)	3.76 ± 7.35	2.30 ± 4.70	5.1 ± 8.9	0.00
Serum lactate (mmol/dl)	3.30 ± 2.06	2.76 ± 1.36	3.8 ± 2.4	0.00

Table 2. Severity of illness and patient outcomes

	<i>All patients (n-356)</i>	<i>Survivors (n-172)</i>	<i>Non-survivors (n-184)</i>	<i>p-value</i>
APACHE II ¹	23.37 ± 9.47	19.80 ± 8.7	26.60 ± 8.9	<0.005
SOFA ²	7.58 ± 4.05	5.70 ± 3.4	9.30 ± 3.7	<0.005
Ventilator days	2.91 ± 3.03	2.24 ± 2.73	3.53 ± 3.18	<0.005
Ventilator free days	1.73 ± 2.00	2.78 ± 1.97	0.75 ± 1.47	
ICU LOS ³	4.60 ± 3.46	5.02 ± 3.43	4.20 ± 3.45	0.024

¹ APACHE II – Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation

² SOFA – Sequential Organ Failure Assessment

³ ICU LOS – Length of stay in ICU

Table 4. Organ support requirement among survivors and non-survivors

	<i>All patients (n-356)</i>	<i>Survivors (n-172)</i>	<i>Non-survivors (n-184)</i>	<i>p-value</i>
Ventilator support (%)	62.9	57	68.5	0.01
Vasopressor requirement (%)	25.50	12.8	41.3	<0.005
Steroids (%)	13.4	7	20.4	<0.005
Renal replacement therapy (%)	35.70	29.1	41.8	0.01

Overall mortality among patients with severe sepsis/septic shock was 51.6%. Most common source of infection was from respiratory tract (37.2%) followed by urinary tract (10.3%) and intra-abdominal (9.5%) site (Table 4). Demographic profile and co-existing illnesses among survivors and non-survivors were similar, however APACHEII (26.60±8.9 vs 19.80±8.7) and SOFA (9.30±3.7 vs 5.70±3.4) scores were significantly higher among non-survivors (Table 2). Total leucocyte count, serum creatinine, serum bilirubin and serum lactate levels were higher among non-survivors compared to survivors (Table 2).

Non-survivors required significantly higher organ support compared to survivors (Table 3). Univariate ana-lysis predicted multiple risk factors for mortality, but multivariate analysis identified high SOFA scores as a risk factor for mortality in severe sepsis/septic shock (Table 2).

Table 3. Source of infection

<i>Site of infection</i>	<i>%</i>
Respiratory tract	37.2
Genito-urinary tract	10.3
Intra-abdominal	9.5
Primary bacteraemia	8.1
Skin and soft tissue	7.0
Device related	3.9
Central nervous system	2.8
Mixed infection	9.2
Other /undetermined	12

Discussion

In this prospective observational study we aimed to find the clinical profile and outcome of septic patients admitted to ICU. About 65% of our study population were

men which was higher when compared to previous Indian studies [7]. Our patients were relatively young with a mean age of 54 years when compared to previous studies from Australia (60.7 years) and Germany (67 years) [2, 11]. The incidence of severe sepsis in our patients was 30.6%. Previous studies report varying proportions ranging from 8.4% to 27.1% [3,13-15]. Most common co-existing illnesses among our patients were hypertension (42%) and type II diabetes mellitus (42%), which was higher than reported before [7]. Strikingly our study population had 25% patients with chronic kidney disease when compared to 1.5% and 4.4% reported before [3,12].

Most common source of infection in our study was the respiratory tract (37%). Source of infection reported in different studies vary [2,11,12]. Of the 356 patients, 62.9% of patients required mechanical ventilation, which was lower than the rates reported before (79.8% - 89%) [7, 11, 12]. The reason for lower incidence of mechanical ventilation in our patients compared to other studies might be the low incidence of respiratory tract infection which was 37% in our study compared to others (43% to 84%) [7, 11, 12].

Mortality of our patients with severe sepsis was 51.6%, which was comparable to 55.3% and 57.6% of previous two Indian studies [6, 7]. When we compared our mortality rates was similar to a German study (48.4%) [11]. However lower mortality rates have been reported from Australia and France which were 26.5% and 35% respectively [2, 3]. We identified multiple risk factors for predictors of mortality on univariate analysis, but multivariate analysis identified high SOFA score as a risk factor for mortality in severe sepsis/septic shock. Previous studies have identified renal failure as a significant risk factor for mortality, but our study did not find renal failure as a predictor of mortality, the probable reason being the case mix of our population, where patients with chronic kidney disease contributed to 25% of our ICU admissions [3, 7].

Our study has several limitations. We did not look at the microbiological data, usage of antibiotics, timing of starting antibiotics and appropriateness of antibiotics. Furthermore we do not have data on lead time and the events leading to ICU admission. In conclusion, incidence of severe sepsis was high among ICU admissions and they have a high mortality. Higher SOFA scores at admission were associated with higher mortality in severe sepsis/septic shock.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

References

1. Angus DC, Linde-Zwirble WT, Lidiker, et al. J Epidemiology of severe sepsis in the United States: Analysis of incidence, outcome and associated cost of care. *Crit Care Med* 2001; **29**: 1309-10.

2. Simon F, Rinaldo B, Jeffrey L, et al. Adult-population incidence of severe sepsis in Australian and New Zealand intensive care units. *Intensive Care Med* 2004; **30**: 589-96.
3. Brun-Buisson C, Meshaka P, Pinton P, Vallet B. EPISEPSIS: a reappraisal of the epidemiology and outcome of severe sepsis in French intensive care units. *Intensive Care Med* 2004; **30**: 580-8.
4. Kirsi-Maija K, Michael B, Satoshi S, David P, Rinaldo B. Mortality Related to Severe Sepsis and Septic Shock Among Critically Ill Patients in Australia and New Zealand, 2000-2012. *JAMA* 2014; **311**: 1308-16.
5. Aberegg SK, Richards DR, O'Brien JM. Delta inflation: a bias in the design of randomized controlled trials in critical care medicine. *Crit Care* 2010; **14**: R77.
6. Todi S, Chattarjee S, Bhattacharyya M. Epidemiology of severe sepsis in India. *Crit Care* 2007; **11**(Supp 2): 65.
7. Anant M, Prajowl S, Randeep G, Ravindra M, Naveet W. Development of a mortality prediction formula due to sepsis/severe sepsis in a medical intensive care unit. *Lung India* 2015; **32**: 313-9.
8. ACCP/SCCM Consensus Conference Committee: Definition for sepsis and organ failure and guidelines for the use of innovative therapies in sepsis. *Crit Care Med* 1992; **20**: 864-74.
9. Levy MM, Fink MP, Marshall JC, et al. SCCM/ESICM/ACCP/ATS/SIS. International Sepsis Definition Conference. *Intensive Care Med* 2003; **29**: 530-8.
10. Dellinger R, Levy MM, Carlet JM, et al. International Surviving Sepsis Campaign Guidelines Committee: Surviving sepsis campaign: International guidelines for management of severe sepsis and septic shock: 2008. *Crit Care Med* 2008; **36**: 296-327.
11. Engel C, Brunkhorst FM, Bone HG, et al. Epidemiology of sepsis in Germany: results from a national prospective multicenter study. *Intensive Care Med* 2007; **33**: 606-18.
12. Karlsson S, Varpula M, Ruokonen E, et al. Incidence, treatment, and outcome of severe sepsis in ICU-treated adults in Finland: the Finnsepsis study. *Intensive Care Med* 2007; **33**: 435-43.
13. Padkin A, Goldfrad C, Brady AR, et al. Epidemiology of severe sepsis occurring in the first 24 hrs in intensive care units in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland. *Crit Care Med* 2003; **31**: 2332-8.
14. Harrison DA, Welch CA, Eddleston JM. The epidemiology of severe sepsis in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, 1996 to 2004: secondary analysis of a high quality clinical database, the ICNARC Case Mix Programme Database. *Crit Care* 2006; **10**: R42.
15. Alberti C, Brun-Buisson C, Burchardi H, et al. Epidemiology of sepsis and infection in ICU patients from an international multicentre cohort study. *Intensive Care Med* 2002; **28**: 108-21.
16. Silva E, Pedro MA, Sogayar AC, et al. Brazilian Sepsis Epidemiological Study (BASES study). *Crit Care* 2004; **8**: R251-60.