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The Pathophysiological Process of Sepsis

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Sepsis is a medical emergency and can be a biomarker and other lab tests can be One of the leading causes of deaths in patients. It is important for APNs to understand the signs and symptoms of sepsis. With immediate diagnosis and treatment, severe sepsis may lead to permanent organ damage, making early identification of this illness each year. Reference: Butcher, L. (2016). Severe sepsis and septic shock. Nursing Times, 112(10), 42-44.

Significance of Pathophysiology

It is important for APNs to understand the signs and symptoms of sepsis. When a diagnosis is made in a timely manner, complications are decreased and prognosis for the patient is improved. Nurses play a very important role in spotting the signs and symptoms of sepsis, especially since sepsis can be identified at routine observations. Understanding the significance of the pathophysiology of sepsis is vital. With this understanding, health care providers are aware that severe sepsis will not respond to fluid replacement. Depending on how septic the patient is, many alternative medication therapies may be required for treatment (Mayo, 2016).

Since sepsis can be life-threatening, providers should always be looking for organ dysfunction. In severe sepsis, a source of sepsis is usually found. Without treatment of the source of infection, sepsis can be life-threatening. (Kleinpell, Aitken, & Schorr, 2013).

Severe sepsis may lead to permanent organ damage, making early identification of this illness each year. Reference: Butcher, L. (2016). Severe sepsis and septic shock. Nursing Times, 112(10), 42-44.