HEMODYNAMIC SUPPORT: FLUID THERAPY, VASOPRESSOR AND INOTROPICS

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Abstract

Despite spectacular advances in life-support technology, the management of patients with severe sepsis continues to be a significant health care challenge because of the associated major morbidity and high mortality. Standard therapy for patients with septic shock includes antibiotics, infection source control, and hemodynamic support with fluids and vasoactive medications. Early goal-directed resuscitation has been shown to improve survival for emergency department patients presenting with septic shock in a randomized, controlled study. Resuscitation directed toward the early goals for the initial 6-hr period of the resuscitation has been reported to be able to reduce 28-day mortality rate. This report focuses on the fluid therapy, vasopressor and inotropic supports. Other portions of management of patients with severe sepsis will be introduced by other specialists.

Key words: Fluid therapy, Hemodynamic, Inotropics, Sepsis, Vasopressor

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