

7° Congreso Argentino de Emergencias y Cuidados Críticos en Pediatría  
6° Jornadas de Enfermería en Emergencias y Cuidados Críticos en Pediatría  
5° Jornadas de Kinesiología en Emergencias y Cuidados Críticos en Pediatría  
Ciudad de San Miguel de Tucumán. Provincia de Tucumán

**Mesa Redonda: Shock 2015**

Jueves 11 de Setiembre; 10:30 a 11:45

**NUEVAS LÍNEAS DE INVESTIGACIÓN  
Y AVANCES EN EL TRATAMIENTO  
DEL SIRS Y SEPSIS SEVERA**

**Roberto Jabornisky**  
Hospital Juan Pablo II  
Facultad de Medicina  
Universidad Nacional del Nordeste  
Corrientes



# La simplificación de la complejidad



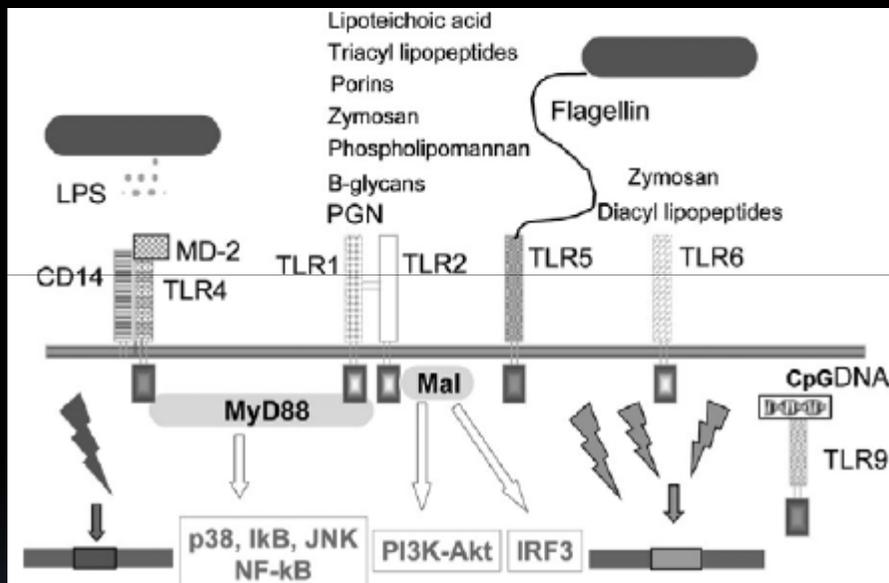
Ensō







# Receptores de Reconocimiento de los Patrones “de los” organismos patógenos (PRRs)



Cinell. Crit Care Med 2009 37, No. 1

## Receptores del huésped

### ▪ Extracelulares

TLR4

TLR1 + TLR2

TLR2 + TLR6

TLR5

MHC class II

### ▪ Intracelulares

NOD2

NALP3 TLR9

## Ligandos Bacterianos

Lipopolisacárido

Lipopéptidos Triacilados

Lipopéptidos Diacilados,

Ac Lipoteicocío

Flagelina

Super Antígenos

Bacterianos

MDP Muramil

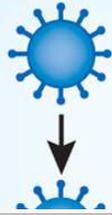
Dipéptido

del peptidoglicano

DNA Bacteriano



Live RSV



Formalin-inactivated RSV



www.invivogen.com/tlr?gclid=CLXd0vnMuMACFShp7AodhH4Aig

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toll like receptor

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SEARCH

Home > Research Fields > TLRs & Innate Immunity > Toll-Like Receptors - TLRs

### Toll-Like Receptors - TLRs

Toll-Like Receptors (TLRs) are the first identified and best characterized receptors among the signaling pattern recognition receptors (PRRs). They initiate key inflammatory responses and also shape adaptative immunity.

More info on Toll-Like Receptors

All TLRs (10 in humans and 11 in mice) are type I transmembrane proteins characterized by an extracellular leucine-rich domain and a cytoplasmic tail. They recognize a wide variety of pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) from bacteria, fungi, parasites, and viruses, including lipid-based bacterial cell wall components such as lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and lipopeptides, microbial protein components such as flagellin, and nucleic acids such as single-stranded or double-stranded RNA and CpG DNA.

InvivoGen offers a large set of tools to study TLR signaling pathways: [TLR expressing cell lines](#), a comprehensive choice of [TLR ligands](#) (agonists and antagonists), [TLR antibodies](#) for detection or neutralization, [TLR inhibitors](#) such as signal transduction inhibitors and shRNAs, fully sequenced [TLR and related genes](#), and [TLR Detection](#) products including PRR signaling reporter plasmids.

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transcription factor activation  
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Antibody affinity maturation

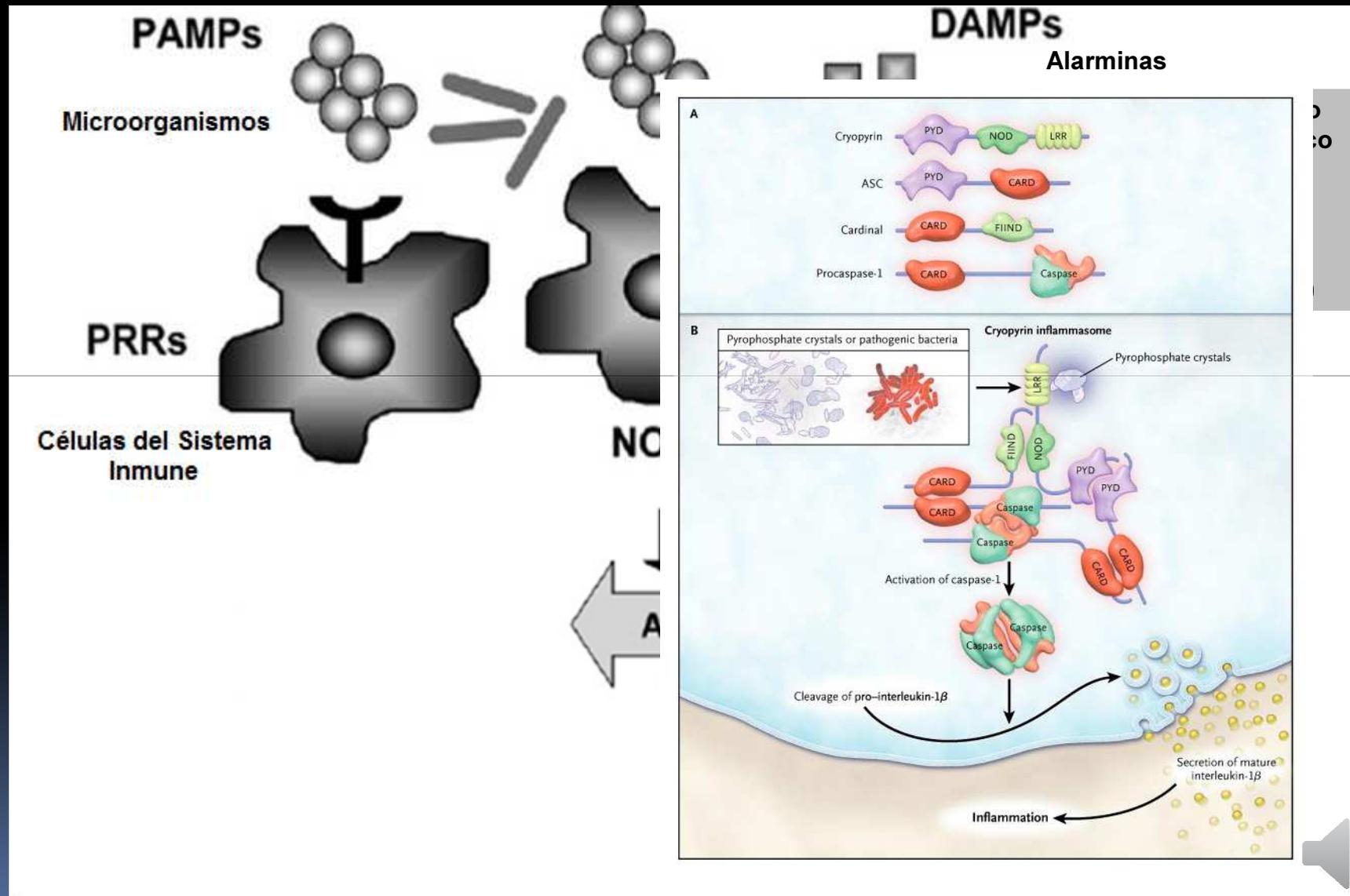
transcription factor activation  
↓  
No antibody affinity maturation

De Vincenzo JP. N Engl J Med 2014; 371:776-777

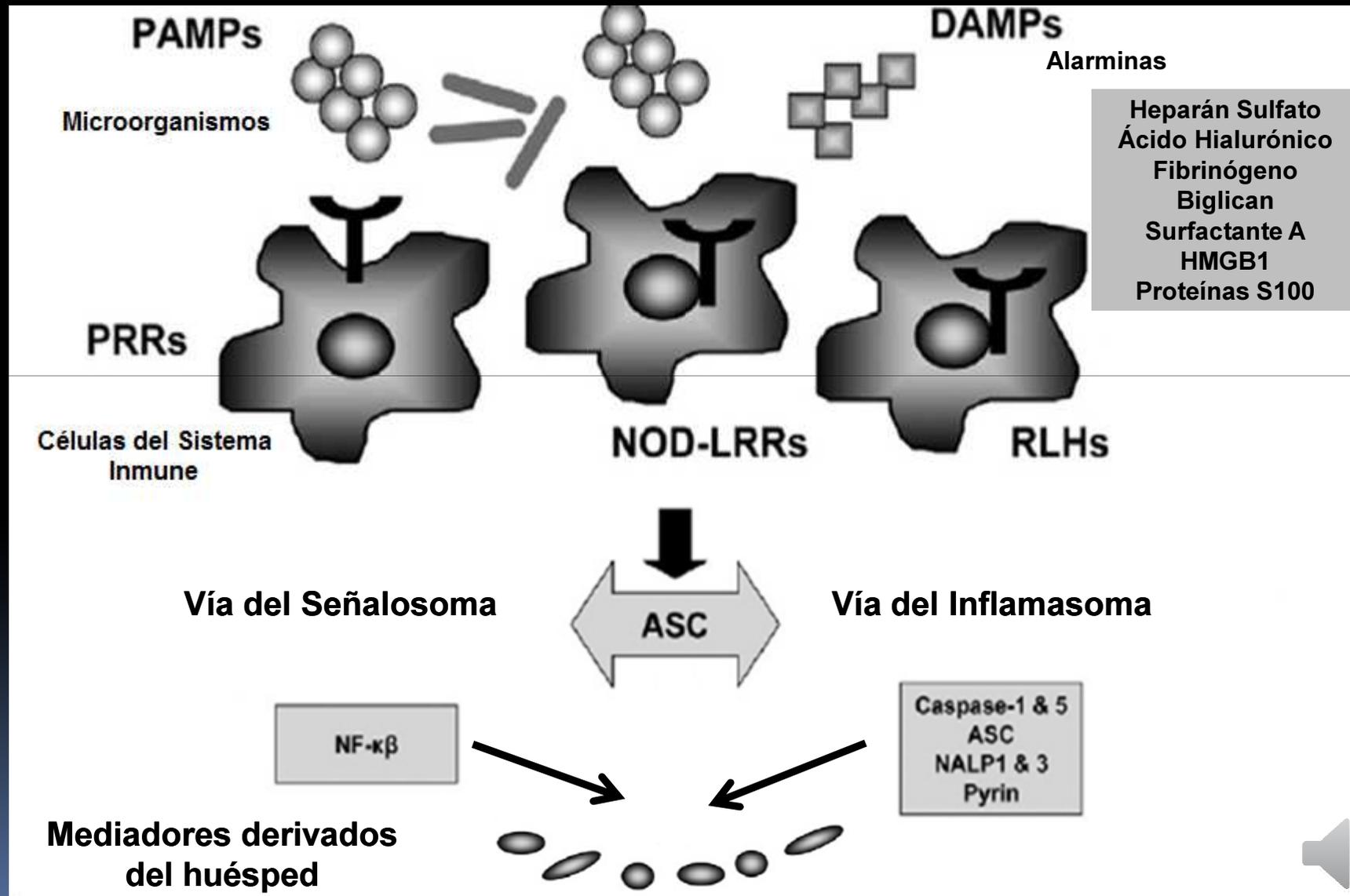
Nature Medicine 2009; 15: 21 - 22



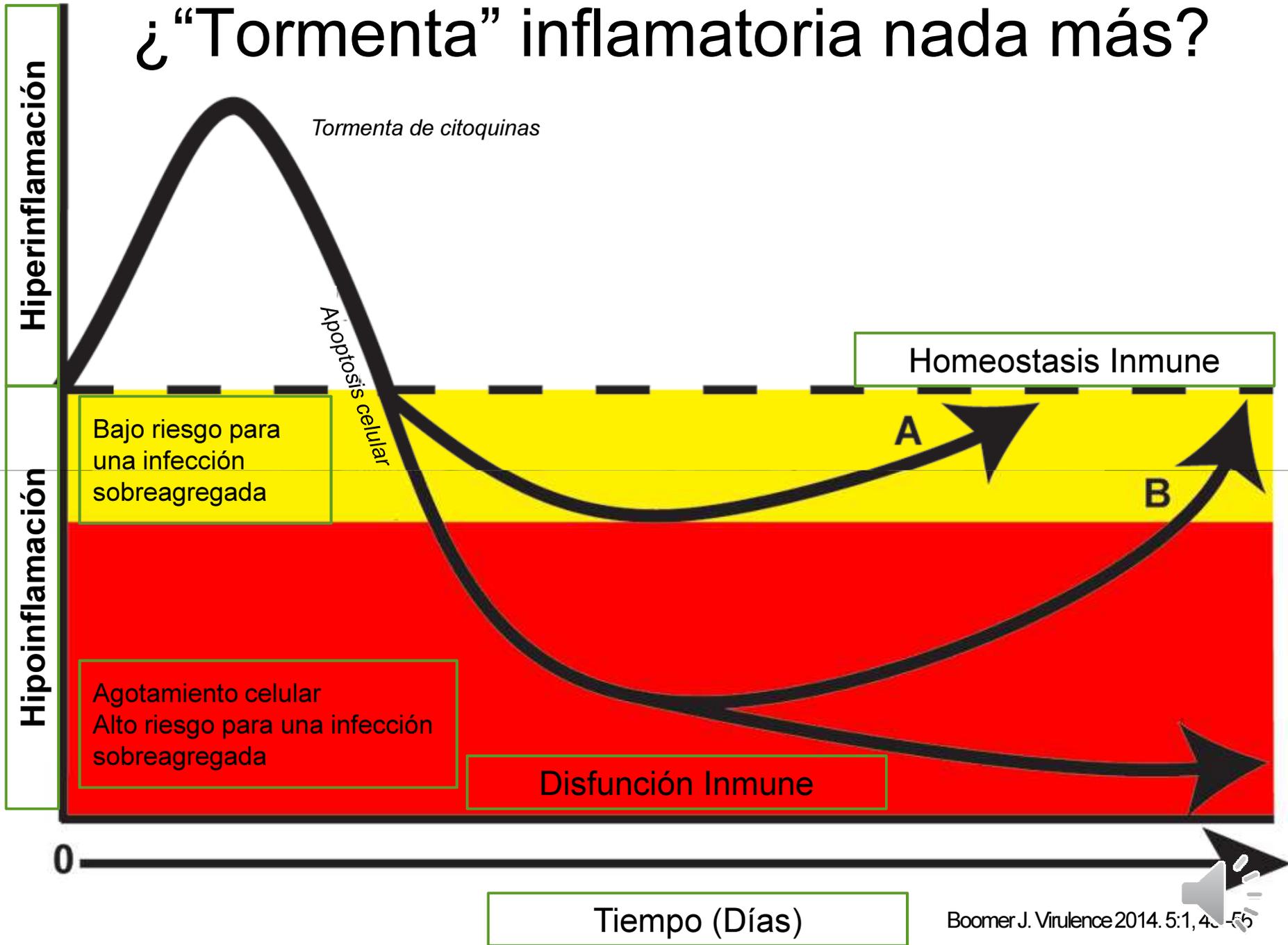
# ¿Cómo se genera la “tormenta”?



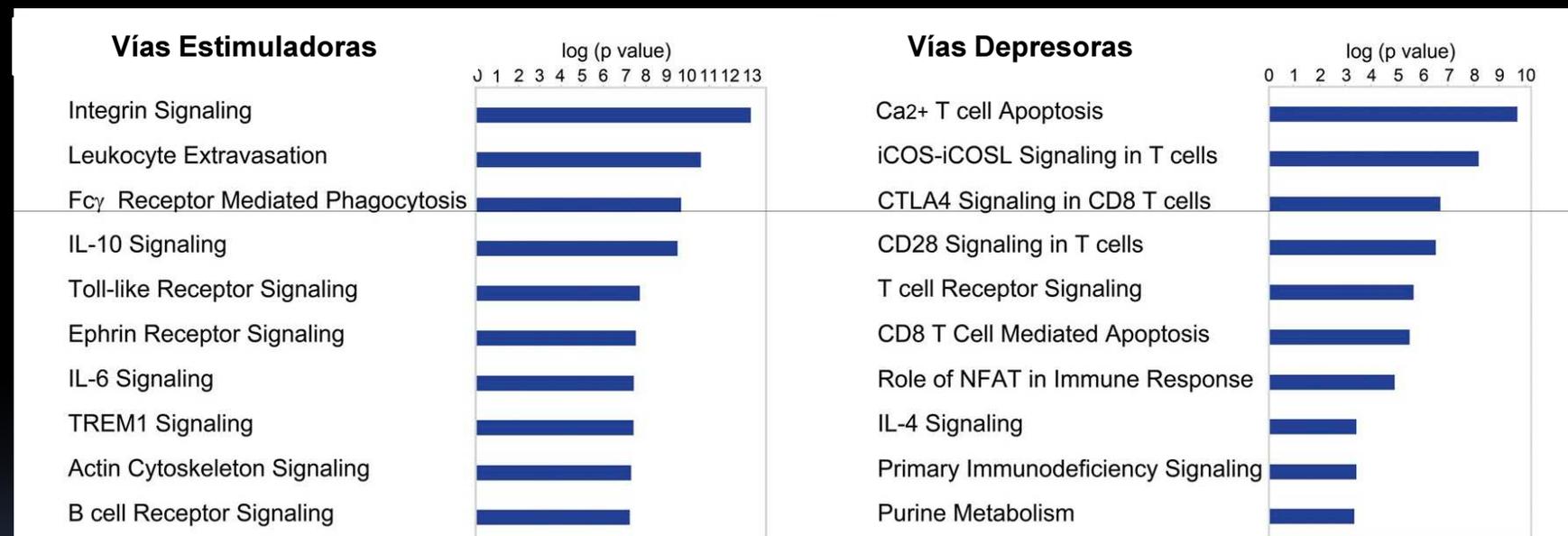
# ¿Cómo se genera la “tormenta”?



# ¿“Tormenta” inflamatoria nada más?



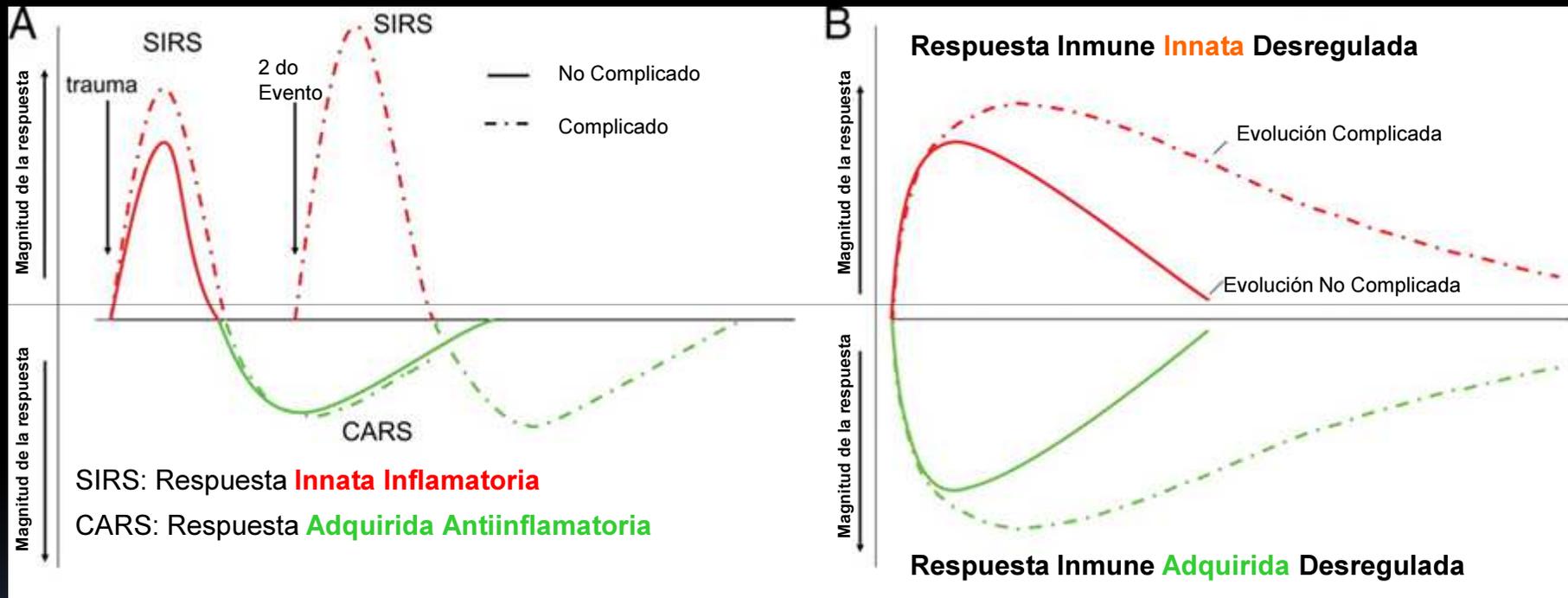
# La “tormenta” genómica



Xiao W et al. JEM 2011;208:2581-2590



# ¿Distintas “tormentas” o la misma con diferentes perfiles?



Xiao W et al. JEM 2011;208:2581-2590



# ¿Debemos cambiar la definición de Sepsis?

## Viewpoint

### Sepsis definitions: time for change

Jean-Louis Vincent, Steven M Opal, John C Marshall, Kevin J Tracey

Lancet 2013; 381: 774-75  
Department of Intensive Care,  
Erasmus Hospital, Université  
libre de Bruxelles, Brussels,  
Belgium (Prof J-L Vincent MD);  
Warren Alpert Medical School of  
Brown University, Infectious  
Disease Division, Memorial  
Hospital of Rhode Island,  
Pawtucket, RI, USA  
(Prof S M Opal MD); Department  
of Surgery, Li Ka Shing  
Knowledge Institute,  
St Michael's Hospital, University

For the Ancient Greeks, sepsis referred to rot, decay, or putrefaction. Galen and Celsus described the signs of inflammation as peripheral vasodilatation (*rubor*), fever (*calor*), pain (*dolor*), increased capillary permeability (*tumor*), and organ dysfunction (*functio laesa*).

The modern concept of sepsis has focused on the human response to invading organisms. In 1991, a North American consensus conference introduced the idea that sepsis is the host's inflammatory response to infection.<sup>1</sup> For simplicity, the systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) was defined by four variables: temperature, heart rate, respiratory rate, and white blood cell

infection in the pathogenesis of SIRS has been difficult because sterile inflammation (present in, for example, severe trauma, burns, and pancreatitis) and infection can both elicit similar clinical signs of acute systemic inflammation. Moreover, several such stressors might be present simultaneously in any patient.

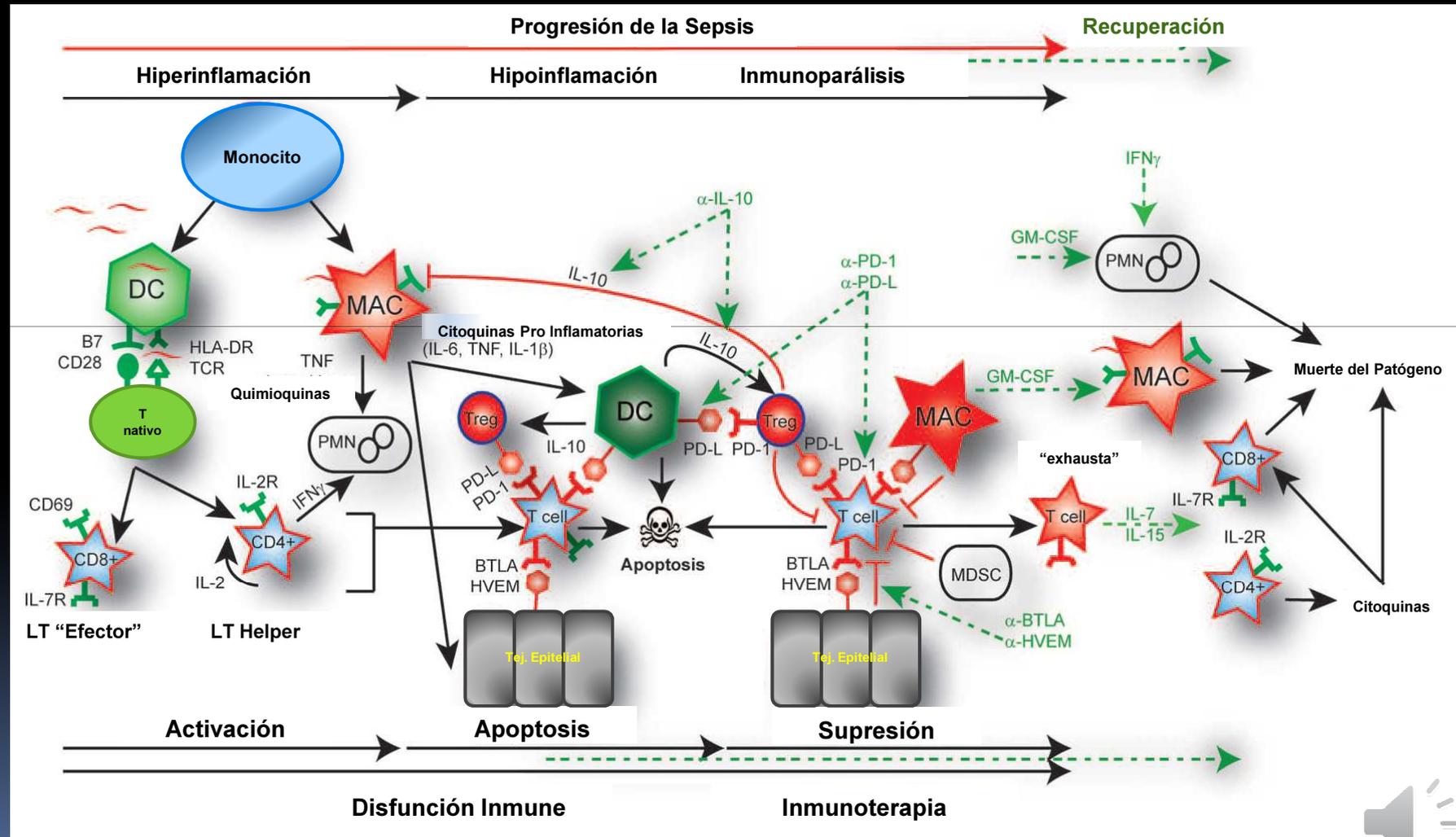
A second consensus conference in 2001<sup>2</sup> attempted to revisit the SIRS criteria but failed to come up with an easy-to-use list of variables to define sepsis. By expanding the list of potential clinical criteria, the delegates risked making the definition less specific. The delegates attempted to list major and minor criteria, as for endo-

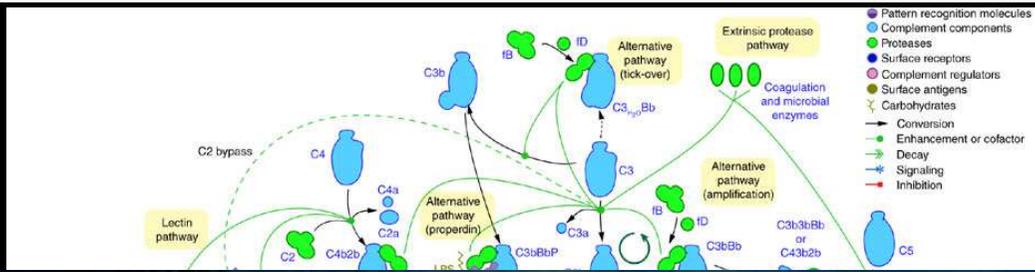
Vincent JL. Lancet 2013; 381: 774-75



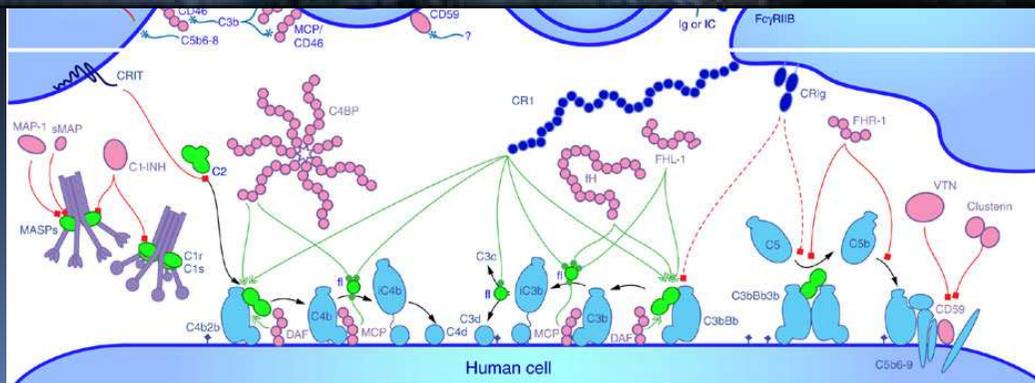
# El “cambiante” sistema inmune en la sepsis

## ¿Es la terapia inmunomoduladora individualizada la respuesta?





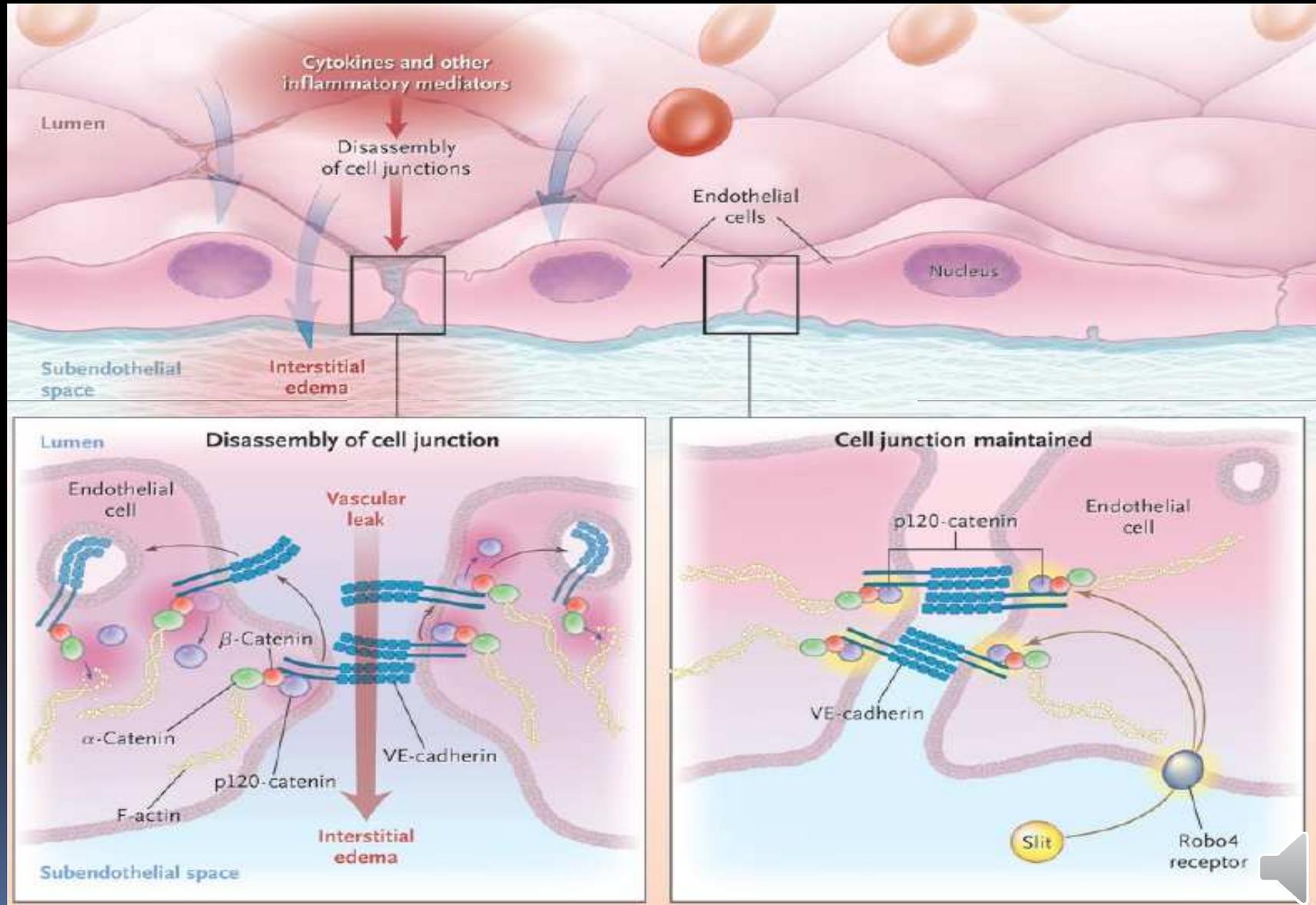
Matrix Revolution.  
Warner Bros



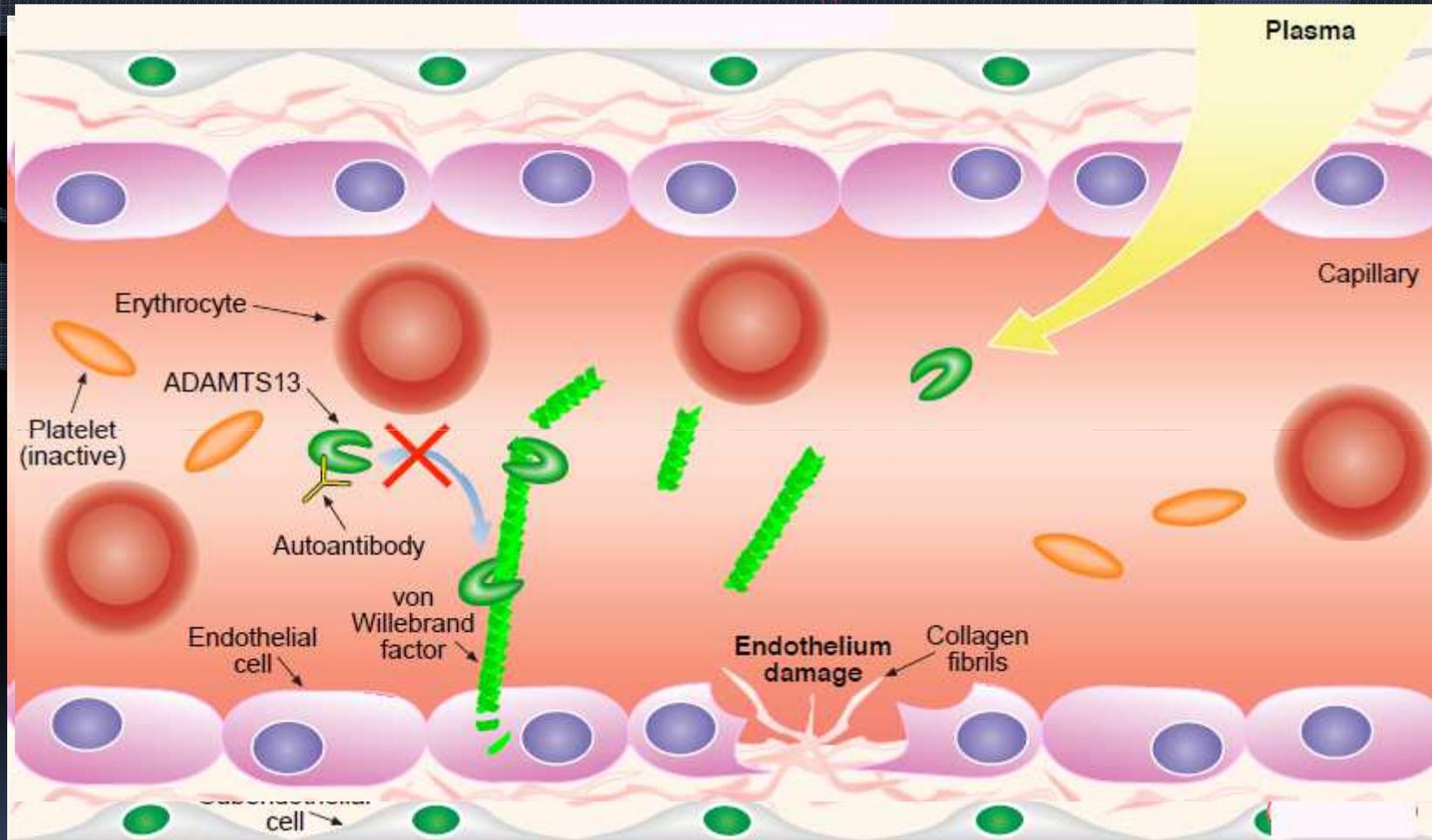
Riclin D. Nature Immunology.  
2010; 11,785–797



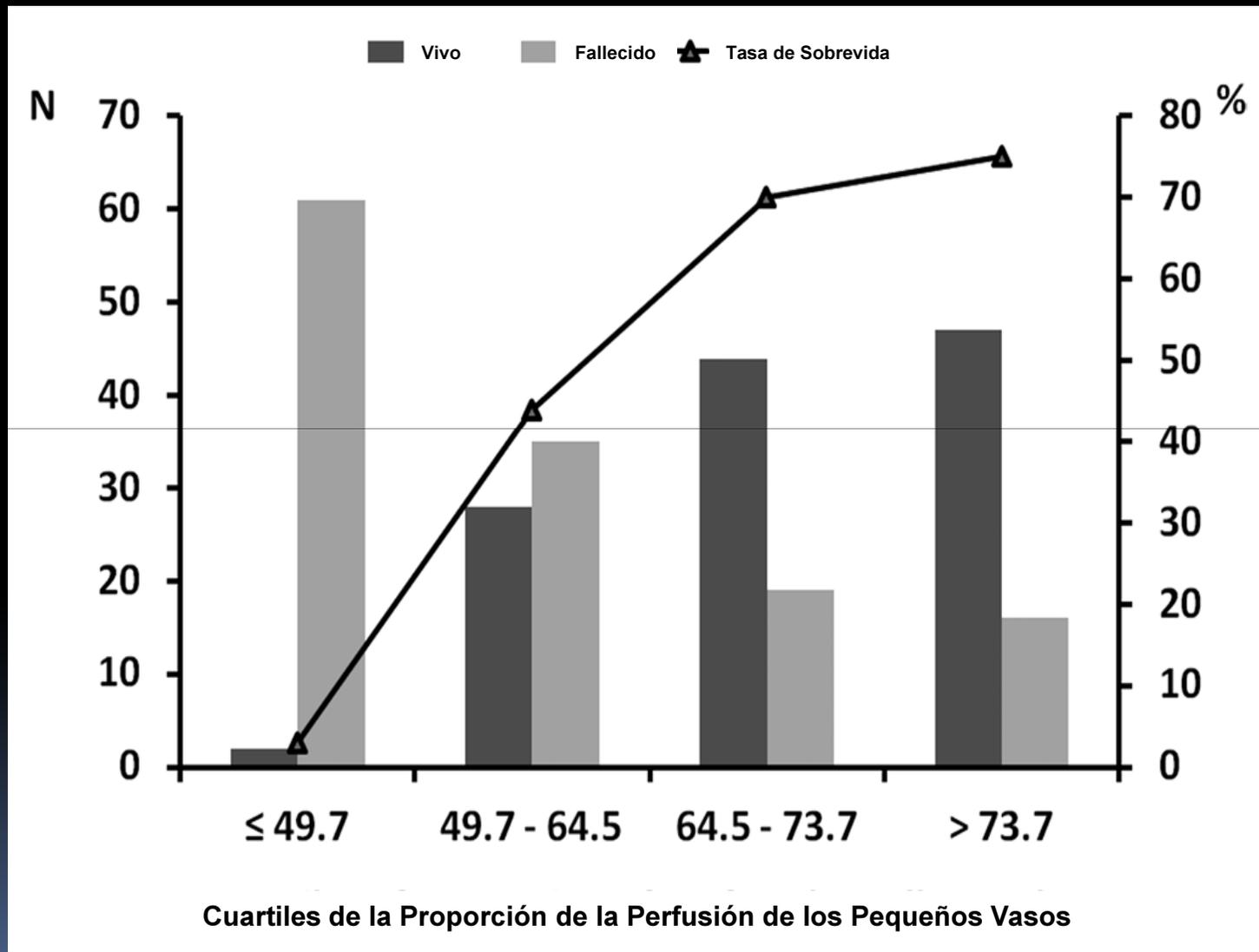
# Alteraciones de la microcirculación



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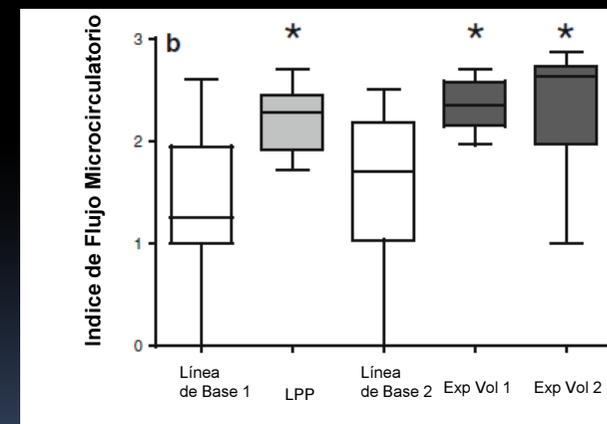
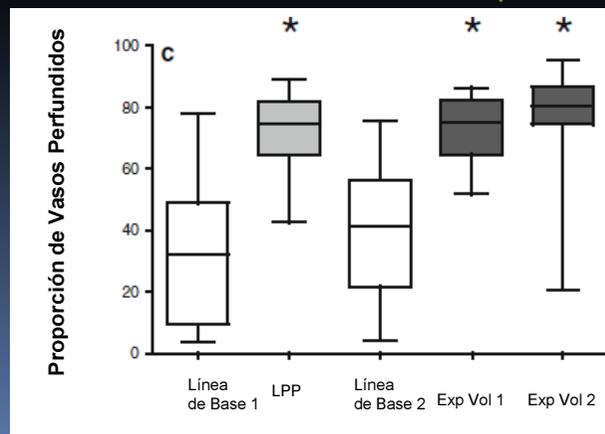
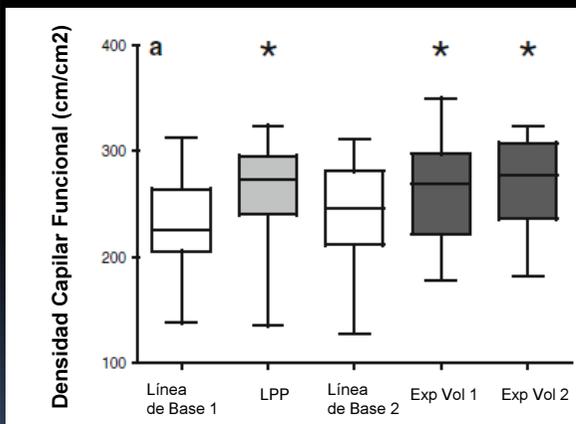


De Backer D. Virulence 2014; 5:1, 73-79.



# Alteraciones de la microcirculación “Saturación” de la misma

Parámetros	Línea de Base 1	LPP	Línea de Base 2	Expansión de Volumen 1	Expansión de Volumen 2	p
FC (lpm)	100 ± 17	98 ± 18	98 ± 18	97 ± 18	96 ± 19	NS
TAM (mmHg)	72 ± 15	73 ± 16	73 ± 14	80 ± 15	81 ± 17	<0.001
GC (L min)	51 ± 1.5	6.0 ± 1.7	5.1 ± 1.5	5.9 ± 1.5	6.5 ± 1.6	<0.001
VS (mL)	52 ± 16	62 ± 20	54 ± 19	62 ± 18	69 ± 20	<0.001
Delta PP (%)	22 ± 5	15 ± 5	21 ± 5	15 ± 5	12 ± 7	<0.001

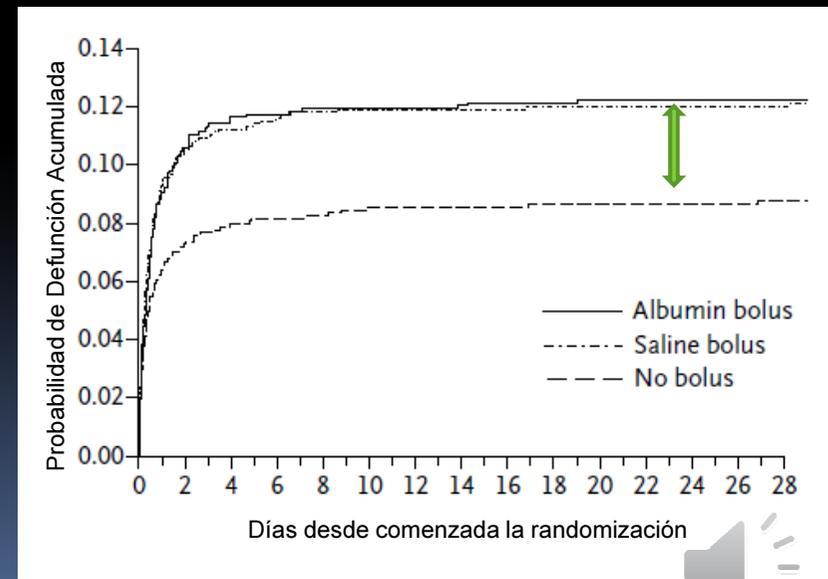
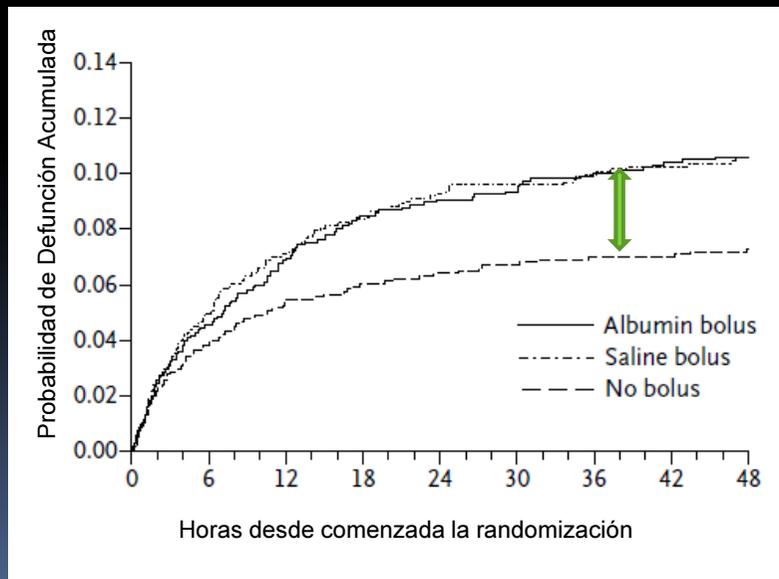


# ¿Se está intentando cambiar el paradigma de “volumen, volumen y volumen”?

## Mortalidad en Shock Séptico luego de Expansión de Fluidos y Terapia de Soporte (FEAST Trial)

Punto de Corte	Albúmina n (%)	Solución Fisiológica n (%)	Sin Expansiones n (%)
48 horas	111 (10.6)	110 (10.5)	76 (7.3)
4 semanas	128 (12.2)	126 (12.0)	91 (8.7)

Maitland K. N Engl J Med 2011; 364:2483-2495



# ¿Se está intentando cambiar el paradigma de “volumen, volumen y volumen”?

Tratamiento de Fluidos en Terapias Tempranas Dirigidas por Metas (EGDT)			
Tratamiento	Horas transcurridas después de comenzado el tratamiento		
	0-6	6-72	0-72
<b>Fluidos Totales</b>			
Terapia Estándar	3499 ± 2438	10602 ± 6216	13358 ± 7729
Terapia Temprana Guiada por Metas	4981 ± 2984	8625 ± 5162	13443 ± 6390
Valor de p	< 0.001	0.01	0.73

Rivers E. N Engl J Med 2001; 345:1368-1377



# Mucha agua no siempre es “bueno”

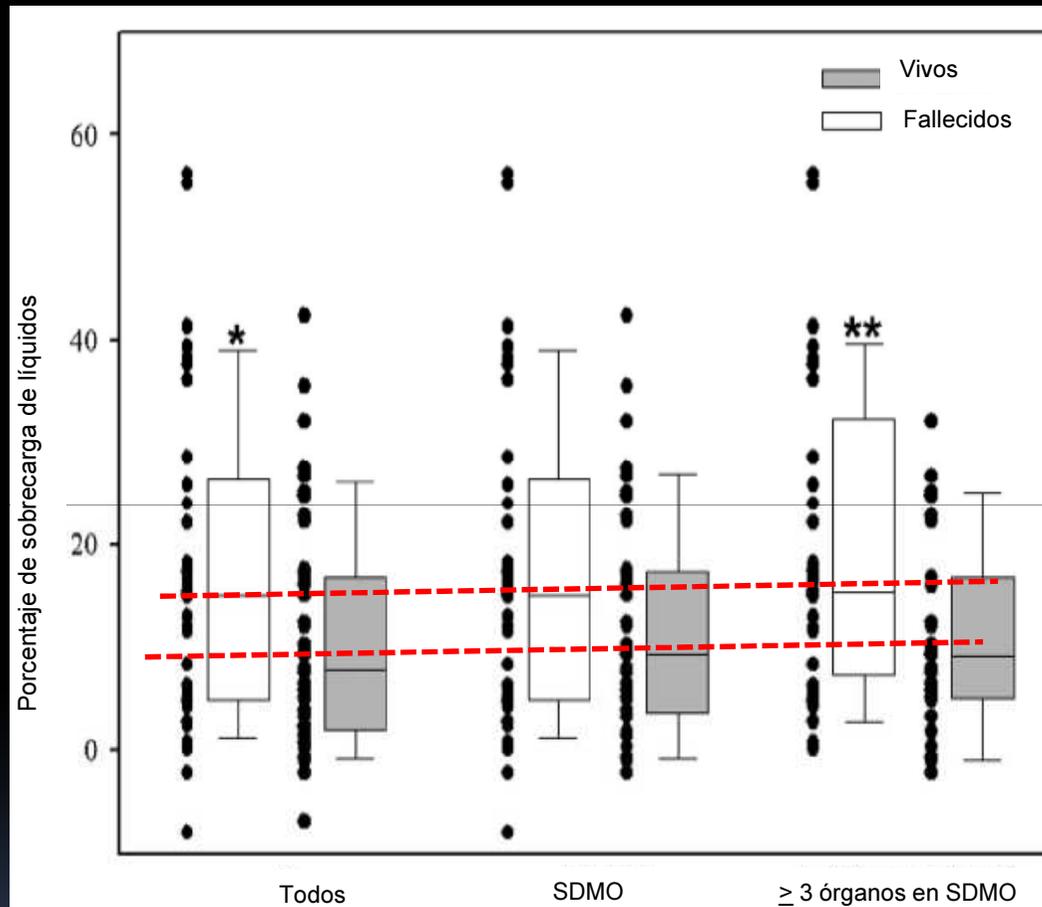


Figure 1. Box plot of the median, the 25th and 75th percentiles, range, and individual data values for percent fluid overload by survival status for all patients, patients with multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS), and patients with  $\geq 3$ -organ MODS. The *middle line* within the *box* represents the median, the *top line* represents the 75th percentile, and the *bottom line* represents the 25th percentile. The *bottom* and *top bars* represent the 10th and 90th percentiles, respectively. \* $p = .02$ ; \*\* $p = .01$  compared with survivors for each group.



# Can I Give Too Much Fluid?

You most certainly can give too much or too little!

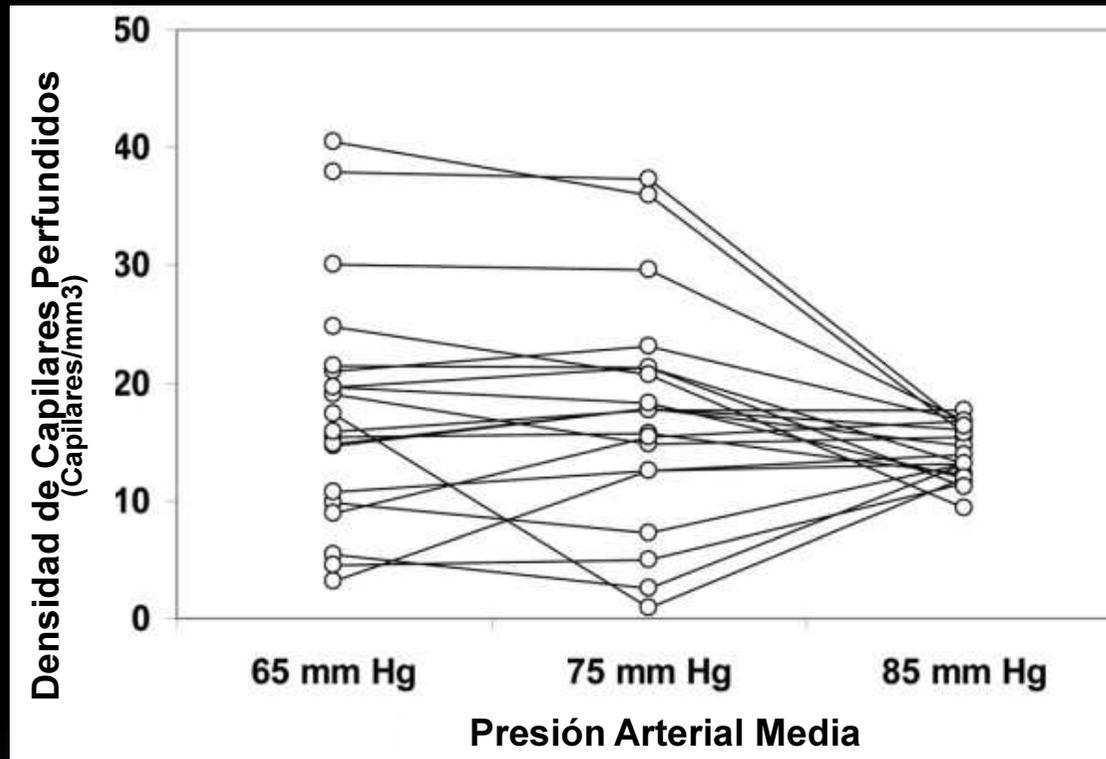
- Check for Hepatomegaly
  - Check for Rales
  - Evaluate MAP – CVP
  - Give diuretics
  - Use Dialysis CRRT if unsuccessful
- 
- You can definitely do harm if you do not attend to this!
  - Some children need zero mLs / kg of fluid because they are not hypovolemic, while others need up to 60 mL/kg or more of fluid during resuscitation to treat hypovolemia.
  - Severe anemia patients need blood not fluids. Fluids will worsen anemic shock (Hgb < 6 g/dL).

# Can I Give Too Much Fluid?

You most certainly can give too much or too little!

- Check for Hepatomegaly
  - Check for Rales
  - Evaluate MAP – CVP
  - Give diuretics
  - Use Dialysis CRRT if unsuccessful
- 
- Definitivamente Ud. puede hacer más daño si no atiende esto.
  - Algunos niños necesitan 0 mL/kg de líquidos porque no están hipovolémicos, mientras otros necesitan 60 mL/kg o más durante la resucitación para tratar la hipovolemia.
  - Los pacientes Anémicos Severos necesitan sangre no fluidos. Los Fluidos pueden empeorar el shock anémico (Hgb<6).

# ¿Enfocarnos en la Macrocirculación o la Microcirculación?



Dubin A et al: Crit Care 2009; 13:R92

Parámetros	65 mmHg	75 mmHg	85 mmHg	<i>p</i>
FC (lpm)	94 ± 21	92 ± 18	93 ± 18	0.43
PVC (mmHg)	11 ± 4	12 ± 4	12 ± 4	0.47
IC (L /min/m <sup>2</sup> )	2.98 ± 0.98	3.11 ± 0.7	3.23 ± 1.2	<0.0001
pH arterial	7.26 ± 0.11	7.26 ± 0.11	7.26 ± 0.11	0.29
SVO <sub>2</sub>	74 ± 8	76 ± 8	77 ± 8	0.004



## ¿Sólo es el paradigma biológico el que hay que cambiar?

"Las tres enfermedades del hombre actual son:

- ✓ la incomunicación,
- ✓ la revolución tecnológica y
- ✓ su vida centrada en su triunfo personal."



José de Sousa Saramago 1922-2010



# ¿Sistema de Sepsis “Inclusivos”?

## Sistemas de Trauma “Exclusivos”

- Un Centro Especializado
- Sobrecarga de pacientes
- Inalcanzable en pequeñas poblaciones o poblaciones rurales
- Poca Comunicación con el resto del Sistema
- El Centro Principal sólo recibe y “critica”

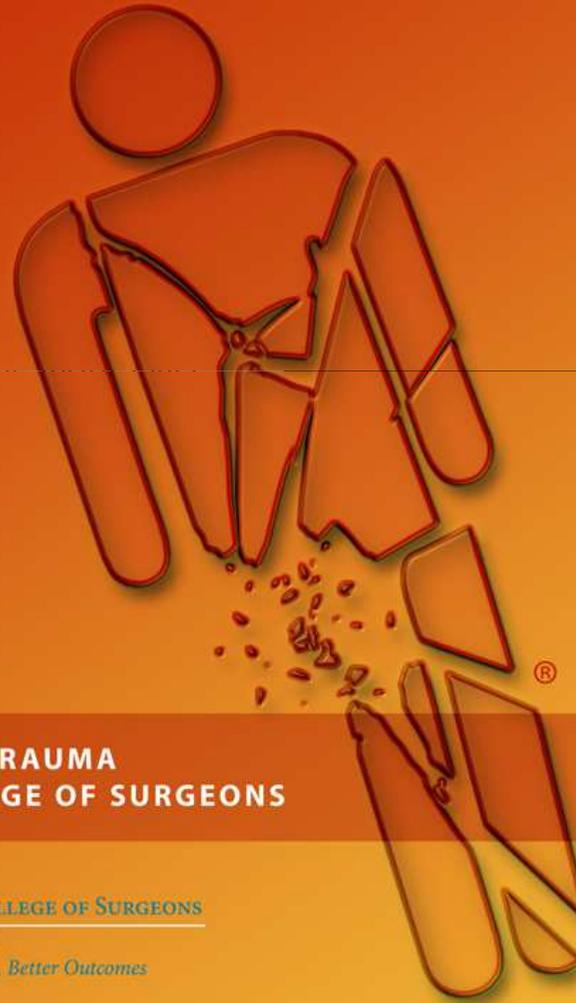
## Sistemas de Trauma “Inclusivos”

- El reconocimiento de que mayoría de las lesiones no necesitan un centro de Nivel I de Trauma
- Aumento de la organización de la respuesta en las instalaciones más pequeñas
- Rol definido de todos los Niveles
- El Centro Principal es “parte” del Sistema, lo apoya y lo guía



# RESOURCES 2014

## FOR OPTIMAL CARE OF THE INJURED PATIENT



### The Right Treatment A Population-Based, Best Implementation of an All-I

Jessica L. Mckee, MSc,\* De  
Christine Vis, BScN, RN,† He Gao,  
Ioana Bratu, MD,\*\* Geoffrey C. Ibbot  
Paul Parks, MD,¶¶ Lyle Th  
and Andrew W. Kirkpat

**Objective:** To evaluate the implementation of an all  
trauma care in a large Canadian province.

**Background:** Challenges to regionalized trauma care  
port distances to level I trauma centers are substan

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### SEARCH

### of trauma care in Victoria: patient survival

cooper, Tony Walker, Rodney Judson and John McNeil

etermine whether the statewide system of trauma care introduced  
d in improved survival for all major trauma patients in Victoria.

**and participants:** Population-based cohort study using data from  
Trauma Registry (VSTR), a registry of all hospitalised major trauma  
. The study included major trauma patients with an Injury Severity  
ed by the VSTR between July 2001 and June 2006.

**asure:** In-hospital mortality.  
ber of major trauma cases captured by the registry rose from 1153  
in 2005-06. Adjusting for key predictors of mortality, there was a  
reduction between 2001-02 and 2005-06 in the risk of death for  
the trauma system (adjusted odds ratio [AOR], 0.62 [95% CI, 0.48-  
d risk of death was also significant when road trauma cases (AOR, 0.56  
) and serious head injury cases (AOR, 0.62 [95% CI, 0.46-0.83]) were  
y. The proportion of road trauma patients definitively ated at one  
trauma service (MTS) hospitals in Victoria rose from 70% in 2001-02 to 77% in 2005-06. The number of patients transferred from the scene of injury to MTS hospitals increased from 1,153 in 2001-02 to 1,277 in 2005-06, for a 10% increase in trauma cases over the same period.

roduction of a statewide trauma system was associated with a  
on in risk-adjusted mortality. Such inclusive systems of trauma  
arded as a minimum standard for health jurisdictions.

SERIE

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Primaria de Salud en las Américas

N. 4

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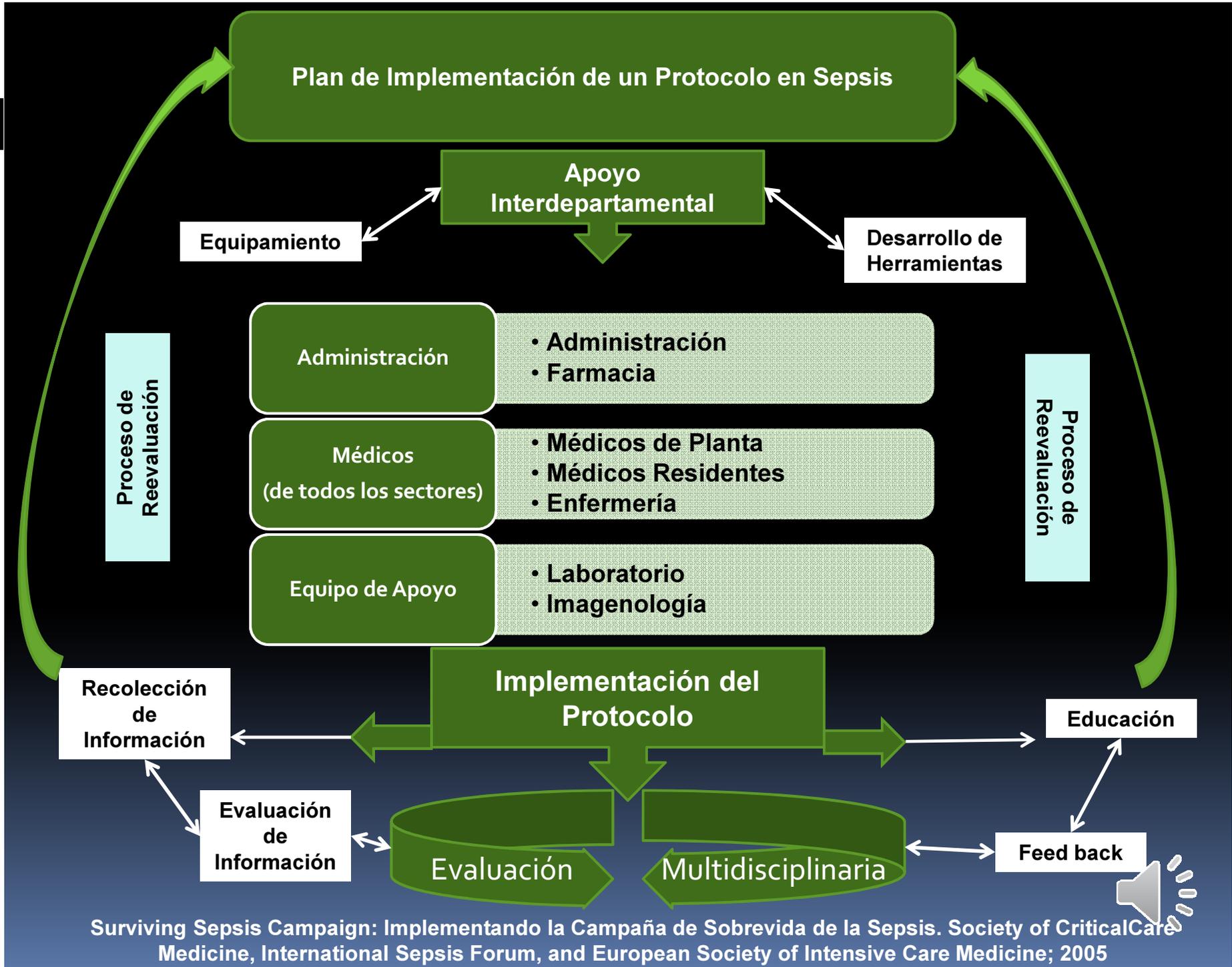
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# ¿Sólo un problema del Sistema de Salud?

El punto de vista del paciente y de la comunidad

- A pesar de la “ocasional” inhabilidad del personal de salud para alcanzar indicadores de tiempo correctos, ya sea:
  - debido al comienzo tardío de los síntomas
  - debido al “largo” tiempo en la Emergencias por sobrecarga de las mismas

“Es preferible la temprana diagnóstico y tratamiento de **mis problemas de salud (o de mi familia)**”

**En EEUU alrededor del 70% de las personas NO sabe que es la sepsis**



## Sotheby's

INTERNATIONAL REALTY

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## An Infection, Unnoticed, Turns Unstoppable



Rory Staunton taking his first flying lesson in 2011.

By JIM DWYER

### International New York Times



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# Kai Zen



Muchísimas gracias

