Make sure you include a running head

Evidence-Based-Practice Proposal

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**SEPSIS INFECTION**

**Part 1: Defining the Problem**

Sepsis is a risk condition whereby the body is fighting serious diseases that has spread through the bloodstream. This situation brings about high blood pressure which in return leads to poor blood flow and lack of blood perfusion of vital tissues and organs. The condition is caused by shook due to blood loss or is known as the septic shock when caused by an infection. The survival rate of the shook is entirely dependent on the medical condition of the patient, the primary organism that caused the infection or the age of the patient. This condition may also be generated because of the body's defense system or from the harmful constituents made by the infecting agent.

Those at risk of getting the infection are those with weak immune systems caused by severe diseases such as AIDS or those under medical treatment that damages the immune system such as chemotherapy. Babies can also become septic because their immune system is not fully developed. They can become septic when they are infected with severe infections but are not treated in time. For instance, whenever they are infected with fever, children are given antibiotics, but when they develop septic shock, it is hard to identify because the symptoms are like those of fever or may not be identified at all (Favory & Vincent, 2018). Another group of people with high risks of becoming septic is the elderly especially those with diabetes, patients who are hospitalized due to surgical wounds or bedsores.

Sepsis is a patient care quality problem because it poses a lot of threat to different patients or groups of people with various medical conditions all over the world. For the past twenty years, the number of people dying from sepsis has highly increased. Sepsis is a problem in this case because it is caused due to other infections or shock caused by the diseases. The issue should carefully be monitored by specialists (Favory & Vincent, 2018). Children should be given the right immunization to help boost their immune system and prevent severe infection, and hygiene protocols be kept to avoid minor infections which may boost the infection. The treatment for septic and the procedures should be followed to the latter to prevent the infection from spreading throughout the bloodstream. The possibility that the infection is curable is very low. However, the infection can be treated if and only if it is discovered at an early age and not given a chance to develop further.

**Part 2: Defining a Searchable, Answerable Question**

Sepsis is a worldwide patient care quality problem that is mainly found among admitted patients or patients going through a severe medication. The infection being a result of other severe infections or treatments is very hard to identify because it hides behind the significant infections. What is the most appropriate approach towards the prevention of sepsis and how often can the disease affect the vulnerable population?

Is it possible for the specialists or researchers to come up with immunization against sepsis? Since the infection is not independent, what procedure does the vaccine follow?

**References**

Favory, R., & Vincent, J. (2018). Infection, sepsis, and multiorgan dysfunction syndrome. *Oxford Medicine Online*. doi:10.1093/med/9780199687039.003.0072\_update\_003

See my formatting notes above. You’ve chosen a great topic and developed a well written and well thought out paper. This course is heavily focused around “evidence based” practices- make sure you are incorporating evidence and research into the development of your proposal- it will strengthen your argument to support your claims. Make sure any time you use content from other sources, you also cite in-text. Otherwise, well done.