

National consensus on the management of disseminated intravascular coagulation in sepsis 2001

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Abstrak

In the last two decades, knowledge on sepsis, particularly on pathophysiology and therapy, has developed immensely, even for conditions prior to clinical and laboratory manifestations of disseminated intravascular coagulation. It is also known that activation of the coagulation system may take place simultaneously with sepsis.

In the year 1991, the American College of Chest Physicians and the Society of Critical Care Medicine agreed on a definition for sepsis in order to facilitate clinicians in establishing early diagnosis and providing rapid management.¹ Nonetheless, the morbidity and mortality of sepsis remains high, one of its causes being multiple organ failure (MOF). DIG is a syndrome characterized by disseminated (as supposed to local) activation of coagulation within the vascular system due to various causes.² Formation of microthrombi due to activation of the coagulation process and development of DIG is a cause of MOF.