

LIFE AFTER SEPSIS



ABOUT SEPSIS

What is sepsis?

Sepsis is the body's overwhelming and life-threatening response to an infection. This can lead to tissue damage, organ failure, and death.

What causes sepsis?

Any type of infection anywhere in your body can cause sepsis. This includes infections of the skin, lungs (such as pneumonia), urinary tract, abdomen (such as appendicitis), or other part of the body. An infection occurs when germs enter a person's body and multiply, causing illness, organ and tissue damage.

Are there different types of sepsis?

Severe sepsis occurs when sepsis progresses, causing organ dysfunction. This is the stage before septic shock. Septic shock develops when the blood pressure drops to dangerously low levels.

WHAT COMES NEXT?

What are the first steps in recovery?

After you have had sepsis, rehabilitation usually starts in the hospital. Staff members will help you to move around and look after yourself: bathing, sitting up, standing, walking, taking yourself to the restroom, etc. The purpose of

rehabilitation is to restore you back to your previous level of health or as close to it as possible. Begin your rehabilitation by building up your activities slowly, and resting when you are tired.

How will I feel when I get home?

You have been seriously ill, and your body and mind need time to get better. You may experience the following physical symptoms upon returning home:

- General to extreme weakness and fatigue
- Breathlessness
- General body pains or aches
- Difficulty moving around or sleeping
- Weight loss, lack of appetite, food not tasting normal
- Dry and itchy skin that may peel
- Brittle nails
- Hair loss

It is also not unusual to have the following feelings or experiences once home:

- Being unsure of yourself
- Not caring about your appearance
- Wanting to be alone, avoiding friends and family
- Flashbacks, bad memories
- Confusing reality (e.g., not sure what is real and what isn't)
- Anxiety or worry
- Poor concentration
- Depression, anger, lack of motivation
- Frustration at not being able to do everyday tasks

What can I do to help myself recover at home?

- Set small, achievable goals for yourself each week, such as taking a bath, dressing yourself, or walking up the stairs
- Rest and rebuild your strength
- Talk about what you are feeling to family and friends
- Record your thoughts, struggles, and milestones in a journal
- Learn about sepsis to understand what happened
- Ask your family to fill in any gaps you may have in your memory about what happened to you
- Eat a balanced diet
- Exercise if you feel up to it
- Make a list of questions to ask your healthcare provider when you go for a check up

Are there any long-term effects of sepsis?

Many people who survive sepsis recover completely and their lives return to normal. However, older people, people who have suffered more severe sepsis and those treated in an intensive care unit are at greatest risk of long-term problems, including post-sepsis syndrome.

What is post-sepsis syndrome (PSS)?

Post-sepsis syndrome is the term used to describe the group of long-term problems that some people with severe sepsis experience. These problems may not become apparent for several weeks (post-sepsis), and may include such long-term consequences as:

- Insomnia, difficulty getting to or staying asleep
- Nightmares, vivid hallucinations, panic attacks
- Disabling muscle and joint pains
- Decreased mental (cognitive) abilities
- Loss of self-esteem and self-belief
- Organ dysfunction (kidney failure, respiratory problems, etc.)
- Amputations

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What's normal and when should I be concerned?

Generally, the problems described in this fact sheet do improve with time. They are a normal response to what you have been through. Some hospitals have follow-up clinics or staff to help patients and families once they have been discharged. Find out if yours does or if there are local resources available to help you while you get better. However, if you feel that you are not getting better, finding it difficult to cope, or continue to be exhausted call your healthcare provider.

Where can I get more information?

Sepsis Alliance was created to raise sepsis awareness among the general public and healthcare professionals. Sepsis Alliance offers information on a variety of sepsis-related topics. Please visit sepsis.org/library to view the full series of Sepsis Information Guides. You can also check postsepsissyndrome.com for information on post-sepsis syndrome.

What are the signs and symptoms of sepsis?

Sepsis is an extreme response to an infection. There is no single sign or symptom of sepsis. It is, rather, a combination of symptoms. Symptoms can include ANY of the following:

- T** **Temperature:** Higher or lower than normal
- I** **Infection:** May have signs and symptoms of an infection
- M** **Mental Decline:** Confused, sleepy, difficult to rouse
- E** **Extremely Ill:** Severe pain, discomfort, shortness of breath

To learn more about sepsis, or to read tributes and survivor stories, visit us online at [Sepsis.org](https://sepsis.org)



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The Intensive Care Professionals

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