

This is an analysis of presentation modes and management strategies for sepsis using an ongoing sepsis registry. Co-infection with malaria was more common than with HIV or tuberculosis (TB). The highest proportion of patients had lactate levels between 1 & 2. Treatment measures included administration of fluids, antibiotics, and antimalarial. The mortality rate was 3.6% while most patients were successfully discharged home.

## BACKGROUND

Sepsis remains a leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide<sup>1</sup>. Current guidelines on sepsis identification and management originate from high-income countries with variable outcomes when implemented in low and middle-income countries. The paucity of knowledge on the manifestations of sepsis in Nigerian patients, their outcomes, and the interplay between sepsis and highly endemic diseases like HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria results in poorly defined clinical practice guidelines. This study aims to characterize sepsis presentations in Nigeria capturing infection rates with malaria, HIV, and tuberculosis.

## METHODS

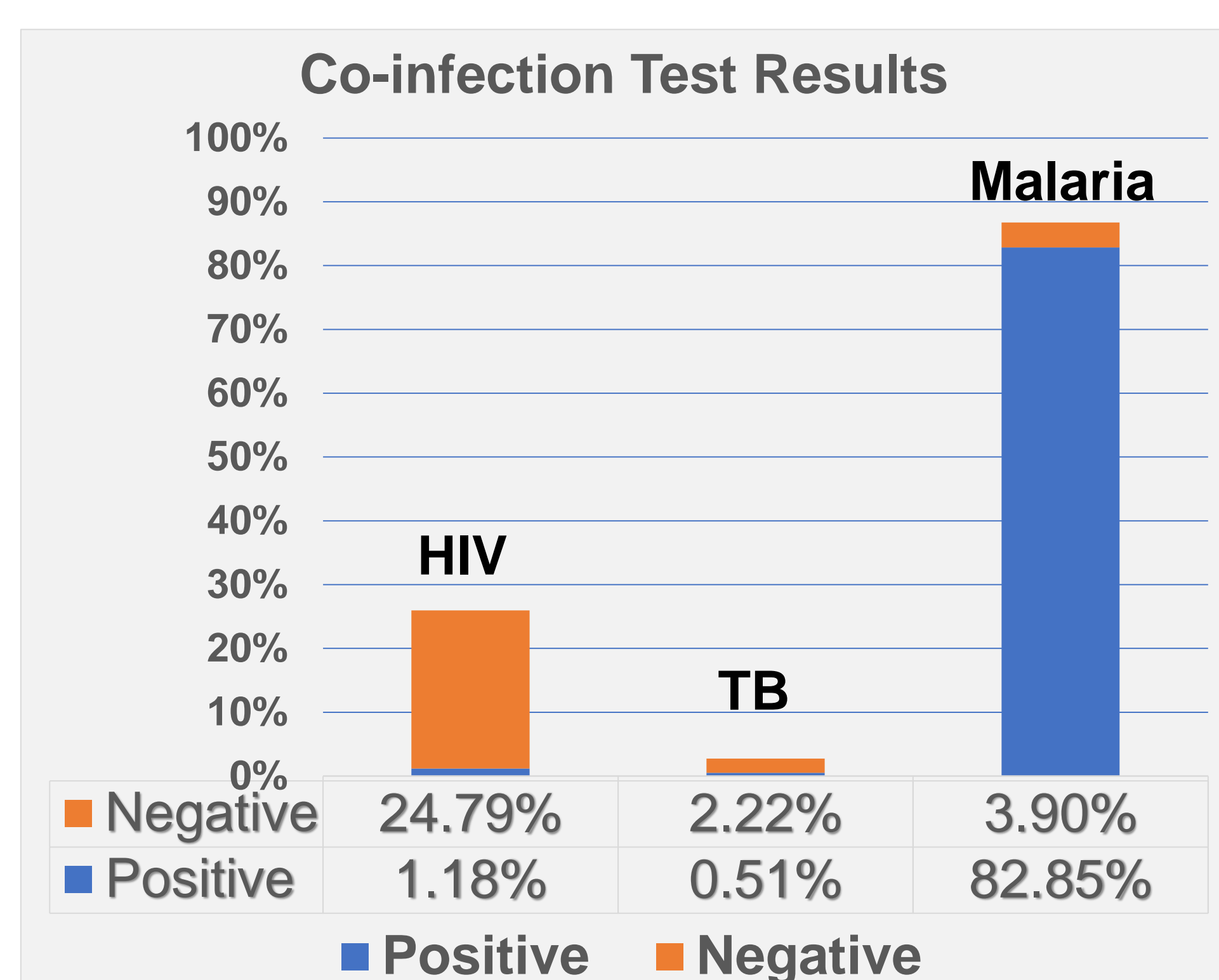
A sepsis registry, established in September 2023, collects data on the clinical presentations of septic patients at R-Jolad Hospital. Sepsis was defined using SIRS criteria of >2. Data on symptoms, exam findings, laboratory investigations, treatment and outcomes are being collected. Enrollment is ongoing; 600 patients have been enrolled.

## RESULTS

Table 1 Demographics

Variable	Frequency	Percent (%)
Gender		
Male	267	44.50
Female	333	55.50
Age		
Paediatrics	182	30.33
Adults	418	69.67
Total	600	100

Fig 1. Co-infection Test Results



## RESULTS

Fig 2. Culture tests requested

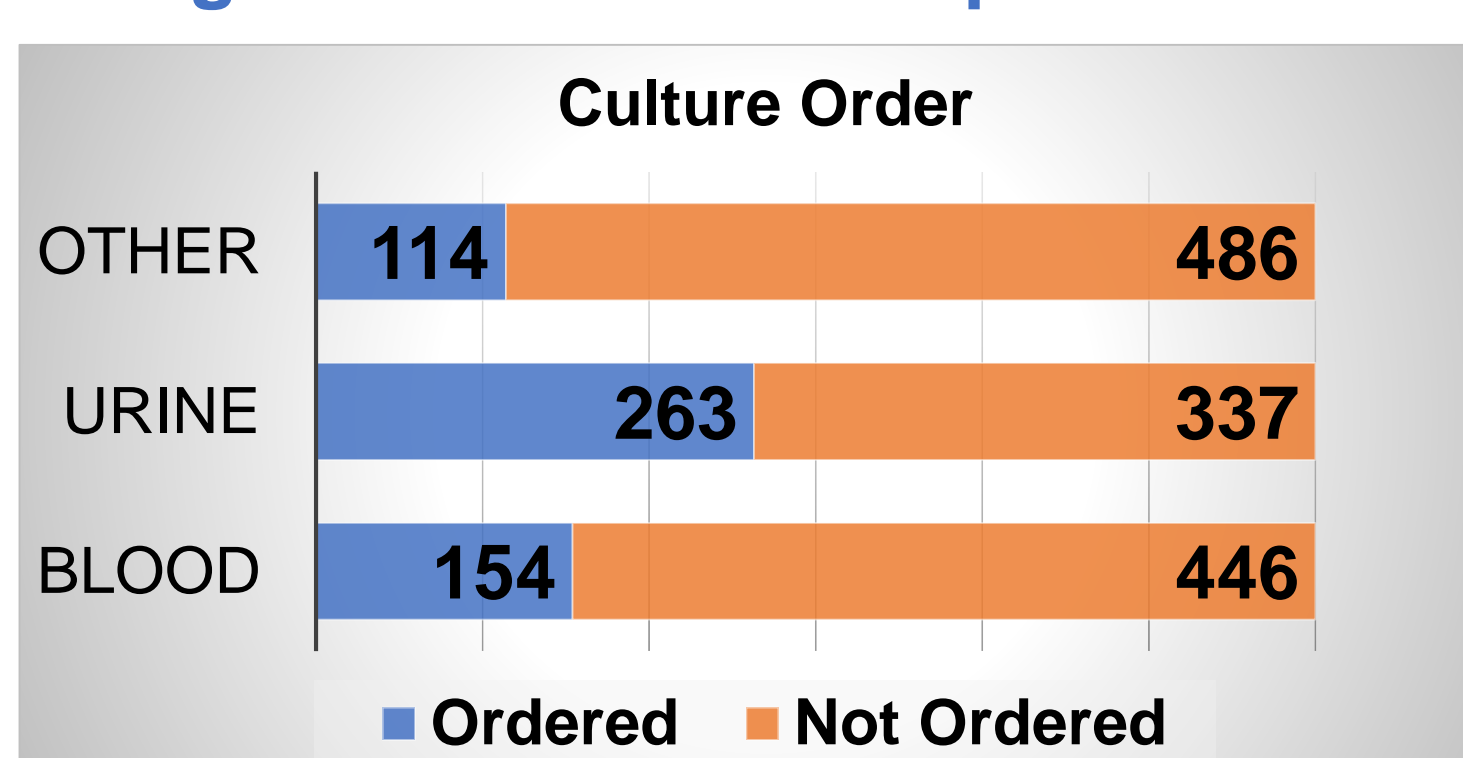


Fig 3. Culture results received

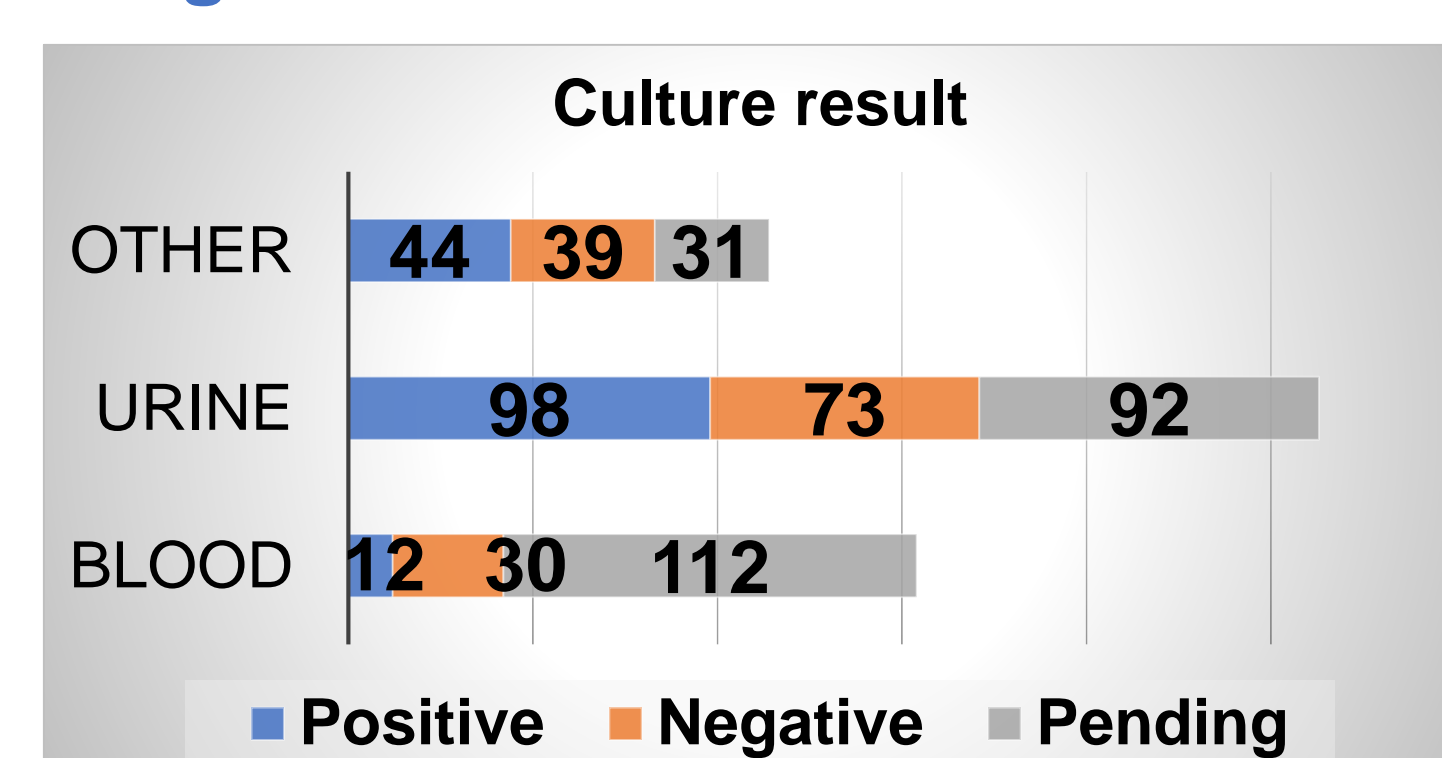
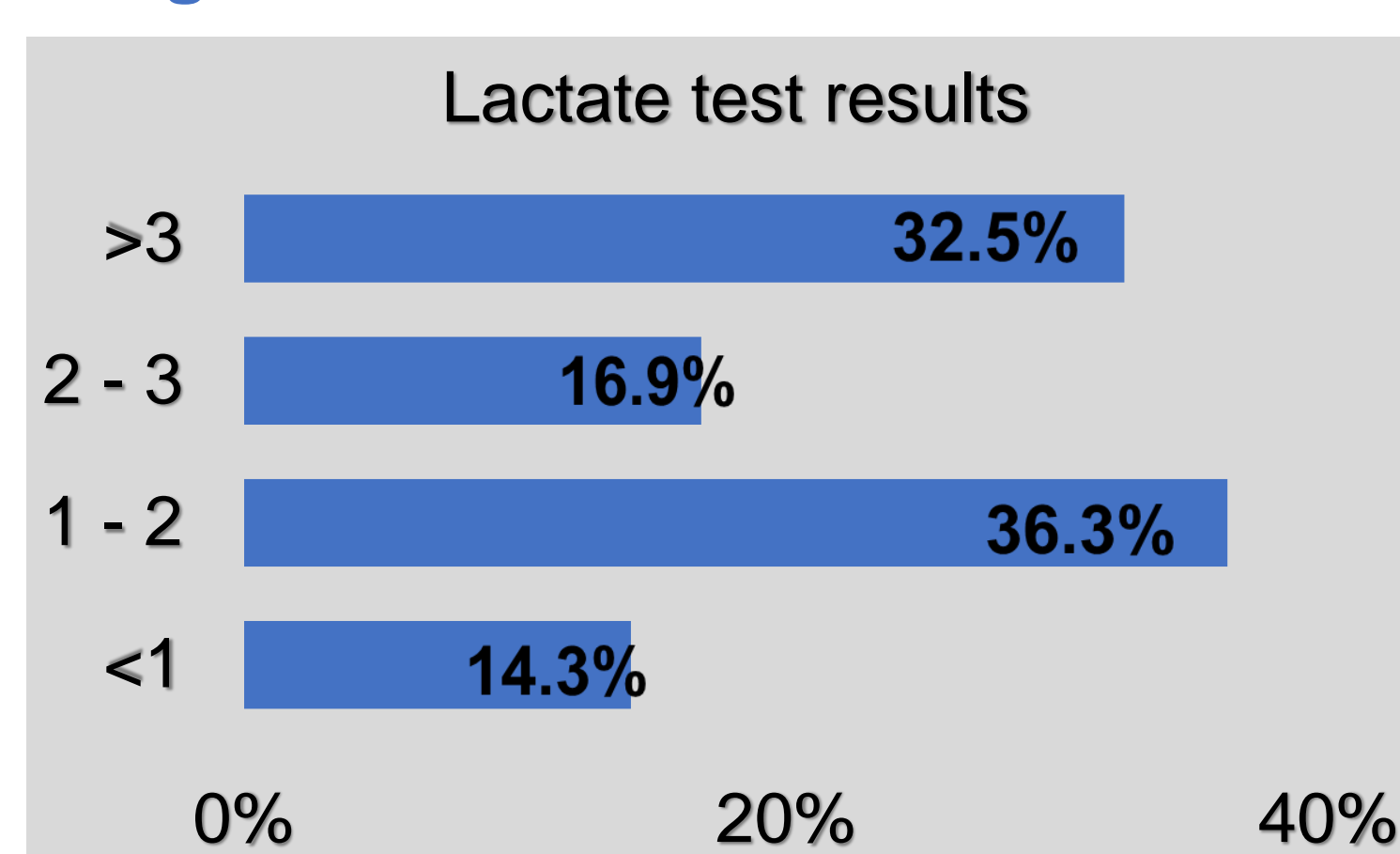


Fig 4. Lactate test results



105 Lactate tests were requested but only 77 results were recorded.

Fig 5. Management modalities

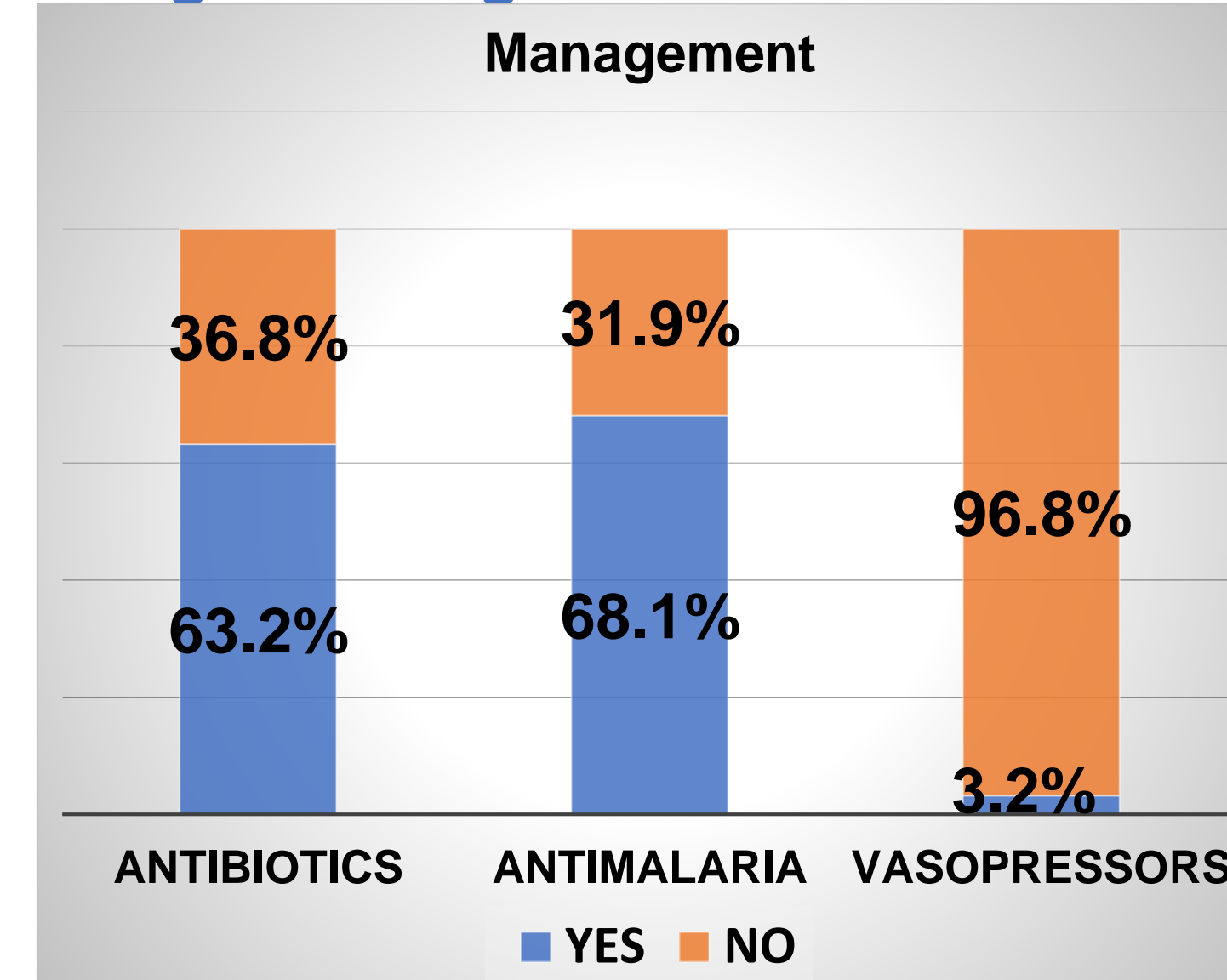


Fig 6. Fluid Administration

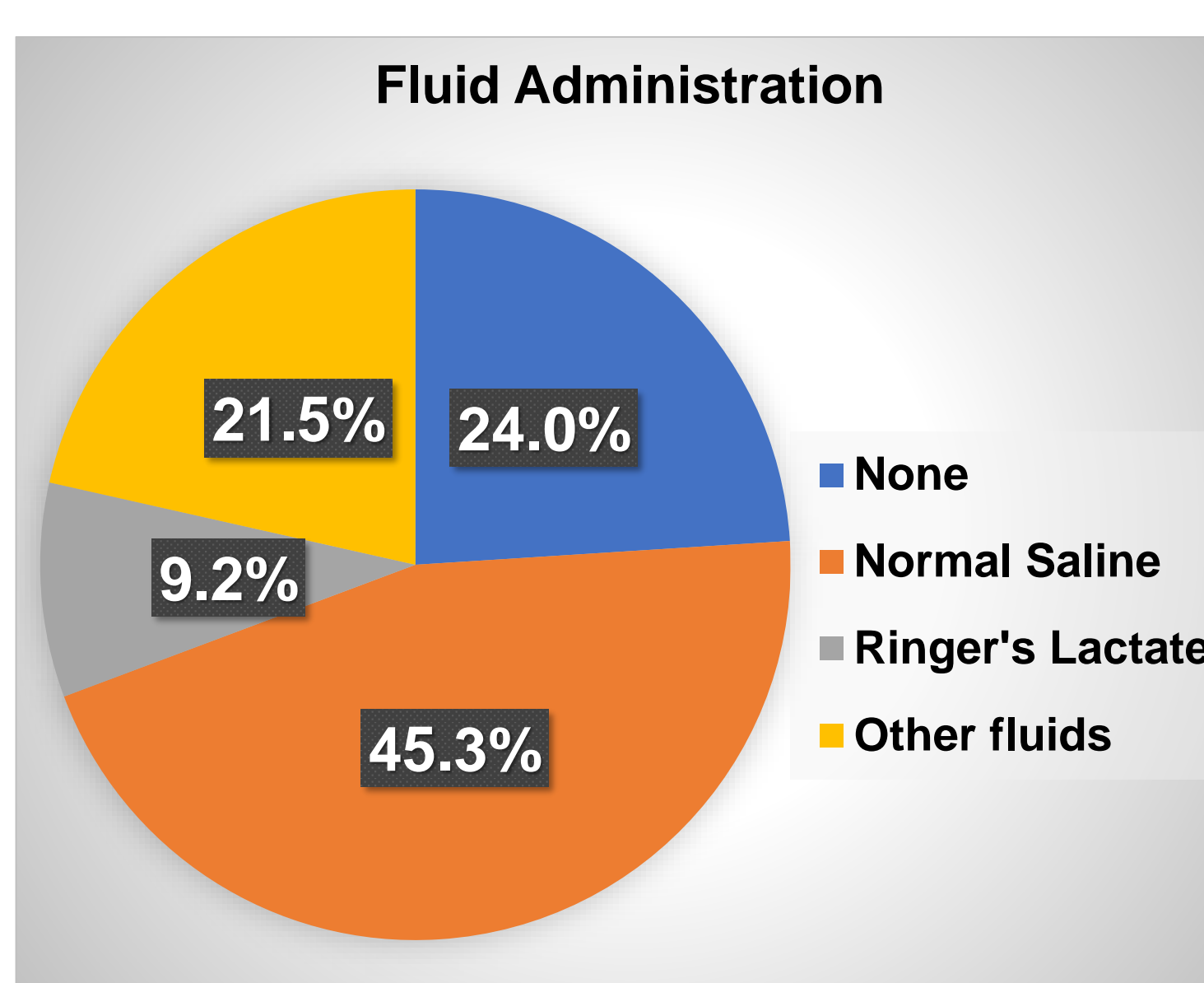
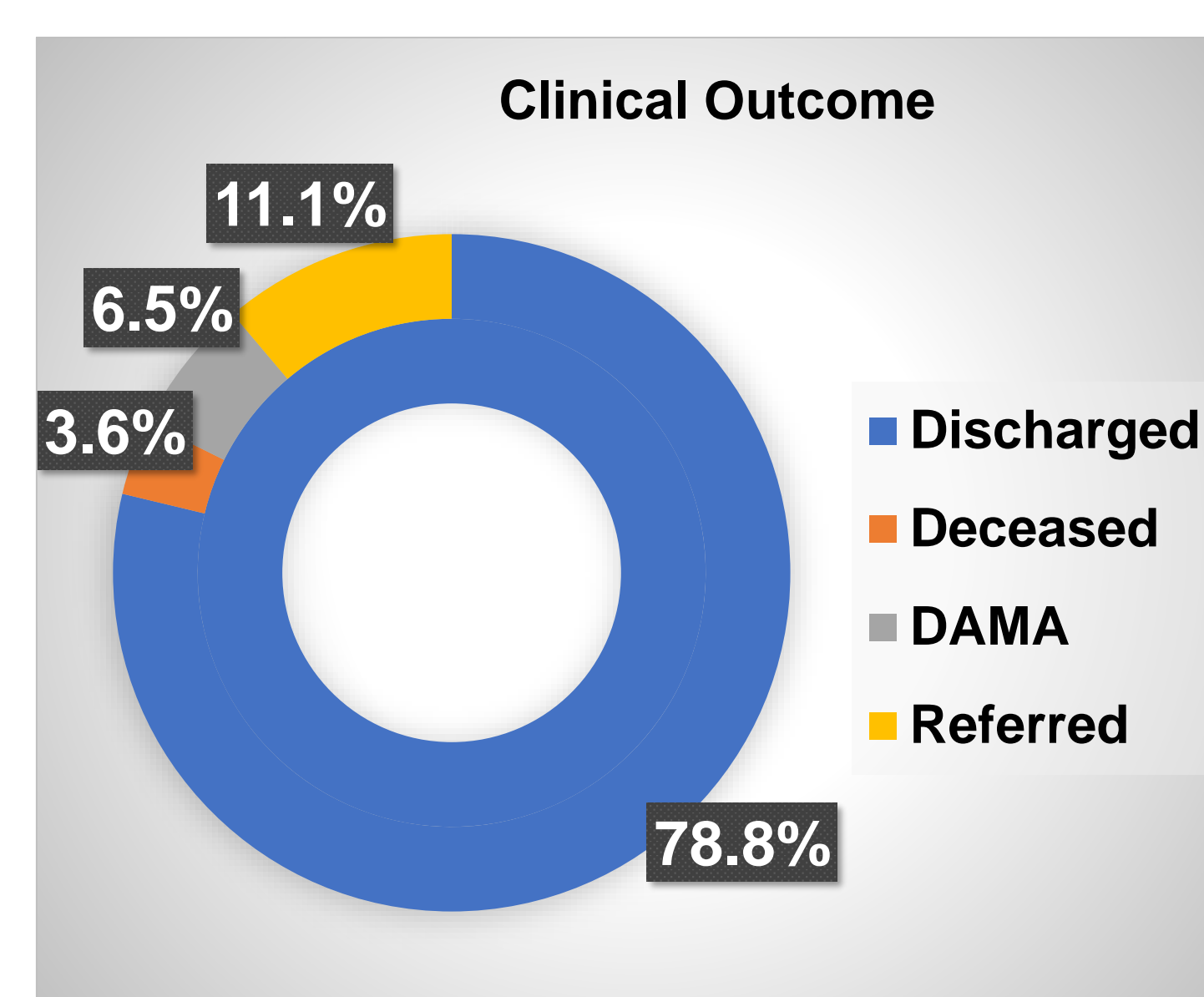


Fig 7. Clinical Outcomes



## CONCLUSIONS

Although all the patients in the registry met the SIRS criteria for sepsis, other infectious diseases were found in the clinical picture, especially malaria. There is a need for full clinical and microbiological characterization of sepsis presentations which considers the endemicity of other infectious diseases that are likely to influence recognition and treatment in our context. This will favour the development of locally relevant guidelines that improve patient outcomes.

## REFERENCES

<sup>1</sup>Rudd, K. E., Johnson, S. C., Agesa, K. M., Shackelford, K. A., Tsoi, D., Kievlan, D. R., Colombara, D. V., Ikuta, K. S., Kissoon, N., Finfer, S., Fleischmann-Struzek, C., Machado, F. R., Reinhart, K. K., Rowan, K., Seymour, C. W., Watson, R. S., West, T. E., Marinho, F., Hay, S. I., Naghavi, M. (2020). Global, regional, and national sepsis incidence and mortality, 1990–2017: analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study.