

Incidence of DIC in the ICU

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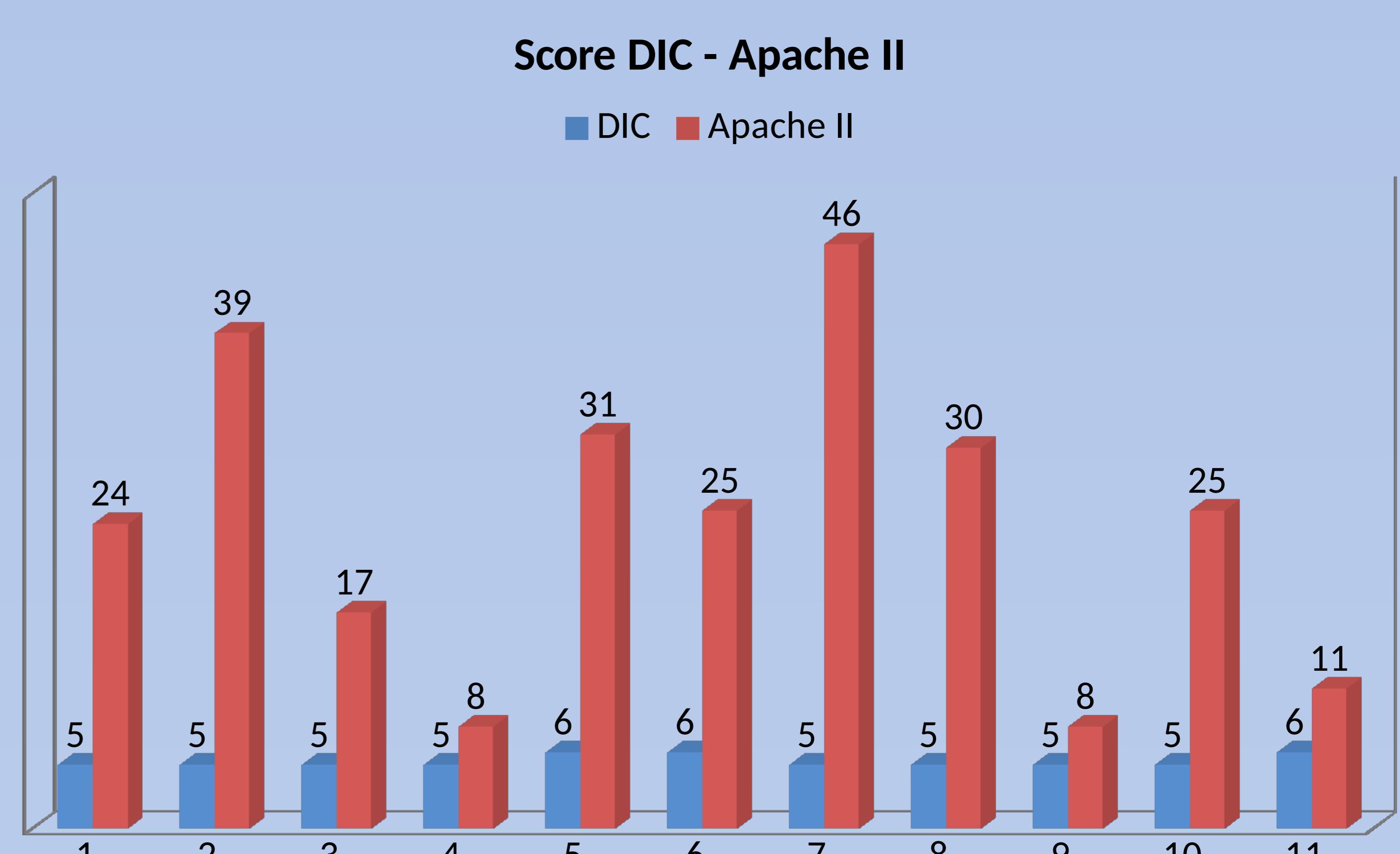
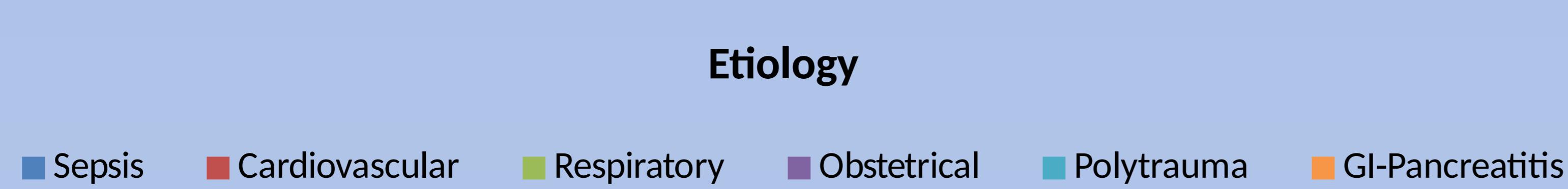
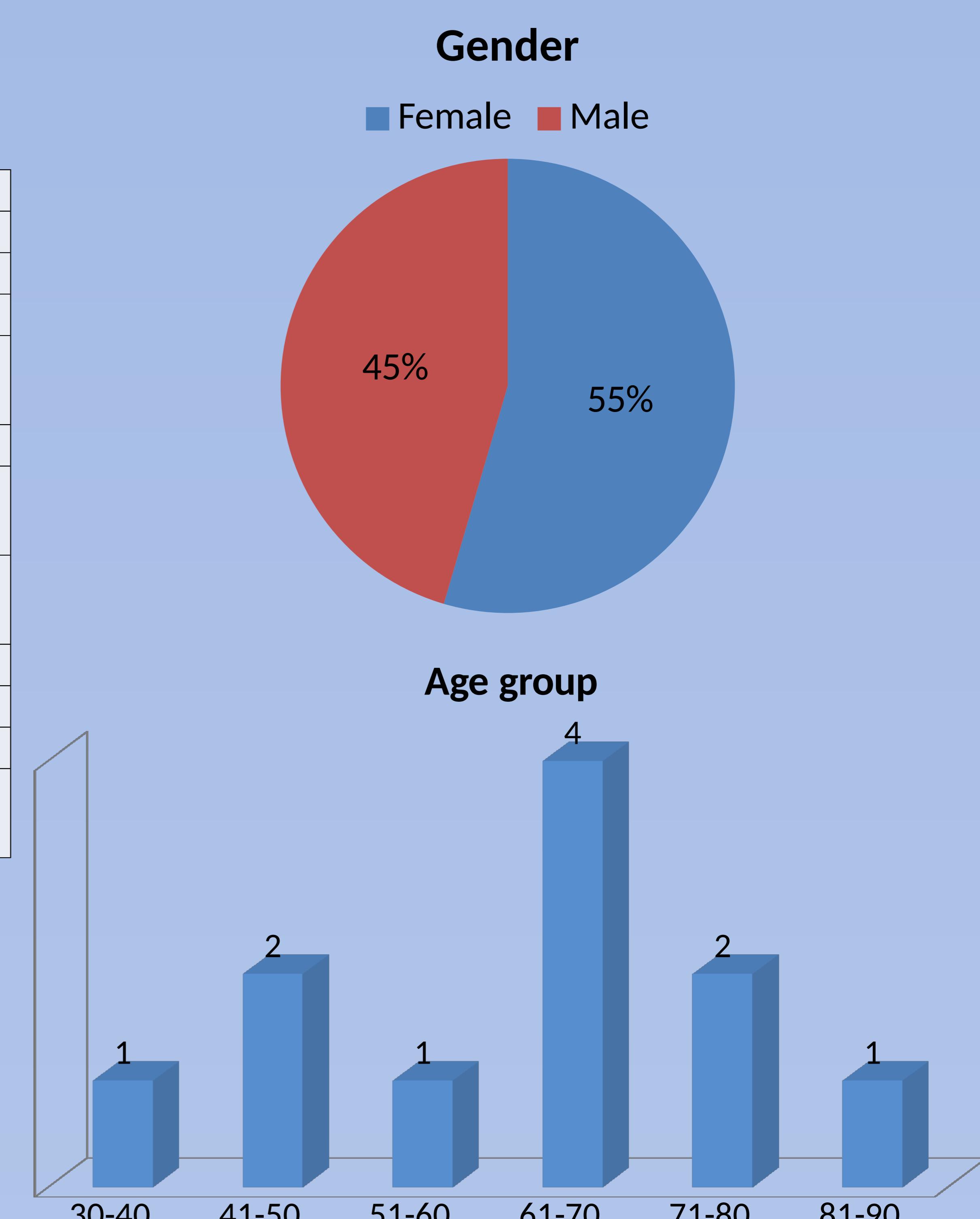
OBJECTIVE: To identify incidence of DIC in intensive care unit and to assess more frequent etiologic agents. Contents forecast correlation between CID and Apache II score.

DESIGN: A retrospective, descriptive, observational study.

METHOD: casuistry of the intensive care unit were analyzed during the period 1 January 2013 to 30 May 2014 , cases meeting diagnostic criteria for DIC, CID score is calculated (according to the International Society of Thrombosis and Haemostasis) , APACHE II score was also calculated for prognostic correlation.

RESULTS : 153 patients were admitted to ICU, which 11 (7.18%) had diagnosis of DIC

Cases	Etiology	DIC score	Apache II	Prognosis
1 Female - 71 ^a	Biliary Pancreatitis	5	24 puntos	Bad
2 Male - 77 ^a	Sepsis. Pneumonia	5	39 puntos	Bad
3 Male - 69 ^a	Ischemic heart disease	5	17 puntos	Bad
4 Female - 32 ^a	Uterine atonia hypovolemic shock	5	8 puntos	Good
5 Male - 60 ^a	Severe asthma	6	31 puntos	Bad
6 Female - 49 ^a	Polytrauma Severe head trauma	6	25 puntos	Bad
7 Male - 60 ^a	Sepsis, atípica pneumonia	5	46 puntos	Bad
8 Female - 90 ^a	Sepsis, pneumonia	5	30 puntos	Bad
9 Male - 40 ^a	Polytrauma	5	8 puntos	Good
10 Female - 61 ^a	Severe heart failure	5	25 puntos	Good
11 Female - 55 ^a	Sepsis, severe gastroenteritis	6	11 puntos	Good



CONCLUSION : The combination DIC score and Apache II serves to predicting the outcome of patients with severe organ injuries. Taking better prognosis those with APACHE II low, regardless of the score DIC

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