

**THE STUDY OF THROMBOCYTOPENIA IN PATIENTS WITH SEPSIS
AND SEPTIC SHOCK - RISK FACTORS AND CLINICAL OUTCOME**

By

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Thrombocytopenia is defined as platelet count less than 1.5lakh cells/mm³. Majority of the articles have been reviewed about the pathophysiology behind thrombocytopenia in sepsis. Very few prospective clinical researches has been reported regarding the same. This present study was also aimed at analysing the demographic details of patients in septic shock and to correlate the clinical outcome of such patients, in terms of mortality and in hospital stay.

METHODOLOGY: We had conducted this study by including 100 patients admitted at the ICU diagnosed with sepsis and subjected for routine assessment of Vital parameters and other biochemical tests for assessing the inflammatory markers and the severity of sepsis.

RESULTS: The prevalence of male patients was higher compared to females. Patients with fever and respiratory symptoms were higher than other. 77% of the study population had thrombocytopenia, of which 33% of the study population were presented with the moderate thrombocytopenia followed by 27%, 12% and 5% severe thrombocytopenia, mild and very severe thrombocytopenia. There was positive correlation between the thrombocytopenia and the duration of ICU stay among the patients with sepsis. There was increased severity of QSOFA among the severe and very severe thrombocytopenia. Also, the positive association of thrombocytopenia with the raised procalcitonin levels, tachycardia, hypoxia and tachypnoea was found.

CONCLUSION: Thrombocytopenia has positive correlation with the duration of ICU stay, QSOFA score and the inflammatory marker, procalcitonin.

KEY WORDS: Sepsis, Septic shock, Thrombocytopenia, QSOFA