

ABSTRACT

Sepsis is the most common cause of death in hospitalized patients. It is a very complex and heterogeneous effort of the body to defeat microbial agents. A worldwide effort remains to understand this process more and develop effective treatment strategies to improve the survival of septic patients. This paper focuses on only a tiny slice of the septic condition - cardiomyopathy occurring during sepsis. This still needs to be explored area to comprehend and raises more questions than answers. My work seeks to answer some of these questions. At the same time, it aims to outline the pathophysiological facts that lead to this clinical entity and discuss in more detail the diagnosis and possible therapeutic interventions. The section dedicated to the actual research focuses on specific options for early diagnosis and influencing mortality during sepsis, especially concerning the administration of beta-blockers.

KEYWORDS

Sepsis, sepsis-induced cardiomyopathy, beta blockers, BUN