

Prioritering vid akut svår sjukdom – tankar i Covid-19 tider

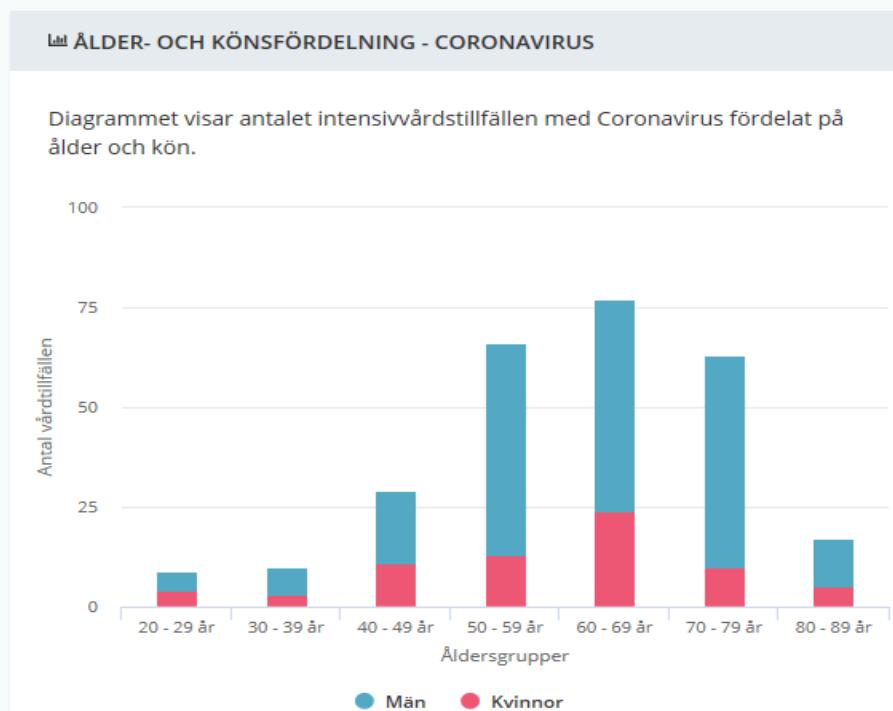
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3 punkter idag

1. Hur ser Corona-läget ut från det akuta perspektivet?
2. Ålder och grundsjukdomar?
3. Bedömning

www.icuregswe.org - Svenska Intensivvårdsregistret

- 217 patienter intensivvård
- 77 % har minst en riskfaktor
- > 65 år (FHM)



SE FULLSTÄNDIG RAPPORT PÅ UTDATAPORTALEN

Skörhet - Frailty



Clinical Frailty Scale

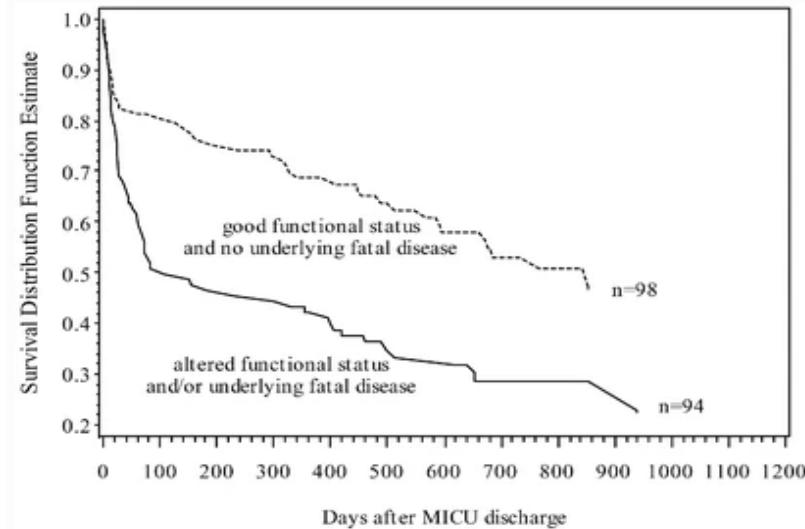
1 Very Fit – People who are robust, active, energetic and motivated. These people commonly exercise regularly. They are among the fittest for their age.	7 Severely Frail – Completely dependent for personal care, from whatever cause (physical or cognitive). Even so, they seem stable and not at high risk of dying (within ~ 6 months).
2 Well – People who have no active disease symptoms but are less fit than category 1. Often, they exercise or are very active occasionally, e.g. seasonally.	8 Very Severely Frail – Completely dependent, approaching the end of life. Typically, they could not recover even from a minor illness.
3 Managing Well – People whose medical problems are well controlled, but are not regularly active beyond routine walking.	9 Terminally Ill – Approaching the end of life. This category applies to people with a life expectancy <6 months, who are not otherwise evidently frail.
4 Vulnerable – While not dependent on others for daily help, often symptoms limit activities. A common complaint is being "slowed up", and/or being tired during the day.	
5 Mildly Frail – These people often have more evident slowing, and need help in high order IADLs (finances, transportation, heavy housework, medications). Typically, mild frailty progressively impairs shopping and walking outside alone, meal preparation and housework.	Scoring frailty in people with dementia The degree of frailty corresponds to the degree of dementia. Common symptoms in mild dementia include forgetting the details of a recent event, though still remembering the event itself, repeating the same question/story and social withdrawal.
6 Moderately Frail – People need help with all outside activities and with keeping house. Inside, they often have problems with stairs and need help with bathing and might need minimal assistance (cuing, standby) with dressing.	In moderate dementia , recent memory is very impaired, even though they seemingly can remember their past life events well. They can do personal care with prompting. In severe dementia , they cannot do personal care without help.

Lättare skörhet 5

Intensive Care Medicine volume 30, pages647–654(2004)

Frailty predicts 30-day mortality in intensive care patients: A prospective prediction study.

De Geer L¹, Fredrikson M, Tibblin AO



Nationella principer för prioritering inom intensivvård under extraordinära förhållanden

Från Socialstyrelsen

-men inget nytt för
Akutsjukvården ..

Intensivvård till patienter prioriteras enligt följande:	Prioritet
Svår sjukdom eller skada hos en patient med förväntad överlevnad > 12 månader som har indikation för intensivvård och som inte har försämrade möjligheter till överlevnad utifrån ovanstående aspekter. I den mån det måste göras en prioritering mellan patienter på prioriteringsnivå 1 prioriteras patienter utifrån biologisk ålder i termer av förväntad återstående livslängd.	1
Patienter som upptar något av följande kriterier (eller kombination av flera kriterier): a. En eller flera allvarliga systemsjukdomar med påtaglig funktionell begränsning. b. Förväntad överlevnad 6–12 månader, utifrån underliggande sjukdom.	2
Patient med sammantaget förväntad låg sannolikhet för överlevnad initiat och där intensivvård normalt endast sätts in för att möjliggöra en föryad bedömning och samråd med närliggande.	3