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| Dysfunctional system | Clinical criteria | Laboratory markers | Management based proxies  |
| **Cardiovascular**  | shockCardiac arrest  | severe hypo perfusion(lactate >5 m mol/l or >45 mg/dl)severe acidosis (pH <7.1) | Use of continuous vasoactive drugsCardio pulmonary resuscitation  |
| **Respiratory**  | Acute cyanosisGaspingsevere tachypnea (respiratory rate >40 breaths per minute)severe bradypnea (respiratoryrate <6 breaths per minute) | severe hypoxemia (O2 saturation <90% for≥60 minutes or PAO2/FiO2 <200) | Intubationand ventilation not related to anesthesia |
| **Renal**  | Oliguria non-responsive to fluids or diuretics | severeacute azotemia (creatinine ≥300 µmol/mlor ≥3.5 mg/dl) | dialysis for acute renal failure |
| **Coagulation/hematological**  | Failure to form clots | severe acute thrombocytopenia (<50 000platelets/ml) | massive transfusion of blood or red cells (≥5 units) |
| **Hepatic**  | Jaundice in the presence of pre-eclampsia | severe acute hyperbilirubinemia(bilirubin >100 µmol/l or >6.0 mg/dl) |  |
| **Neurological**  | Prolonged unconsciousness (lasting≥12 hours)/coma (including metaboliccoma), stroke, uncontrollable fits/status epileptics, total paralysis |  |  |
| **Uterine**  |  |  | Uterine hemorrhage or infection leadingto hysterectomy |