

circulation too early causing a disproportionate increase in immature “bands” called a left shift.

Tachycardia

[Tac-heart-card](#)

Increased oxygen demands by tissues will cause an increased heart rate as the body attempts to maintain cardiac output. Sustained tachycardia leads to high output heart failure in sepsis patients.

Tachypnea

[Tac-P-lungs](#)

Increased respiratory rate, typically greater than 20 breaths per minute, is seen as a compensatory attempt to increase oxygenation in the blood paired with the increased cardiac output.

Hyperglycemia

[Hiker-glue-bottle](#)

In septic patients, it is recommended to start insulin dosing when 2 consecutive blood glucose levels are >180 mg/dL in patients without diabetes and is believed to be the result of severe stress put on the body by systemic infection.

Edema

[Edamame](#)

Peripheral vasodilation may cause edema in many patients due to capillary leakage. This capillary leakage also causes warm red skin and increased fluids in tissues.