| Page | End of Life Care (Discussion) | Emergency Department Utilization of CT for Minor Blunt Head Injury | Radiation and Imaging | Mental Health and Substance Use | Ambulatory Surgery | Public Health | Pharmacy | Other | Table | Formulation | Appropriateness of Imaging | Process Efficiency and Cost | Transfer of Health | Oncology | N/A | Appropriate Use of Imaging | N/A | None |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|-------|-------|------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---------|------|------------------------|------|--------|
| 1    | **Discussion**              | Emergency Department Utilization of CT for Minor Blunt Head Injury | Radiation and Imaging | Mental Health and Substance Use | Ambulatory Surgery | Public Health | Pharmacy | Other | Table | Formulation | Appropriateness of Imaging | Process Efficiency and Cost | Transfer of Health | Oncology | N/A | Appropriate Use of Imaging | N/A | None |
| 2    | **Case Study**              | Emergency Department Utilization of CT for Minor Blunt Head Injury | Radiation and Imaging | Mental Health and Substance Use | Ambulatory Surgery | Public Health | Pharmacy | Other | Table | Formulation | Appropriateness of Imaging | Process Efficiency and Cost | Transfer of Health | Oncology | N/A | Appropriate Use of Imaging | N/A | None |
| 3    | **Conclusion**              | Emergency Department Utilization of CT for Minor Blunt Head Injury | Radiation and Imaging | Mental Health and Substance Use | Ambulatory Surgery | Public Health | Pharmacy | Other | Table | Formulation | Appropriateness of Imaging | Process Efficiency and Cost | Transfer of Health | Oncology | N/A | Appropriate Use of Imaging | N/A | None |

For patients presenting to the emergency department with sepsis, a measurement of serum lactate is a suitable and timely strategy for confirming patients at risk for poor outcomes and initiating treatment. (2) We recommend crystalloids as the fluid of choice for initial resuscitation and subsequent intravascular volume replacement in patients with sepsis and septic shock (strong recommendation, high-quality evidence). The following evidence statements are quoted verbatim from the referenced clinical guidelines and other references:


While resuscitation goals for treatment of patients with septic shock focus on optimizing hemodynamic stability, restoring intravascular volume depletion, and oxygen delivery, lactate may be a critical indicator of mortality. For patients presenting to the emergency department with sepsis, a measurement of serum lactate is a suitable and timely strategy for confirming patients at risk for poor outcomes and initiating treatment. (2)


If Continuous Variable

- History of abnormal, excessive, or spontaneous bleeding [PT indicated, PTT indicated]
- Active bleeding with or without obvious cause [PT indicated, PTT indicated]
- IV Heparin therapy [PT not indicated, PTT indicated]
- Warfarin (Coumadin) use [PT indicated, PTT not indicated]

*Need for intraoperative monitoring of urinary output
*Anticipated prolonged duration of surgery (catheters inserted for this reason should be removed in the PACU)

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