

# Recommendation for Use of Oxepa<sup>®</sup>

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PATIENT NAME \_\_\_\_\_

(please print)

## Patient requires:

 Tube feeding and mechanical ventilation or supplemental oxygen (nasal cannula)

 **Diagnosed with sepsis (defined as infection with two or more of the following signs)<sup>1</sup>:**

- Body temperature  $\geq 100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$  or  $< 96.8^{\circ}\text{F}$
- Heart rate  $\geq 90$  beats/min
- Hyperventilation w/respiratory rate  $\geq 20$  breaths/min or  $\text{PaCO}_2 < 32$  mm Hg
- WBC count  $\geq 12,000/\text{mm}^3$  or  $\leq 4000/\text{mm}^3$  or  $> 10\%$  immature (band) forms

 **Diagnosed with severe sepsis or septic shock**
 **Diagnosed with one or more of the following conditions that may lead to sepsis:**

- Pneumonia
- Urinary tract infection
- Meningitis
- Infected intravascular catheters
- Intra-abdominal surgery

 **Diagnosed with ALI or ARDS defined as<sup>2</sup>:**

- $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 < 300$  mm Hg (ALI),\*
- $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 < 200$  mm Hg (ARDS)\*
- Bilateral infiltrates on chest radiograph consistent with pulmonary edema (noncardiogenic edema)

 **Diagnosed with one or more of the following conditions that may lead to ALI or ARDS:**

- Pneumonia
- Burns
- Major trauma
- Pulmonary aspiration or near drowning
- Inhalation injury (smoke, toxic gas)
- Sepsis
- Acute pancreatitis

 **Initiate full-strength tube feeding (20 to 30 mL/hr)<sup>†</sup> with Oxepa**

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

\* How to calculate  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$  (P/F) ratio:  $\text{PaO}_2$  from arterial blood gas,  $\text{FiO}_2$  from vent setting. Example:  $\text{PaO}_2 = 70$ ,  $\text{FiO}_2 = 35\%$ ,  $70/0.35 = 200$ .

<sup>†</sup> Advance feeding rate by 25 mL/hr every 8 hours (or as tolerated) until goal rate is met.

Use under medical supervision.

## References

- Bone RC, et al: *Chest* 1992;101:1644-1655.
- Bernard G, et al: *Am J Resp Crit Care Med* 1994; 149(3 Pt 1):818-824.