Identification of the severe sepsis patient at triage: a prospective analysis of the Australasian Triage Scale

Diane J Chamberlain, Eileen Willis, Robyn Clark, Genevieve Brideson

ABSTRACT

Objective This study aims to investigate the accuracy and validity of the Australasian Triage Scale (ATS) as a tool to identify and manage in a timely manner the deteriorating patient with severe sepsis.

Methods This was a prospective observational study conducted in five sites of adult patients. Keywords and physiological vital signs data from triage documentation were analysed for the ‘identified’ status compared with confirmed diagnosis of severe sepsis after admission to the intensive care unit. The primary outcome is the accuracy and validity of the ATS Triage scale categories to identify a prespecified severe sepsis population at triage. Secondary outcome measures included time compliance, antimicrobial administration and mortality prediction. Statistical analysis included parameters of diagnostic performance. Adjusted multivariate logistic regression analysis was applied to mortality prediction.

Results Of 1022 patients meeting the criteria for severe sepsis, 995 were triaged through the emergency department, 164 with shock. Only 53% (n=534) were identified at triage. The overall sensitivity of the ATS to identify severe sepsis was 71%. ATS 3 was the most accurate (likelihood ratio positive, 2.45, positive predictive value 0.73) and ATS 2 the most valid (area under the curve 0.567) category. Identified cases were more likely to survive (OR 0.81, 95% CI 0.697 to 0.94, p<0.007). The strongest bias-adjusted predictors of mortality were circulatory compromise variable (1.78, 95% CI 1.34 to 1.41, p<0.001), lactate >4 (OR 1.63, 95% CI 1.10 to 2.89, p<0.001) and ATS 1 category (OR 1.55, 95% CI 1.09 to 2.35, p<0.005).

Conclusions The ATS and its categories is a sensitive and moderately accurate and valid tool for identifying severe sepsis in a predetermined group, but lacks clinical efficacy and safety without further education or quality improvement strategies targeted to the identification of severe sepsis.

INTRODUCTION

Severe sepsis is defined as the systemic inflammatory response (SIRS) to infection plus sepsis-induced organ dysfunction or tissue hypo-perfusion.1 It remains a major cause of morbidity and mortality globally with a 20%–30% mortality rate.2 The identification of severe sepsis relies on the presenting pattern of physiological vital signs, symptoms and history related to infection, SIRS response and organ failure.3 Fever is often the first presenting abnormality in approximately 40% of patients.2 4 3 Pneumonia infections are the most common with Gram negative bacteraemia infections the most common presentation in older persons. The absence of fever and presence of sepsis-induced hypothermia are more likely in patients at the extremes of age, debilitated patients, those with chronic alcohol, liver and renal disease.5 6 Withdrawal and agitation can be subtle and may be the sole presentations of sepsis in the elderly.2 Patients with severe sepsis represent the population at the greatest risk of unchecked deterioration in our healthcare systems.3 4 5 The challenges in reliably identifying severe sepsis on clinical presentation remain the greatest barrier to implementing any guidelines,7 institutional protocols8 9 or toolkits10 developed to reduce mortality.

Triage to the emergency department (ED) is the most critical time in the identification of evolving severe sepsis and is the first part of a differential diagnosis. Therefore, it is essential that any tool or scale designed to assist allows for a rapid and reliable identification. Then, early resuscitation interventions can be implemented, including antimicrobial therapy within the first hour.11 12

Key messages

What is already known on this subject

▸ Patients with severe sepsis represent the population at the greatest risk of unchecked deterioration in our healthcare systems.

▸ Triage to the emergency department is the most critical time in the identification of evolving severe sepsis.

▸ Poor identification impacts on patient survival and the ability to implement appropriate resuscitation measures.

What this study adds

▸ The Australasian Triage Scale (ATS) is comprised of descriptors that match the consensus criteria for severe sepsis.

▸ The accuracy and validity of the ATS categories to identify severe sepsis were moderate in a predetermined cohort of severe sepsis patients.

▸ There was moderate agreement between those identified at triage in the emergency department and confirmed diagnosis of severe sepsis in the intensive care unit.

▸ Circulatory compromise as described in ATS 2 and elevated lactate were the strongest predictors of inhospital mortality.

▸ Patients who were identified with severe sepsis at triage were more likely to survive.

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The Australasian Triage Scale (ATS) consists of five tiers that link patient history and physiological vital signs and symptoms to clinical urgency and the maximum time that patients should wait. The most urgent clinical feature determines the ATS category, with consideration of the presenting history, features, age and comorbidities. ATS category 1 requires immediate attention and ATS category 2 has a maximum waiting time of 10 min. The clinical descriptors provide a guide to each category and are similar to the physiological vital signs and symptoms included in the consensus definition of severe sepsis and may assist in its identification at triage as described in tables 1 and 2.

The triage characteristics of patients with infection were described by Fry et al, where less urgent triage codes were allocated to patients with infection compared with patients with non-infective conditions. While allocating a lower urgency code may have been clinically reasonable, there was evidence to suggest that sepsis mortality rate was impacted due to poor identification.

In 2010, Tromp et al reported that 65% of ED patients were accurately identified and diagnosed by the triage nurses compared with confirmed discharge data. This was after an education programme in phase II of the study. Yet, there was no triage tool or scale reported or validated in the study.

### METHODS

This study was a secondary analysis of a larger prospective observational study conducted in five sites investigating compliance with the sepsis guidelines. All adult sepsis patients triaged in the ED and consecutively admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) of a participating site and meeting the consensus criteria for severe sepsis on ICU admission were included. Less than 24 h stay in the ICU, paediatric cases and readmissions were excluded. Patients were followed up until hospital discharge or death for in-hospital mortality data.

### Table 1 The ATS categories, MWT and ATS clinical descriptors that match descriptors of the consensus definition of severe sepsis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATS Category and MWT</th>
<th>ATS Clinical Descriptors that match the consensus definition descriptors of severe sepsis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **ATS 1:** immediately life-threatening—MWT nil requires immediate attention | Cardiac arrest  
Respiratory arrest  
Immediate risk to airway—impending arrest  
RR<10/min  
Extreme respiratory distress  
BP<80 (adult) or severely shocked child/infant  
Unresponsive or responds to pain only (GCS<9)  
Ongoing/prolonged seizure  |
| **ATS 2:** imminently life-threatening—MWT 10 min important time-critical treatment or very severe pain deteriorating rapidly | Airway risk—severe stridor or drooling with distress  
Severe respiratory distress  
Circulatory compromise  
Clammy or mottled skin, poor perfusion  
HR<50 or >150 (adult)  
Hypotension with haemodynamic effects  
Very severe pain—any cause  
BGL<2 mmol/L  
Drowsy, decreased responsiveness any cause (GCS<13)  
Fever with signs of lethargy  |
| **ATS 3:** potentially life-threatening or important time-critical treatment or severe pain, deterioration noted MWT 30 min | Moderate shortness of breath  
SaO2 90%–95%  
BGL >16 mmol/L  
Seizure (new alert)  
Any fever if immunosuppressed, for example, oncology patient, steroid Rx  
Persistent vomiting  
Dehydration  
Moderately severe pain—any cause—requiring analgesia  
Chest pain likely non-cardiac and moderate severity  
Abdominal pain without high risk features—moderately severe or patient age >65 years  |
| **ATS 4:** potentially life-serious or situational urgency or significant complexity—MWT 60 min | Foreign body aspiration, no respiratory distress  
Difficulty swallowing, no respiratory distress  
Moderate pain, some risk features  
Vomiting or diarrhoea without dehydration  
Swollen "hot" joint  
Non-specific abdominal pain  |
| **ATS 5:** less urgent—MWT 125 min | Minimal pain with no high risk features  
Low-risk history and now asymptomatic  
Minor symptoms of existing stable illness  
Minor symptoms of low-risk conditions  
Minor wounds—small abrasions, minor lacerations (not requiring sutures)  |

ATS, Australasian Triage Scale; BGL, blood glucose level; BP, systolic BP; MWT, maximum waiting time; Rx, treatment.
The study was conducted for a full year duration (2010–2011) to capture seasonal variations. All data were de-identified. Ethical approval was obtained from the five local institutional research ethics committees and affiliated university (106/012). Informed consent was waived on the basis that this was an epidemiological study without clinical intervention, and that the presence of fever, and at least two of purulent sputum, cough, change in leukocyte count (from referral notes if applicable) and impaired oxygenation would be classified as identified suspected pneumonia with severe sepsis with the exclusion of other causes (see Table 2 for physiological vital signs, symptoms and ATS clinical descriptor category for the stages of sepsis with typical keywords and physiological vital sign data used for the classification of identified severe sepsis). Patient cases with this documentation matching descriptors for ‘fever’ and/or physiological vital sign data (ie, 38.9°C) documented in isolation would only meet the criteria for SIRS. As described in Table 2, patient cases with documentation and physiological vital sign data for SIRS (two criteria) plus suspected infection plus organ dysfunction were categorised as ‘identified’ with suspected severe sepsis.

Identification of severe sepsis at triage classification

Triage data were interrogated for patient history, baseline physiological vital signs, symptoms, laboratory data, narrative comments and allocated ATS category. Emergency triage personnel were blinded to the study and were experienced and consistent in the use of the ATS. Spontaneously documented keywords and physiological vital signs data from the triage notes related to the severe sepsis consensus definition and the International Sepsis Forum Consensus Conference guidelines on definitions of infections provided evidence of the identification of the condition. These were validated by a second researcher author. For example, the descriptors and/or physiological vital sign data of the presence of fever, and at least two of purulent sputum, cough, change in leukocyte count (from referral notes if applicable) and impaired oxygenation would be classified as identified suspected pneumonia with severe sepsis with the exclusion of other causes (see Table 2 for physiological vital signs, symptoms and ATS clinical descriptor category for the stages of sepsis with typical keywords and physiological vital sign data used for the classification of identified severe sepsis). Patient cases with this documentation matching descriptors for ‘fever’ and/or physiological vital sign data (ie, 38.9°C) documented in isolation would only meet the criteria for SIRS. As described in Table 2, patient cases with documentation and physiological vital sign data for SIRS (two criteria) plus suspected infection plus organ dysfunction were categorised as ‘identified’ with suspected severe sepsis.

Outcome parameters

The primary outcome was the diagnostic accuracy and validity of the ATS and its categories to appropriately identify severe sepsis at triage. Secondary outcome measures included appropriate triage allocation, antimicrobial administration and time compliance. Later, mortality was examined in terms of sepsis identification, categories of the ATS, antimicrobial administration and selected physiological vital sign baseline variables in the ED.
Statistical analysis

Variables were tabulated and/or reported as mean, SD or median, IQR, or numbers and proportions as appropriate. No assumptions were made about missing data which was less than 0.5% due to the prospective method and interrogation of documented data. Difference testing between groups was performed using the two-tailed t test, Mann–Whitney U test, $\chi^2$ test and Fisher’s exact test as appropriate. The correlation between two variables was described with Spearman’s rank correlation coefficients and corresponding p values. The $\kappa$ statistic was calculated to measure the level of agreement between the confirmed diagnosis of severe sepsis in the ICU and the identification of severe sepsis at triage. We calculated sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value and probabilities for the ATS categories performance in identifying our prespecified severe sepsis population. Pretest odds were calculated from the known prevalence of patients in the ATS category. Accuracy was derived from the likelihood ratio positive (LR+). Diagnostic validity was related to the receiver operating curve (ROC) and the area under the curve (AUC) analysis.

For mortality prediction, all data were transformed into clinically meaningful categories for univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis. Variables with p<0.10 from univariate analysis were included in the backward stepwise logistic regression model that was also corrected for possible confounders such as age, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment score (SOFA) and Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II (APACHE II) scores. Terms were removed from the model if the LR statistic had a significance level above 0.10 and terms were re-entered if the LR statistic had a significance level below 0.05. The goodness of fit was assessed by the Hosmer–Lemeshow test and discrimination by the area under the ROC using the C-statistic. A two-sided p value of 0.05 was considered statistically significant. All analyses were performed using Intercooled STATA V.11.0 (Stata Corporation, Texas, USA).

Figure 1  Cohort selection flow diagram.
RESULTS
There were 7910 admissions to the five ICUs during the study period from the ED as described in figure 1; of these, 2103 were admissions with an uncomplicated ICU stay of less than 24 h and 185 paediatric admissions; both groups were excluded.

The remaining 5622 ICU admissions were screened for suspected sepsis using consensus criteria1 and 1993 (35%) were identified as having a systemic inflammatory response to a clinically suspected infection. Of these, 1176 patients were identified as having a first episode of clinically suspected severe sepsis or septic shock. Clinical- or microbiological-confirmed infection was recorded in 1022 (86.9%). A total of 995 cases were triaged at the ED and of these cases 53% (n=534) were categorised as ‘identified’ severe sepsis in the ED during the triage process. The other 27 were retrieval cases admitted directly to the ICU and bypassed triage. No other tool or scale was used to identify severe sepsis (see figure 1 for the cohort selection flow diagram).

Patient characteristics
As described in table 3, there were 8% more men (552/470), and the mean age was 57.1 years. The majority of patients had at least one comorbidity (69%) and more than a third were obese (35%). The lungs were the most common site of infection, accounting for 67% of infections, followed by the abdomen (23%), with multiple cases having more than one infection site. Blood cultures were obtained in 77% with additional microbiological specimens (eg, sputum, urine) collected in 55% of patients prior to ICU admission. In all, 72% had positive microbial isolates: 52% of the positive isolates were gram-positive, 57% gram-negative and 22% fungal.

Table 3 Waiting times, baseline physiological data and outcome per ATS triage category of all patients with severe sepsis at triage and ED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>ATS1</th>
<th>ATS2</th>
<th>ATS3</th>
<th>ATS4</th>
<th>ATS5</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases per ATS category n (%)*</td>
<td>172  (17%)</td>
<td>319 (32%)</td>
<td>258 (26%)</td>
<td>205 (21%)</td>
<td>41 (4%)</td>
<td>0.0516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended MWT per ATS, minutes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual waiting time, minutes</td>
<td>5 (±5)</td>
<td>24 (±5)</td>
<td>36 (±15)</td>
<td>68 (±16)</td>
<td>148 (±29)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe sepsis identified at triage</td>
<td>45 (26)</td>
<td>192 (60)</td>
<td>183 (71)</td>
<td>114 (56)</td>
<td>15 (40)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate empiric antimicrobial prescription†</td>
<td>22 (13)</td>
<td>136 (43)</td>
<td>108 (42)</td>
<td>92 (45)</td>
<td>15 (40)</td>
<td>0.9053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to first antimicrobial therapy, minutes</td>
<td>128 (±57)</td>
<td>109 (±63)</td>
<td>136 (±55)</td>
<td>182 (±80)</td>
<td>197 (±78)</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactate &gt;4 mmol, mmol related</td>
<td>150 (87)</td>
<td>265 (83)</td>
<td>183 (71)</td>
<td>112 (55)</td>
<td>5 (13)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGL &gt;10 mmol</td>
<td>96 (52)</td>
<td>194 (61)</td>
<td>121 (46)</td>
<td>78 (34)</td>
<td>5 (13)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systolic BP, mm Hg</td>
<td>87 (±17)</td>
<td>94 (±17)</td>
<td>105 (±25)</td>
<td>128 (±32)</td>
<td>125 (±35)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulatory compromise‡</td>
<td>162 (94)</td>
<td>306 (96)</td>
<td>106 (41)</td>
<td>59 (28)</td>
<td>8 (19)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature &lt;36°C</td>
<td>49 (28)</td>
<td>102 (31)</td>
<td>147 (56)</td>
<td>84 (40)</td>
<td>6 (14)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature &gt;38°C</td>
<td>63 (36)</td>
<td>149 (47)</td>
<td>35 (13)</td>
<td>2 (0.09)</td>
<td>1 (0.04)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCS</td>
<td>9 (±2)</td>
<td>9 (±3)</td>
<td>11 (±2)</td>
<td>12 (±1)</td>
<td>13 (±1)</td>
<td>0.0384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR&gt;30 breaths/min</td>
<td>95 (55)</td>
<td>204 (63)</td>
<td>16 (6)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR&lt;10</td>
<td>43 (25)</td>
<td>8 (0.02)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea/vomiting symptoms</td>
<td>123 (72)</td>
<td>187 (58)</td>
<td>74 (28)</td>
<td>81 (39)</td>
<td>20 (50)</td>
<td>0.0123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain score=&lt;8</td>
<td>46 (26)</td>
<td>79 (25)</td>
<td>54 (21)</td>
<td>16 (8)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.2585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean time in ED, hours</td>
<td>1.2 (±0.2)</td>
<td>3 (±0.2)</td>
<td>3.8 (±2.7)</td>
<td>6 (±2.9)</td>
<td>10 (±3.6)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean APACHE II score (ICU)</td>
<td>26 (±12)</td>
<td>21 (±8)</td>
<td>18 (±9)</td>
<td>11 (±5)</td>
<td>10 (±8)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean SOFA score (ICU)</td>
<td>9 (±4.9)</td>
<td>8 (±3.6)</td>
<td>5 (±3.3)</td>
<td>3 (±3.1)</td>
<td>3 (±3.8)</td>
<td>0.0103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital mortality n (%)</td>
<td>77 (45)</td>
<td>99 (31)</td>
<td>49 (9)</td>
<td>10 (5)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.0024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values expressed as means±SD or n (%) of ATS category unless stipulated.

p Value=diff erences in means and proportions at the 0.5 level.

*Includes all patients with severe sepsis.

†Prescribed and administered in the ED according to hospital guidelines.

‡Circulatory compromise: clammy or mottled skin, poor perfusion, HR<50 or >150, hypotension with haemodynamic effects.

ATS, Australasian Triage Scale; BGL, blood glucose level; ED, emergency department; ICU, measured on admission to the intensive care unit; MWT, minimum waiting time to be seen in the ED.

ATS diagnostic accuracy and validity in identifying severe sepsis
In terms of identifying severe sepsis, the ATS overall demonstrated a sensitivity of 71% and a positive predictive value of 0.586 (95% CI 0.554 to 0.599) in a predetermined cohort of severe sepsis patients. Positive predictive values calculated for the ATS categories as in table 3 indicated that a positive identification made it highly likely that the patient actually did have severe sepsis. This was especially evident in ATS 2–4. Identifying accuracy was indicated by the LR+ value greater than 1 and was most accurate in ATS category 3 (LR+ 2.72, 95% CI 2.50 to 2.97). ATS 1 and 4 were inaccurate for identifying severe sepsis (see table 4 for details). Diagnostic validity was greatest but moderate in ATS 2 (AUC 0.567, 95% CI 0.528 to 0.574). Overall, the agreement between those identified at ED and the ATS categories as intable 3indicated that a positive identification was highly likely that the patient actually did have severe sepsis. This was especially evident in ATS 2–4. Identifying accuracy was indicated by the LR+ value greater than 1 and was most accurate in ATS category 3 (LR+ 2.72, 95% CI 2.50 to 2.97). ATS 1 and 4 were inaccurate for identifying severe sepsis (see table 4 for details). Diagnostic validity was greatest but moderate in ATS 2 (AUC 0.567, 95% CI 0.528 to 0.574). Overall, the agreement between those identified at ED...
triage and the confirmed diagnosis of severe sepsis in the ICU was also moderate ($\kappa=0.46$, 95% CI 0.430 to 0.496).

**Triage allocation, antimicrobial administration and time compliance**

At triage, 174 severe sepsis patients were assigned the ATS 1 category and this group were assessed immediately, remained the shortest time in the ED (mean 1.2 h, SD±2) and had the highest APACHE II scores on admission to the ICU (mean 26, SD±2), with the highest inhospital mortality, ($n=77$, 45%). Overall, recommended and actual waiting times were correlated ($R=0.763$, $p<0.001$) and compliance varied by 30%

Overall, less than half the cohort ($n=373/995$) received appropriate empiric antimicrobial therapy prescription and administration in the ED. ATS 2 had the greatest compliance (136/319) with ATS 1 the lowest compliance (22/172). The mean time to the first empiric antimicrobial therapy administration ranged from 109 (±63) min for ATS 2, 128 (±57) min for ATS 1, to 197 (±78) min for ATS 5 (see [table 3](#) for detail).

**Sepsis identification and predictors of mortality**

Patients who were identified with severe sepsis at triage were more likely to survive (OR 0.812, 95% CI 0.697 to 0.946, $p<0.007$) than those who were not. A positive relationship was found between the increasingly urgent ATS category and inhospital mortality ($\chi^2$ for trend, (4df)=70.62, $p<0.001$). ATS 1 patients had the highest mortality (OR 1.71, 95% CI 1.21 to 2.41, $p=0.001$) with ATS 5 patients all surviving. All other ATS categories were not associated with mortality in the adjusted model as described in [table 5](#).

The bias adjusted OR using the confounders of age, SOFA score and APACHE II score found the ‘circulatory compromise’ variable described in ATS 2 as ‘clammy or mottled skin, poor perfusion, heart rate <50 or >150 bpm and hypotension with haemodynamic effects,’ to be the strongest predictor of inhospital mortality (OR 1.78, 95% CI 1.34 to 1.41, $p<0.001$), as was lactate>4 category (OR 1.63, 95% CI 1.10 to 2.89, $p<0.001$) and the ATS 1 category (OR 1.55, 95% CI 1.09 to 2.35, $p=0.005$).

**DISCUSSION**

This study has evaluated the diagnostic accuracy and validity of the ATS and its categories to assist in the identification and timely management of severe sepsis in a cohort of predetermined severe sepsis patients. Overall, the ATS demonstrated a sensitivity of 71% in identifying severe sepsis. Accuracy was greatest in ATS 3 and validity in ATS 2, both of which also contained a greater number of clinical descriptors that matched the signs and symptoms of severe sepsis, most likely contributing to the degree of accuracy and validity. Agreement between the confirmed diagnoses of severe sepsis in the ICU and the identification of the syndrome at triage was moderately strong.

In reality, the ATS clinical descriptors lack prompts for suspecting infection. In contrast, organ failure hypo-perfusion or failure descriptors were more prevalent in the ATS clinical descriptors and therefore act as prompts for that component of the severe sepsis spectrum making it easier to identify. The inclusion of more infection related clinical descriptors may assist in improving the diagnostic accuracy and validity. For example, abdominal infection: pain, peritonism, respiratory infection: cough, purulent sputum, shortness of breath, neurological: altered conscious state, new onset of confusion, neck stiffness, headache, skin: wound, cellulitis, urine: dysuria, frequency, and odour. In addition, the inclusion of severe sepsis as a prompt
and locating it in ATS 2 may improve the timely management of these patients.

Proportionally, only 53% of patients were identified accurately and in clinical efficacy and safety terms this was quite low. In comparison, this was less than in the study by Tromp et al.26 who after a targeted education programme identified 65% of patients with infection at triage. In this study, the remaining 47% of patients who were not identified were at greater risk of deterioration and mortality. Moreover, those identified at triage in this study were 18% more likely to survive compared with those not. This then remains an area for further educational and quality improvement development strategies.

The Clinical Excellence Commission (CEC) Sepsis Toolkit (2013)10 states to ‘use a high Australasian Triage Score (Category 1 or 2) to reflect the seriousness of the severe sepsis patients’ condition and commencement on the sepsis pathway’. Of this cohort, 49% were allocated to ATS 1–2, with the remaining 51% being ‘under triaged’ according to the CEC. The current Surviving Sepsis Campaign Guidelines (SSCG) recommend administration of broad spectrum empiric intravenous antimicrobial therapy as soon as possible and within 1 h of diagnosing severe sepsis or septic shock.8 Results of trials indicate that there is a strong correlation between antimicrobial delay and inhospital mortality.12 13 Only 37% of our study patients received appropriate initial empiric antimicrobial therapy, and we contribute this to the time the study was conducted where the 2008 SSCG were yet to impact on clinical practice. Second, the growing organism resistance debate may have contributed to the low rates of prescription. In this study, antimicrobial therapy was not compliant with the sepsis guideline timeline. The most urgent ATS 1 category was even less compliant than the ATS 2 category, perhaps more focused on airway, breathing and circulation rather than compliance with the antimicrobial therapy timelines. Considering that the ATS is based on time frames, it underlines the need to have severe sepsis patients allocated in a higher triage category to enhance the resuscitation care and surveillance required by patients at risk of deterioration.

Inadvertently, what may have been validated in this study was the ability and accuracy of the ATS to identify hypo-perfusion. Hypo-perfusion is prevalent in severe sepsis patients and is the most predominant contributor noted in the ATS clinical descriptors. Hypo-perfusion is well discussed in the literature but more broadly than severe sepsis including trauma.20–24 Howell et al.20 reported that serum lactate was a stronger predictor of mortality and hypo-perfusion than hypotension and tachycardia in the ED. This was also evident in the study by Salottolo et al.,21 in which venous lactate was a stronger predictor of mortality compared with the Shock Index (hypotension and tachycardia) especially in the elderly patients. Also, the 2012 sepsis guidelines suggest targeting resuscitation to normalize lactate in patients with elevated lactate levels as a marker of tissue hypo-perfusion (grade 2C).18 In this study, the ‘circulatory compromise’ variable contained quite broad haemodynamic and perfusion criteria and had a stronger association with mortality than elevated lactate. Nevertheless, the measurement of venous serum lactate as a point of care test, especially in the elderly patient whose signs and symptoms often do not reflect hypo-perfusion,21 22 would be a beneficial and time efficient addition to the triage process.

Limitations

This study has several limitations. First, as this was a predetermined cohort of severe sepsis patients, the false rate of identification was not pragmatic for the ATS overall and could only be analysed in the ATS categories. We could only report the sensitivity; its effect on specificity was unknown and needs further investigation.

Second, the identification of severe sepsis relied on documented keywords and physiological vital sign data in the patient’s triage notes. The urgency for resuscitation will always remain a priority to documentation; hence, the need to move urgent patient cases to a priority care may have preceded the process of documentation. Despite the careful process employed to determine the identified classification, in reality, there may have been a higher rate of identification than reported. Unavoidably, given the time spent in the ED, the patient may have deteriorated to a severe sepsis state between triage and admission to the ICU, further reducing the proportion of numbers classified as identified. Regardless of these issues, this was a five site study with a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Univariate OR</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>p Value</th>
<th>Multivariate OR*</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total cohort</td>
<td>1.00†</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Fever &gt;38°C</td>
<td>0.997</td>
<td>0.849 to 1.48</td>
<td>0.414</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature &lt;36°C</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>0.896 to 1.73</td>
<td>0.190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR ≥30</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>1.34 to 2.38</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>1.28 to 2.27</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea/vomiting</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>0.566 to 0.963</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactate &gt;4 mmol/L</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1.77 to 3.00</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>1.10 to 2.89</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulatory compromise</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>1.51 to 2.70</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>1.34 to 2.75</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe sepsis identified at triage</td>
<td>0.812</td>
<td>0.697 to 0.946</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.891</td>
<td>0.776 to 0.947</td>
<td>&lt;0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not identified at triage</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.05 to 1.43</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATS 1</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>1.21 to 2.41</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>1.09 to 2.35</td>
<td>&lt;0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATS 2</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>0.804 to 1.35</td>
<td>0.061</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATS 3</td>
<td>0.142</td>
<td>0.103 to 0.194</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>0.167</td>
<td>0.118 to 0.245</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATS 4</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>0.061 to 0.115</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>0.088</td>
<td>0.060 to 0.118</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate antimicrobial</td>
<td>0.838</td>
<td>0.434 to 1.72</td>
<td>0.086</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| No deaths registered for ATS category 5 omitted. |
| LR χ² (8 df)=219.92, p<0.000, Hosmer-Lemeshow, p=0.297. C statistic=0.776. |
| *Backwards stepwise multivariate logistic regression adjusted for age, SOFA score, APACHE II score and shock. |
| †Reference value hospital mortality 29%. |
| ‡In the emergency department. |
| ATS, Australasian Triage Scale at emergency department Triage; LR, Likelihood ratio. |

significant cohort and time frame and gave considerable scope to analyse the ATS and its categories as a tool for the identification and early management of the deteriorating severe sepsis patient.

**Summary**

Overall, the ATS was a valid and moderately accurate tool to identify severe sepsis patients especially in the ATS 2–4 categories. Despite this, clinical efficacy and safety were limited with only 53% of cases classified as identified and only 40% receiving antimicrobial therapy within the SSCG timeframes. Hypo-perfusion may have been inadvertently the variable identified as it is a predominate feature of severe sepsis. The triage process would benefit from the addition and elevation of more infection related and severe sepsis descriptors to the ATS and the point of care testing of lactate as a discriminator in suspected patients with severe sepsis.

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**Ethics approval** Flinders Clinical Research Ethics Committee.

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**REFERENCES**