Sepsis is the body’s **overwhelming response** to infection, which can lead to tissue damage, organ failure, amputations and death.

Sepsis is the **leading cause** of death in U.S. hospitals and the leading cause of readmissions to the hospital.

Sepsis is the **number one cost** of hospitalization in the U.S., consuming more than $27 billion each year.

Sepsis is an **equal-opportunity killer** impacting people of all ages and levels of health.

270,000 people die from sepsis every year in the U.S. – **one every 2 minutes**.

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To learn more, visit cha.com/sepsis
CHA is committed to providing member hospitals and health systems with education and communication resources for observing and promoting *Sepsis Awareness Month* in September.

This toolkit provides a variety of education and communication pieces to help your hospital put a spotlight on sepsis and sepsis awareness. The following tools are included:

- **World Sepsis Day Declaration**
- **Communications Materials**
- **Education Materials**
- **Infographics**
- **Promotional Materials**
- **Odds and Ends**
- **Key Websites**

Have photos to share of your Sepsis Awareness Month Activities? Questions regarding sepsis education? Contact CHA infection prevention manager, Toni Foos, at Toni.Foos@cha.com.
World Sepsis Day Declaration

September 13, 2018

http://world-sepsis-day.org

Sign the World Sepsis Declaration Here
Communications Materials

These materials are for your organization to customize and share to highlight all the work your hospital is doing to combat sepsis and to promote Sepsis Awareness Month. This section includes:

- A package of customizable social media graphics
- General and hospital-specific sample social media posts
- A sample press release
- A sample internal newsletter article
- A media fact sheet
- Media outreach ideas

Customizable graphics

Consider adding your organization’s logo to these graphics and using them in your social media posts to showcase what your organization is doing to combat sepsis in your community. Some ideas of hospital initiatives are:

- Pre-hospital education (paramedics, first responders, etc.)
- Pre-programmed EHR alerts for potentially septic patients
- Staff education, including sepsis protocols and evidence-based guidelines
- Other steps for early detection and treatment

Access graphics package

To learn more, visit cha.com/sepsis
Communications Materials cont’d.

Sample Social Media Posts

Consider posting these or similar messages to your organization’s social media pages during September, including either the image above or one of the options in the education materials section, with your post. You can also check out @SepsisAlliance on Twitter to retweet the organization’s posts.

**Hospital-specific**

- [ORGANIZATION] has established a comprehensive protocol for identifying and treating patients with #sepsis. Learn more about what we’re doing to #FightSepsis at [LINK TO PRESS RELEASE].
- [ORGANIZATION] has automated alerts built into our charting system to automatically warn providers if a patient may be septic. Learn what else we’re doing to #FightSepsis at [LINK TO PRESS RELEASE]. #SepsisAwarenessMonth
- Our staff attend [LIST INTERNAL TRAINING] to stay informed about new protocols for treating #sepsis better. Learn more about how we #FightSepsis here [LINK TO PRESS RELEASE]. #SepsisAwarenessMonth
- [ORGANIZATION] has established [EXTERNAL TRAINING PROGRAM] that trained [NUMBER] people in our community about the warning sign of #sepsis. Learn more about what you can do to #BeAware at www.sepsis.org.
- Sepsis is the leading cause of death in U.S. hospitals. Here’s what we are doing to fight this deadly condition. #SepsisAwarenessMonth [LINK TO PRESS RELEASE]

**General Sepsis**

- Did you know that #sepsis kills more Americans each year than prostate cancer, breast cancer and AIDS combined? Learn the facts. #SepsisAwarenessMonth [LINK TO SEPSIS SYMPTOMS GRAPHIC].
- More than 1.7 million people in the U.S. are diagnosed with sepsis each year. That’s one every 20 seconds. Learn about what [ORGANIZATION] is doing to fight #sepsis. [LINK TO PRESS RELEASE]
- Early identification of sepsis is key to effective treatment. Learn the symptoms of sepsis and #BeAware. #SepsisAwarenessMonth [LINK TO SEPSIS SYMPTOMS GRAPHIC]
- Do you know who has a higher risk for developing #sepsis? Take the time to be informed. #SepsisAwarenessMonth [LINK TO SEPSIS FACT SHEET]
Communications Materials cont’d.

Sample Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Media Contact
Organization Name
Phone Number
Email Address

[HOSPITAL NAME] Recognizes Sepsis Awareness Month


[HOSPITAL NAME] is acknowledging September as Sepsis Awareness Month. Every two minutes, someone dies from sepsis in the United States – more than prostate cancer, breast cancer and AIDS combined. Nearly 23,000 Coloradans were diagnosed with sepsis in 2017, and it continues to be a crucial health condition that [HOSPITAL NAME] is working to diagnose quickly and treat.

Sepsis is the body’s response to infection and can lead to tissue damage, organ failure and death. Most often, sepsis begins outside the hospital, but it is the job of hospitals and their providers to quickly diagnose this dangerous condition and treat the patient accordingly.

[HOSPITAL] is working diligently to address sepsis in our community, by [HOW IS HOSPITAL EDUCATING STAFF AND COMMUNITY ABOUT SEPSIS?].

[FOR HOSPITALS PARTICIPATING IN THE HIIN] – [HOSPITAL NAME] is also participating in a national effort, called the Hospital Improvement Innovation Network (HIIN), which is seeking to reduce all-cause inpatient harm and readmissions. This effort is being led by Colorado Hospital Association in Colorado and includes a focus on sepsis.

For sepsis awareness month, [HOSPITAL NAME] encourages the community to remember the signs of sepsis:

S  Shivering, fever or very cold
E  Extreme pain or general discomfort
P  Pale or discolored skin
S  Sleeping, difficult to rouse, confused
I  “I feel like I might die”
S  Short of breath

For more information, visit www.sepsis.org.

[HOSPITAL BOILERPLATE]

###
Communications Materials cont’d.

Sample Internal Newsletter

[ORGANIZATION NAME] is recognizing this September as Sepsis Awareness Month. You may begin to notice educational materials laid out as part of our initiative to educate patients and their family members about the dangers and warning signs of sepsis. Please join us in this effort by furthering the conversations about sepsis.

You all know how serious a sepsis diagnosis is, but what you may not know is how common it is. Nearly 23,000 Coloradans, and 1.7 million people nationally, were diagnosed with sepsis in 2017. It remains the leading cause of death in hospitals in the United States. This is a sobering reality for us and for our patients, and our goal is to significantly reduce these numbers in 2018.

[HOSPITAL] is working diligently to address sepsis in our community, by [HOW IS HOSPITAL EDUCATING STAFF AND COMMUNITY ABOUT SEPSIS].

Thank you all for your excellent care and for joining in the fight to reduce sepsis in our hospital and in our community.

Media Fact Sheet

- **Sepsis Alliance Media Fact Sheet** – Everything you need to know about sepsis in two pages, from the definition and symptoms to stats on sepsis and children and how it compares to other well-known conditions, as well as, global and economic impacts.

Media Outreach Ideas

- Send the customizable press release to your local media outlets (newspaper, TV, radio).
- Find out if there is a patient from your hospital who was treated for sepsis that can share his/her story. Obtain necessary consent from the patient and offer local media the opportunity to interview the patient.
- Submit a letter to the editor from your hospital CEO talking about Sepsis Awareness Month.
- Invite a local reporter to meet with your hospital’s sepsis champion to talk about sepsis and what the hospital is doing to address this issue.
- Provide local reporters with a CDC Sepsis Fact Sheet
- Utilize video & radio PSAs from Sepsis Alliance
Education Materials

- **Sepsis 101** – brief PowerPoint presentation covering sepsis basics including: what is sepsis, signs and symptoms, basic treatment bundles, post-sepsis symptoms, etc. This presentation may be modified to suit your education needs for both staff and community members. Download PowerPoint

- **Nursing Educational Video** – This Sepsis Alliance video, *Nurses Suspect Sepsis*, is free and available to the public. Hospitals and health care systems are encouraged to share this tool at their next continuing education session or staff meeting to refresh staff on early identification of sepsis. Access Vimeo video

- **Faces of Sepsis Video** – Share this impactful five-minute video with staff. Be creative and thorough. How many orientations, trainings, department meetings, hospital meetings, board meetings, etc. can you share this video at? Look for opportunities to share beyond your immediate area. Access Vimeo video

- **Life After Sepsis Video** – Post-sepsis syndrome is a condition that affects up to 50 percent of sepsis survivors. Access YouTube video

- **Sepsis in Pregnancy Article** – Sepsis accounts for up to 28 percent of all maternal deaths. To date, there are no validated tools for identification of spies in pregnant women and tools used in the general population tend to overestimate mortality. J Perinat Neonat Nurs, 2016. Read article

- **Videos – Miscellaneous**
  - World Sepsis Day – What is Sepsis? (three-minute videos in English and Spanish)
    - Access YouTube video – English
    - Access YouTube video - Spanish
  - JAMA – Consensus Definitions for Sepsis and Septic Shock Access YouTube video
  - Healthgrades – What is Sepsis? Access YouTube video
  - Kern Medical Center – Sepsy Back (musical parody) Access YouTube video
  - Apex Innovations – Sepsis 2.0 A Systemic Response (subscription course) Learn more

Spread the word.

Educate.

Spread the word and educate.
Education Materials cont’d.

**CDC Sepsis Fact Sheet** – Print this informational sheet and provide as handouts to patients, visitors and staff. Place in waiting rooms and at the front desk. Provide copies for your clinics, nursing homes and other ancillary locations. Access fact sheet and other information guides.

**Sepsis Fact Sheet**

**What is sepsis?**
Sepsis is the body’s intense, and potentially life-threatening, inflammatory response to infection which can lead to tissue damage, organ failure, and death.

**When can you get sepsis?**
Sepsis can occur in anyone, at any time, from any type of infection, and can affect any part of the body. Even after recovery from a minor infection.

**Who gets sepsis?**
Anyone can get sepsis, even healthy people, especially those with chronic illnesses such as diabetes, AIDS, cancer, and kidney disease. People, family members of patients born or raised in a hospital, may also be at risk.

**Why should I be concerned about sepsis?**
Sepsis is deadly. A 2015 report, by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) showed: 1 in 5 adults in the United States had sepsis, and 1 in 5 sepsis cases are fatal.

**How is sepsis diagnosed?**
A doctor diagnoses sepsis using a number of physical, laboratory, and radiologic tests. The doctor will check for a fever, elevated heart rate, increased number of white blood cells and blood pressure.

**How is sepsis treated?**
People with sepsis are admitted to the hospital. Doctors try to treat the infection, keep the vital organs working, and prevent a drop in blood pressure. Other forms of treatment, such as antibiotics, are given as well. The patient is treated with supportive care.

**Are there any long-term effects of sepsis?**
Many people who have severe sepsis survive and recover. But their recovery may be prolonged, and people may experience serious long-term effects. For example, in some cases, patients with kidney failure due to sepsis are at risk for developing chronic kidney disease.

**How can I prevent sepsis?**
1. Get vaccinated.
2. Prevent infections that can lead to sepsis:
   - Controlling parasites and wounds
   - Preventing colds and flu
3. If you have an infection, find help right away.

Access with the American Hospital Association (AHA) for sepsis guidelines.

**Ideas:**
- Display these flyers in all waiting areas, on reception desks, etc.
- Send to affiliated PCP offices, clinics, nursing homes, etc.
- Provide to media contacts.
**GET AHEAD OF SEPSIS**

**KNOW THE RISKS. SPOT THE SIGNS. ACT FAST.**

**STAY HEALTHY. PROTECT YOURSELF FROM SEPSIS.**

It's time to talk about sepsis. Ask your doctor or nurse, “How can I prevent infections?”

**WHAT IS SEPSIS?**
Sepsis is the body’s extreme response to an infection. It is life-threatening, and without timely treatment, sepsis can rapidly lead to tissue damage, organ failure, and death.

Sepsis happens when an infection you already have—in your skin, lungs, urinary tract, or somewhere else—triggers a chain reaction throughout your body.

**AM I AT RISK?**
Anyone can get an infection, and almost any infection can lead to sepsis. People with chronic conditions such as diabetes, lung disease, cancer, and kidney disease, are at higher risk of developing infections that can lead to sepsis. Sepsis also more commonly occurs in:
- Adults 65 or older
- People with weakened immune systems
- Children younger than one

The most frequently identified germs that cause infections that can develop into sepsis include:
- Staphylococcus aureus (staph)
- Escherichia coli (E. coli)
- and some types of Streptococcus.

**WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?**
Symptoms of sepsis can include any one or a combination of the following:

- Fever, chills, sweating
- Severe headache
- Shortness of breath
- High heart rate
- Extremely fast breathing
- Unexplained bleeding or bruising
- Severe pain or tenderness
- Nausea or vomiting
- Pale, cold, clammy skin

**SEPSIS IS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY. TIME MATTERS.** If you or your loved one suspects sepsis or has an infection that’s not getting better or is getting worse, ask your doctor or nurse, “Could this infection be leading to sepsis?”

To learn more about sepsis and how to prevent infections, visit [www.cdc.gov/sepsis](http://www.cdc.gov/sepsis).

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To learn more, visit [cha.com/sepsis](http://cha.com/sepsis)
Education Materials cont’d.

**Sepsis Information Guides** – These free, printable education guides from *Sepsis Alliance* are perfect for patient education, as well as staff education. Print out and provide to your ancillary clinics and practices too! View all options [here](cha.com/sepsis) or click on an individual guide below.
Education Materials

Life After Sepsis – This two-page handout from the Society of Critical Care Medicine and Sepsis Alliance is perfect for educating patients on what to expect once they are discharged. Their sepsis journey does not end at the hospital door. Access here
Raise Sepsis Awareness in Your Community with the Sepsis 911 Community Education Presentation

The Sepsis Alliance Sepsis 911 Community Education Presentation is a leader-guided presentation that allows anyone (members of the public, health providers, educators) to share information about sepsis with their community. Grassroots initiatives like this help more people learn about this life-threatening condition and we know that being knowledgeable about sepsis can help save lives.

In the presentation kit, you’ll find everything you need for a successful Sepsis 911 Community Education Presentation. You will receive:

Getting Started with the Sepsis 911 Community Education Presentation
1. Sepsis 911 Community Education Presentation Checklist
2. Sepsis 911 Community Education Customizable Event Poster
3. Sepsis 911 Community Education Press Release Template
4. Sepsis 911 Community Education Presentation
5. Sepsis 911 Community Education Leader Script
6. Sepsis 911 Video
7. Sepsis 911 Community Education Attendee Pre- and Post-Quiz
8. Sepsis 911 Community Education Quiz Leader Answer Sheet
9. Sepsis 911 Community Education Attendee Survey
10. Sepsis 911 Community Education Leader Feedback

To learn more, visit cha.com/sepsis
Sepsis and Pressure Injury – This Top 10 Checklist from AHA/HRET/HIIN highlights that patients with sepsis are extremely vulnerable to pressure injuries. Contributing factors include fever, diaphoresis, hypoperfusion, poor tissue oxygenation and inflammation.

**SEPSIS/HAPI Top 10 Checklist**

**WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?**

Patients with sepsis experience a cascade of symptoms and pathophysiology that makes them extremely vulnerable to pressure injuries in the acute phase of illness. These contributing factors include fever, diaphoresis, hypoperfusion, poor tissue oxygenation, inflammation, and ultimately multiple organ system failure. It is important to note that skin, as the integumentary system, can fail, too.

- Reposition slowly and gradually to allow sufficient time for stabilization of perfusion and oxygenation. Use two-person repositioning to avoid friction and shear associated with dragging.
- Do not elevate head of bed greater than 30 degrees to minimize friction and shear from sliding down in bed, unless contraindicated.
- Hoist heels off bed by supporting the calf and lower leg with a foam wedge or hoil suspenders.
- Perform small turns in position, more frequent than every 2 hours, turning no greater than 30 degrees to either side. Use your hand to check that the sacrum is free of pressure.
- Upgrade to reactive constant low pressure or a low-air loss mattress for patients with any moisture issues or incontinence. Use additional features such as turn-assist and percussion, as needed.
- Apply a protective foam dressing over sacrum to protect from shear, friction, and moisture while the patient is still in the emergency room. Monitor dressing for rolling at edges, skin irritation, and integrity of the dressing.
- Apply a protective barrier cream after every cleaning and after incontinence.
- Use high quality under pads to wick away moisture. Avoid the use of diapers. Do not over pad the surface with additional layers of under pads or liners to optimize the mattress performance.
- Anticipate the patient’s elimination needs and provide toileting or hygiene according to schedule or need.
- Initiate feeding as soon as possible and limit NPO status. Provide fortified foods or high-protein/high calorie oral nutritional supplements between meals, or enteral or parenteral feedings if nutritional requirements cannot be met by dietary intake.

To learn more, visit cha.com/sepsis
Print these tent cards and use on your cafeteria tables (or anywhere else).

standard Avery format 5309

Access tent card template here

If you would like a customizable document to add your logo, contact Toni.Foos@cha.org

- Guidelines Access here
- Hour-1 Bundle Access here
- Hour-1 infographic
- Print your own Hour-1 pocket cards

Abstract
Objective. To provide an update to "Surviving Sepsis Campaign Guidelines for Management of Sepsis and Septic Shock, 2004."

Design. A consensus committee of 35 international experts representing 26 international organizations was convened. Nomination lists were assembled at key international meetings for those committee members attending the conference. A formal format of liaison (COC) policy was developed at the onset of the process and revised throughout. A final draft meeting was held for all panel members in December 2015. Delphi rounds and electronic-based discussion among subgroups and among the entire committee served as an integral part of the development.

Method. The panel consisted of five workgroups: hemodynamics, infection, adjunctive therapies, metabolic, and coagulation. Delphi rounds, interviews, comparison, and outcomes (POCO) questionnaires were reviewed and updated as needed, and evidence profiles were generated. Each shtag contained a list of questions, ranked for best available evidence, and then followed the principles of the Cochrane Collaboration: Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) system to assess the quality of evidence from high to very low, and to formulate recommendations to meet strong or weak, or best practice statement when appropriate.
Education Materials cont’d.

2ND WORLD SEPSIS CONGRESS
A Free Online Congress by the Global Sepsis Alliance
To be held completely online on September 5th and 6th, 2018

Information & Registration:
worldsepsiscongress.org
#wsc18
Program Chairs: Flavia Machado, Simon Finfer, Konrad Reinhart
Infographics

http://www.sepsis.org/resources/infographics/

Use these posters and infographics to spread the word . . . Be creative about where you post them. Educate as many people as you can! Access here
Infographics cont’d.

**SEPSIS: KNOW THE SIGNS, SAVE A LIFE**

- **Temperature**: Higher or lower than normal
- **Infection**: May have signs and symptoms of an infection
- **Mental decline**: Confused, sleepy, difficult to rouse
- **Extremely ill**: “I feel like I might die,” severe pain or discomfort

If you suspect sepsis, act quickly. For every hour treatment is delayed, the risk of death increases by as much as 8%.

**DID YOU KNOW**

- Sepsis is the body’s life-threatening response to an infection
  - 270,000 people die from sepsis every year in the U.S. – one every 2 minutes
  - More children die of sepsis than pediatric cancers
  - Every day, there are an average of 38 amputations in the U.S. as the result of sepsis
  - Mortality from sepsis increases by as much as 8% for every hour that treatment is delayed
  - As many as 80% of sepsis deaths could be prevented with rapid diagnosis and treatment

To learn more visit SEPSIS.ORG

**KNOW THE SIGNS, SAVE A LIFE**

- **Temperature**: Higher or lower than normal
- **Infection**: May have signs and symptoms of an infection
- **Mental decline**: Confused, sleepy, difficult to rouse
- **Extremely ill**: “I feel like I might die,” severe pain or discomfort

If you suspect sepsis, act quickly. For every hour treatment is delayed, the risk of death increases by as much as 8%.

**KNOW THE SIGNS, SAVE A LIFE**

- Sepsis is the body’s life-threatening response to an infection. More than 80% of sepsis patients are 50 years of age or older

- **Children**
  - Feels abnormally cold to touch
  - Looks mottled, bluish, or has very pale skin
  - Has a rash that does not fade when pressed
  - Is breathing very fast
  - Has a convulsion
  - Is very lethargic or difficult to wake up

- **Under 5**
  - Not eating
  - Is vomiting repeatedly
  - Has not urinated in 12 hours

If you suspect sepsis, act quickly. For every hour treatment is delayed, the risk of death increases by as much as 8%.
Tips for Talking with your Healthcare Team

Tell your story as accurately as possible.

Take notes.

Bring a friend.

Ask questions.

Say, "I'm concerned about sepsis," and explain why.

- Ask for clarification if you don't understand something.
- If you're sent for tests, ask what they're for and when results will be available. Follow up if you don't hear back.
- Ask what you should expect following your diagnosis.
- Ask what medications are for, what they do, and when you should see results.
- If you're not feeling better, get a 2nd opinion.

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To learn more, visit cha.com/sepsis
Infographics cont’d.

Access here to learn more, visit cha.com/sepsis

SEPSIS IS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY

Any Kind of Infection Can Lead to Sepsis

Some common infections that can lead to sepsis include:

- Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs)
- Strep Throat
- Influenza
- MRSA

- Sepsis is your body’s life-threatening response to an infection.
- Sepsis is usually easy to treat if it is detected early.
- Sepsis kills 258,000 people each year in the U.S.

If you’ve had an infection or suspect an infection, and develop a combination of these symptoms, seek medical attention right away: fever or chills, extreme pain or discomfort, pale or discolored skin, sleepiness or confusion, shortness of breath, or feeling the worst you’ve ever felt.

Get involved and join the fight at sepsis.org

Made possible in part by an unrestricted educational grant from March and Co., Inc. Special thanks to the UK Sepsis Trust.
Infographics cont’d.

Access here

SEPSIS
TAKES THE LIVES OF OVER 18 CHILDREN EACH DAY
MORE THAN CHILDHOOD CANCERS
SEPSIS IS A COMMON AND SERIOUS COMPLICATION OF AN INFECTION

If your child has any of these symptoms you should take immediate action:

- Skin abnormally cold to touch
- Bluish or very pale skin
- Rash that does not fade when pressed on
- Very fast or rapid breathing
- Seizures
- Lethargy or difficulty waking up

Acting quickly could save your child’s life.

If your child has any of these symptoms* don’t be afraid to go to the hospital or call 911 and say “I AM CONCERNED ABOUT SEPSIS.”

*Particularly if they recently had an open wound (cut, scrape, bug bite, etc.), surgery, some type of invasive procedure, or infection.

Get involved and join the fight at sepsis.org

©2018 CHA

To learn more, visit cha.com/sepsis
Infographics cont’d

Access here

Sepsis and Children

77% of parents know the word sepsis. Only 28% can identify the common signs.

Sepsis kills more children than childhood cancers every day in the U.S.

41% of parents think children can only get sepsis if they are already in the hospital.

The reality is as many as 92% of sepsis cases originate in the community from everyday occurrences like a scrape on the playground that becomes infected or the flu.

Largest Killer of Children Around the Globe

3,000,000

More than 3 million children around the world die from sepsis every year.

©2018 CHA

To learn more, visit cha.com/sepsis
Infographics cont’d.

http://www.sepsis.org/resources/infographics/

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**SYMPTOMS OF SEPSIS**

- Shivering, fever, or very cold
- Extreme pain or general discomfort (“worst ever”)
- Pale or discolored skin
- Sleepy, difficult to rouse, confused
- “I feel like I might die”
- Short of breath

Watch for a combination of these symptoms. If you suspect sepsis, see a doctor urgently, CALL 911 or go to a hospital and say, “I AM CONCERNED ABOUT SEPSIS.”

SEPSIS.ORG

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**Sepsis is...**

**THE BODY’S TOXIC RESPONSE TO INFECTION**

**PREVENTABLE AND TREATABLE IN MOST CASES USING EXISTING PROTOCOLS**

**THE #1 COST OF HOSPITALIZATION IN THE US – MORE THAN $24 BILLION EACH YEAR**

**THE LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH IN US HOSPITALS**

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*Download PDF*

Source: http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/reports/statbriefs/sb204-Most-Expensive-Hospital-Conditions.pdf

Source: http://jama.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=1873131&resultClick=3
Infographics cont’d.

http://www.sepsis.org/resources/infographics/

Download PDF
Source: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK65391/

Download PDF
Source: http://jama.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=1873131&resultClick=3
Source: https://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/reports/statbriefs/sb196-Readmissions-Trends-High-Volume-Conditions.jsp

To learn more, visit cha.com/sepsis
Infographics cont’d.

http://www.sepsis.org/resources/infographics/

Source: http://jama.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=1873131&resultClick=3

Download PDF

To learn more, visit cha.com/sepsis
Infographics cont’d.

Provided by CDC at http://cdc.gov/sepsis
Infographics cont’d.

Provided by Global Sepsis Alliance at http://world-sepsis-day.org

September 13: World Sepsis Day, more information? Visit us: www.world-sepsis-day.org

~ 27,000,000 people per year develop sepsis

~ 19,000,000 people per year survive
Survivors may face lifelong complications

~ 8,000,000 people per year die

~ 6,000,000 neonates and children under five die of sepsis

Maternal Death Sepsis is one of the most common causes

Everybody can develop sepsis following an infection

---


Every few seconds someone dies of sepsis.

Sepsis: Prevent it. Spot it. Treat it – beat it.
Infographics cont’d.

Provided by Global Sepsis Alliance at http://world-sepsis-day.org

The following symptoms might indicate sepsis:
- Fever
- Chills
- Feels "severely sick"
- Confusion
- Apathy
- Altered mental state
- Difficulty or rapid breathing
- Low blood pressure
- Rapid heart rate
- Low urine output

The most common sources of sepsis are:
- Central nervous system
- Skin or soft tissue infection
- Catheter-related infection
- Urinary tract infection
- Infection of unknown source
- Pneumonia
- Endocarditis
- Intra-abdominal infection
- Other

Two or more symptoms?
Contact your local hospital or physician.

People hospitalized with sepsis in US

- Up to 1,141,000
- Up to 621,000

Children hospitalized with sepsis in US per year

- ~20,000 to 40,000

Infographics cont’d.

Provided by Global Sepsis Alliance at http://world-sepsis-day.org

Spot Sepsis:
Early treatment saves lives.

The following symptoms might indicate sepsis:
- Fever
- Chills
- Feels ‘severely sick’
- Confusion
- Apathy
- Altered mental state
- Difficult or rapid breathing
- Low blood pressure
- Low urine output

Two or more symptoms?
Contact your local hospital or physician.
Promotional Materials

Sepsis Alliance - http://www.sepsis.org/shop/

Think Sepsis

Suspect Sepsis, Save Lives

Symptoms of Sepsis
- Shivering, fever, or very cold
- Extreme pain or general discomfort ("worst ever")
- Pale or discolored skin
- Sleepy, difficult to arouse, confused
- "I feel like I might die"
- Short of breath

Watch for a combination of these symptoms. If you suspect sepsis, see a doctor urgently, CALL 911 or go to a hospital and say, "I AM CONCERNED ABOUT SEPSIS."

Sepsis KILLS

NursesKnowSepsis.org
Odds and Ends

Sepsis, Got Lactate? Pinback Button | Zazzle

Ouch! I Got A Cut! is a read-along book for young children emphasizing the three “C’s” of wound care. When you get a Cut: Clean and Cover! Follow Sebastian, Jilly and Nelson through a fun-filled day at the park when the inevitable happens: one of the children gets a cut but doesn’t know exactly what to do. This book is available at Amazon.com.

Speed is Life

Suspect Sepsis. Save Lives.

©2018 CHA

To learn more, visit cha.com/sepsis
Key Sepsis Websites

- Surviving Sepsis Campaign: http://www.survivingsepsis.org/Pages/default.aspx
- Sepsis Alliance: http://www.sepsis.org/
- Word Sepsis Day: http://world-sepsis-day.org
- CDC: Get Ahead of Sepsis: https://www.cdc.gov/sepsis/
- Rory Staunton Foundation: https://rorystauntonfoundationforsepsis.org/

CHA has a goal to provide you with the tools and education needed to minimize the impact of sepsis on patients in Colorado. Please do not hesitate to reach out if we can assist you in your efforts.

Toni Foos, infection prevention manager
Toni.Foos@cha.com