NOT HOW,

BUT WHY.
It never should have happened!

Battle Underway Getting Sepsis!
Burden of Sepsis!
Two 747’s
Post Sepsis Syndrome
Community - Acquired Discharges Readmissions!
Then and Now !
HHS launches accelerator for solutions to major health threats

The Department of Health and Human Services has launched a new initiative that aims to accelerate innovations aimed at major health security issues.
Sponsors

*Partial List*
RESOURCES

# Faces of Sepsis
# Sepsis Information Guides
# Nurses Station
# Sepsis 911 Education Kit
# Sepsis Coordinator Network
# Continuum of Care

Partial list
Sepsis can affect anyone at any time but it does tend to strike more often people at the extremes of life, the very old and the very young. As a result, children, particularly premature babies and infants, can be more susceptible to developing sepsis.

Sometimes called blood poisoning, sepsis is the body’s often deadly response to infection or injury. Sepsis kills and disables millions and requires early suspicion and rapid treatment for survival.

Once sepsis sets in, if left untreated, it can progress to septic shock and death. Worldwide, one-third of people who develop sepsis die. Many who do survive are left with life-changing effects, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), chronic pain and fatigue, and organ dysfunction (don’t work properly) and/or amputations.

In the United States, more than 42,000 children develop severe sepsis each year. Approximately 6,900 of them die — this is more than those who die of pediatric cancers. Sepsis in the developing world is even more serious, causing many more deaths.

In developing countries, many more children develop sepsis and many more die. Sepsis can occur from unsanitary conditions at birth, maternal infections that are passed on to the newborns, or preventable infections that may be more prevalent in countries with limited vaccinations and medical care. As with an adult, a child can develop sepsis as the result of any type of infection.

Neonatal Sepsis

When a child develops sepsis within a few months of birth (up to 90 days), it is called neonatal sepsis. If the sepsis develops within 24 hours of birth, it is called early onset and the baby was infected during the delivery. Sepsis that develops after delivery is called late-onset neonatal sepsis. The risk of early-onset neonatal sepsis is increased if:

- The mother has group B streptococcus infection while pregnant;
- The baby is premature; or
- The mother’s membranes rupture (water breaks) more than 24 hours before the baby is delivered.

Babies can develop sepsis after birth if they became infected by bacteria, a virus, or a fungus (cane). Certain situations increase the risk of a baby getting sick. They include:

- Being in the hospital for treatment and
- Being exposed to people who have contagious infections.

The most common infections that can cause sepsis in babies include:

- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
- Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
- E. Coli
- Candida
- Herpes simplex virus
- Listeria monocytogenes

Very young babies and those who have medical problems may not be able to receive childhood vaccines at the recommended times. This makes the children vulnerable to catching the diseases. Many of these childhood diseases can lead to severe complications, such as sepsis. The most common ones are:
"...this has the potential to be a game-changer for sepsis management and I’m excited about the possibilities."

—CAIRN R., SEPSIS COORDINATOR

Join our network at
SepsisCoordinatorNetwork.org
Erins’ Campaign for Kids
Erin Kay Flatley Spirit Award
Before Angelica Hale was a finalist on America’s Got Talent, when she was just four years old, she survived sepsis.
When it comes to sepsis, remember **IT’S ABOUT TIME.** Watch for:

- **T**emperature: higher or lower than normal
- **I**nfection: may have signs and symptoms of an infection
- **M**ental decline: confused, sleepy, difficult to rouse
- **E**xtremely ill: “I feel like I might die,” severe pain or discomfort

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.”
Webinar Series; Sepsis: Across the Continuum of Care
If You die of Infection, You die of Sepsis.
Prevention of infection is equal to Prevention of Sepsis
THANK YOU