



Suspect Sepsis...

ACT FAST!

If there is a suspicion of sepsis in your facility, notify patient's provider immediately upon reviewing patient's wishes for life sustaining treatment and contact local 911 transporters.

Sepsis is.... Everywhere

What is Sepsis?

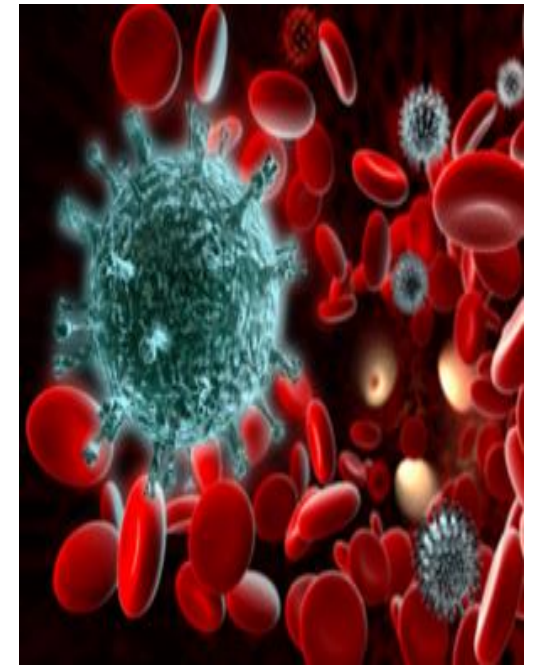
- Sepsis is a complex and life-threatening condition that can progress rapidly from an infection.
- Sepsis can lead to tissue injury, organ failure, and death.
- Sepsis can occur from any type of infection, in anyone, at any given time.

Educate patients and their families about...

- Healthy lifestyle choices such as healthy nutrition and fluid intake
- Need for vaccinations including pneumonia and flu shots
- Always completing full course of antibiotics
- Performing proper hand hygiene techniques frequently

Do not wait!

Sepsis is a medical emergency. Delay in treatment may cause long-term effects for some residents and can be deadly. So early recognition with prompt medical attention is a necessity. Know sepsis symptoms and risk factors!



Our best care. Your best health.SM

KNOW SEPSIS™



If patient has a suspected infection and 2 or more of the following:

- HR > 90
- RR > 20
- Temp > 38 C < 36C > 100.4 F < 96.8F
- SBP < 90
- SpO2 < 90
- Acute altered mental state

Plan to:

- Review advance directive
- Notify provider and family

If transferring patient:

- Call 911 to transport
- Use SBAR to provide report to EMS & Hospital personnel

If managing patient in facility:

- Assure plan of care is in agreement with patient's wishes
- Obtain CXR if indicated and collect labs: CBC w/diff, lactate (if able); blood cultures (if able) from 2 sites; UA/culture.
- Insert IV for fluids @ 30ml/kg
2 large bore IV catheters recommended
- Administer IV antibiotics



Assess patients accurately and timely.

If an infection is present, always suspect sepsis.

Some of the common infections associated with sepsis include:

- Urinary tract infections
- Open wounds/cellulitis
- Lung infections (pneumonia)
- Gastrointestinal infections

Sepsis from infection can develop in anyone but vulnerable populations include:

- People 65 years or older
- Recent hospitalization or surgery
- Patients with weakened immune system
- Patients with chronic medical conditions

Think Sepsis...

Risk Factors

- Immunocompromised
- Fevers/rigors/night sweats
- Implanted medical device/lines/catheters
- Antibiotic use < 30 days

Symptoms...

- Cellulitis, wound, joint swelling, or redness
- Dysuria, frequency, odor
- Abdominal pain, diarrhea
- Cough, SOB
- Altered mental status

