

# Sepsis Train the Trainer Manual

## Module A: Sepsis Epidemiology

### SLIDE 2—EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SEPSIS:

This national data paints a very dismal picture about how common sepsis is and the contribution it makes to hospital deaths. 1 in 3 patients who dies in hospital dies of sepsis.

What is alarming as well is that once you have had sepsis you are at increased risk for a rehospitalization within 3 months of the initial episode.

### SLIDE 3—EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SEPSIS IN MARYLAND:

In Maryland, sepsis is one of the leading causes of mortality and readmission. Sepsis is the 9<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in Maryland.

#### SOURCES:

1) Maryland Patient Safety Center. (2015). Improving Sepsis Survival. Retrieved on February 21, 2021, from

<https://www.marylandpatientsafety.org/Sepsis.aspx#:~:text=On%20average%2C%20about%2030%20percent,Maryland%20each%20year%2C%20she%20said>

2) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021, February 16). Stats of the states - septicemia mortality. Retrieved on February 21, 2021, from

[https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/septicemia\\_mortality/septicemia.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/septicemia_mortality/septicemia.htm)

### SLIDE 5—SEPSIS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

From April 2019 through March 2020, in selected Montgomery County zip codes, 12.3% of initial total hospital admissions were for Septicemia.

From April 2019 through March 2020, in selected Montgomery County zip codes, 16.4% of hospital readmissions after an index hospitalization were for Septicemia.

## **SLIDE 36: WHAT ARE RISK FACTORS FOR REHOSPITALIZATION?**

Source: Hari

- Prolonged hospitalization
- Age
- Presence of an indwelling catheter

### **SCRIPT:**

- People who have long hospital stays are more likely to end up in the hospital again.
- Older patients are more likely to have a second hospitalization.
- The presence of an indwelling catheter is also associated with another hospitalization.

## **SLIDE 6—RISK FACTORS FOR REHOSPITALIZATION**

People who have long hospital stays are more likely to end up in the hospital again.

Older patients are more likely to have a second hospitalization.

The presence of an indwelling catheter is also associated with another hospitalization.

## **SLIDE 7— PREVENTING SEPSIS**

Sepsis prevention starts with infection prevention.

Vaccinations are important. Especially pneumonia vaccines.

But the things you are already doing to prevent infection are important to maintain.

### **SLIDE 8—PPE**

This includes providing the appropriate PPE and ensuring that staff are using them appropriately.

### **SLIDE 9—SEPSIS PREVENTION VIDEO**

Watch WHO video (~ 3 minutes)

Sepsis is not only a problem here in the US, but it is a problem worldwide.

Access the video here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GKRQm0i5Jdl>