

Staff Huddle: What is Sepsis and who is at risk? - Week #1

- Sepsis is the body's extreme response to an infection. It is a life-threatening medical emergency.
- Sepsis happens when an infection you already have triggers a chain reaction throughout your body.
- Who is at risk?
 - Adults 65 or older
 - People with chronic medical conditions, such as diabetes, lung disease, cancer, and kidney disease
 - People who survived sepsis
 - People with recent severe illness or hospitalization
 - People with weakened immune systems
 - Children younger than one



Staff Huddle: Signs and Symptoms of Sepsis. - Week #2

- High heart rate or weak pulse.
- Extreme pain or discomfort.
- Confusion or disorientation.
- Clammy or sweaty skin.
- Shortness of breath.
- Fever, shivering, or feeling very cold.



Staff Huddle: How can healthcare workers get ahead of Sepsis- Week #3

- Know signs and symptoms to identify sepsis early and get immediate treatment.
- ACT FAST if you suspect sepsis.
- Prevent infections by following infection control practices such as:
 - Hand hygiene.
 - Appropriate indwelling medical device management.
 - Communicating signs and symptoms of infection to the healthcare professional overseeing care of the client.
 - Cleaning and disinfection, and ensuring clients receive recommended vaccines.



Staff Huddle: Steps we can take if a healthcare worker suspects sepsis- Week #4

- Know your facility's existing guidance for diagnosing and managing sepsis.
- Immediately alert the healthcare professional overseeing care of the client.
- Check client progress frequently. Treatment requires urgent medical care, usually in an intensive care unit in a hospital, and includes careful monitoring of vital signs and often antibiotics.
- Early and frequent reassessment of people with sepsis should be undertaken to determine the appropriate duration and type of therapy.

