#### FOR PATIENTS AND FAMILIES

#### GET AHEAD OF SEPSIS

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

## **START THE CONVERSATION TODAY.**

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. Below are questions and answers you can use to start a conversation with your doctor or nurse.

#### "I want to keep my fa How can I protect the of chronic Practice g keeping c Know the ACT FAST sepsis or getting we

#### "I want to keep my family safe. How can I protect them from sepsis?"

- Talk to your doctor or nurse about steps you can take to prevent infections. Some steps include taking good care of chronic conditions and getting recommended vaccines.
- Practice good hygiene, such as handwashing, and keeping cuts clean and covered until healed.
- Know the symptoms of sepsis.
- ACT FAST. Get medical care IMMEDIATELY if you suspect sepsis or have an infection that's not getting better or is getting worse.

#### "My elderly father has diabetes. Could he be at higher risk for infections that can lead to sepsis?"

#### 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 almost more commonly occurs in:

- Adults 65 or older
- People with weakened immune systems
- Children younger than one

"I have an infection that doesn't seem to be getting any better. I am concerned this could be leading to sepsis. What can I do to make sure this does not happen?"

Sepsis is a medical emergency. Act fast. Get medical care immediately if you suspect sepsis or have an infection that's not getting better or is getting worse.

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?"** 

"My 6-month-old son had a low-grade fever and cough yesterday. But, today, he is not alert, is making fewer wet diapers, and is having difficulty breathing. Could this be leading to sepsis?"

Talk to your doctor or nurse and ask if this could be leading to sepsis.

Symptoms of sepsis can include any one or a combination of the following:

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

"My grandmother has a urinary tract infection. She has had a fever for the past few days. She has also been confused and disoriented. Could her infection be leading to sepsis?"

**Infections put you and your family at risk for sepsis.** Sepsis happens when an infection you already have—in your skin, lungs, urinary tract or somewhere else—triggers a chain reaction throughout your body.

To learn more about sepsis and how to prevent infections, visit **www.cdc.gov/sepsis.** 



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KNOW THE RISKS. SPOT THE SIGNS. ACT FAST.

#### FOR PATIENTS AND FAMILIES

# **PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY FROM SEPSIS.**

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?"** 

Infections put you and your family at risk for a life-threatening condition called sepsis.

#### 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.

#### WHO IS AT RISK?

Anyone can get an infection, and almost any infection can lead to sepsis. Some people are at higher risk of infection and sepsis:

- Adults 65 or older
- People with chronic conditions, such as diabetes, lung disease, cancer, and kidney disease
- 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*.

#### HOW CAN I GET AHEAD OF SEPSIS?

- Talk to your doctor or nurse about steps you can take to prevent infections. Some steps include taking good care of chronic conditions and getting recommended vaccines.
- **2.** Practice good hygiene, such as handwashing, and keeping cuts clean and covered until healed.
- 3. Know the symptoms of sepsis.
- **4.** ACT FAST. Get medical care IMMEDIATELY if you suspect sepsis or have an infection that's not getting better or is getting worse.

#### WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

Symptoms of sepsis can include any one or a combination of the following:







CONFUSION OR DISORIENTATION

FEVER. OR SHIVERING.

**OR FFFLING VERY COLD** 

SHORTNESS OF BREATH





CLAMMY OR Sweaty skin

**Sepsis is a medical emergency. Time matters.** To learn more about sepsis and how to prevent infections, visit **www.cdc.gov/sepsis**.





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EXTREME PAIN OR DISCOMFORT



KNOW THE RISKS. SPOT THE SIGNS. ACT FAST.

# **STAY HEALTHY.**

PROTECT YOURSELF

FOR PATIENTS AND FAMILIES

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

# FROM SEPSIS. Take charge of your health. Chronic conditions, such as

diabetes, put you at risk for infections that can lead to a life-threatening condition called sepsis.

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#### 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
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#### **HOW CAN I GET AHEAD OF SEPSIS?**

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HIGH HEART RATE

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FEVER, OR SHIVERING, **OR FEELING VERY COLD** 

EXTREME PAIN OR DISCOMFORT

CLAMMY OR SWEATY 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.





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### 4 WAYS TO GET AHEAD OF SEPSIS



#### Infections put you and your family at risk for a life-threatening condition called sepsis.

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#### FOR PATIENTS AND FAMILIES



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It is life-threatening, and without timely treatment, sepsis can rapidly lead to tissue damage, organ failure, and death.



#### How can I get ahead of sepsis?

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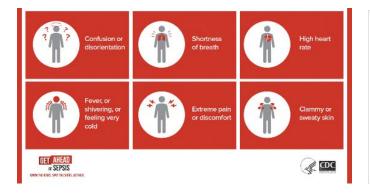


#### CDC Sepsis Consumer Materials The thumbnails included provide a sample of CDC Sepsis materials including:

- Public service announcements
- Social media graphics
- Paid media assets









#### **CDC Sepsis Consumer Materials**







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