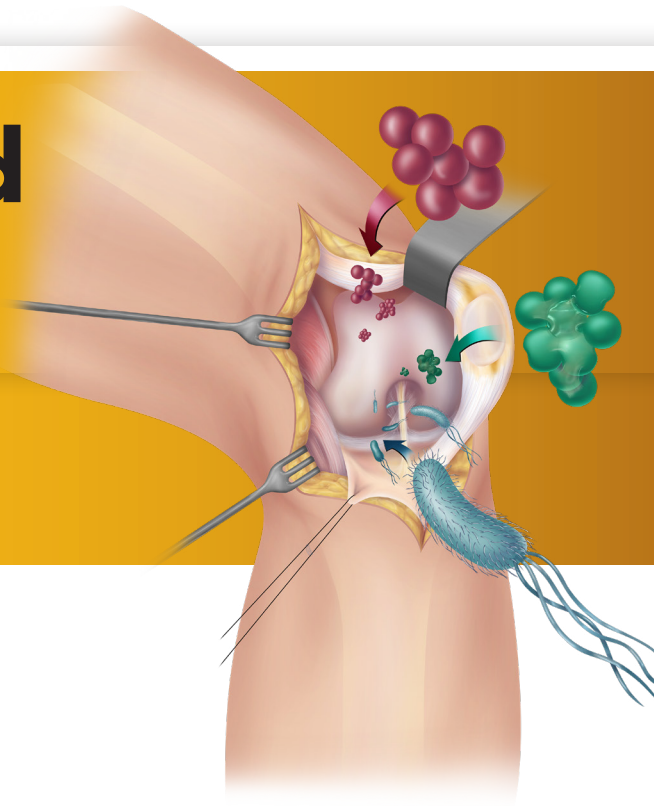


Hospital-acquired conditions (HAC)

A multistate prevalence survey published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* found the most common types of hospital-acquired infections (HAI) are surgical site infections (SSI) at 22% and pneumonia at 22%.¹



The prevalence and cost of **SSIs**

Occur in

2-5%

of patients undergoing inpatient surgery²



#1 reason for unplanned readmission³



Clinical outcome:

A study published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* examined the effect of a decontamination protocol on SSIs in patients undergoing elective orthopedic surgery with hardware implantation and found:⁵

SSI:

70% ↓
decrease

MRSA-caused SSI:

100% ↓
decrease



22% of all HAIs in hospitalized patients.¹

Costs range from **\$3.5B - \$10B** per year²

Up to

300,000

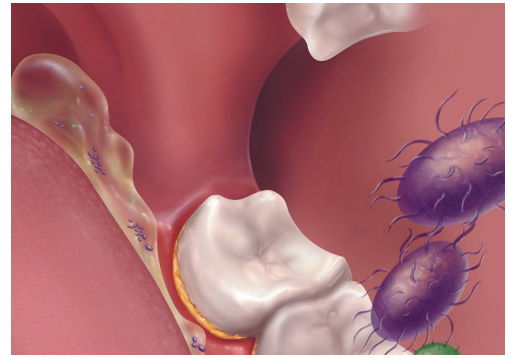
occur per year²

↑  **7-11** days increased length of stay

The prevalence and cost of post-op pneumonia

2.7%
of general and vascular surgery patients acquire post-operative pneumonia⁶

Hospital-acquired pneumonia increases **total hospital costs**
\$28,000⁷

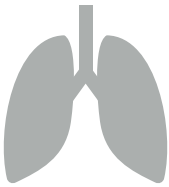


3.6%
of surgical patients were readmitted due to pulmonary complications³

Hospital-acquired pneumonia increases LOS
↑ 11 days⁸



Pulmonary complications are the
4th most frequent reason for unplanned readmission³



Mortality rate for patients with non-ventilator hospital-acquired pneumonia and ventilator-associated pneumonia is
19%⁸

Clinical outcome:

A hospital-acquired pneumonia Prevention Initiative (HAPPI) poster presented at AORN 2016 found:⁹

75% ↓
reduction in
post-op pneumonia
\$3.4M
saved



Pre-op Prepping System

Our early prepping systems help address infection risk factors on three main reservoirs of bacteria: **the nares, oral cavity, and skin**. This can help standardize your pre-op approach for maximum efficiency and enhanced compliance to protocol.

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