The prevalence and cost of SSIs

Occur in 2–5% of patients undergoing inpatient surgery[^1]

22% of all HAIs in hospitalized patients.[^1]

Costs range from $3.5B – $10B per year[^2]

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

[^1]: 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%.
[^2]: Occur in 2–5% of patients undergoing inpatient surgery.
[^3]: #1 reason for unplanned readmission.
[^4]: Up to 300,000 occur per year.
[^5]: 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:
### The prevalence and cost of post-op pneumonia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital-acquired pneumonia increases total hospital costs</td>
<td>$28,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7% of general and vascular surgery patients acquire post-operative pneumonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6% of surgical patients were readmitted due to pulmonary complications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary complications are the 4th most frequent reason for unplanned readmission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Clinical outcome:

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

- 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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**References**