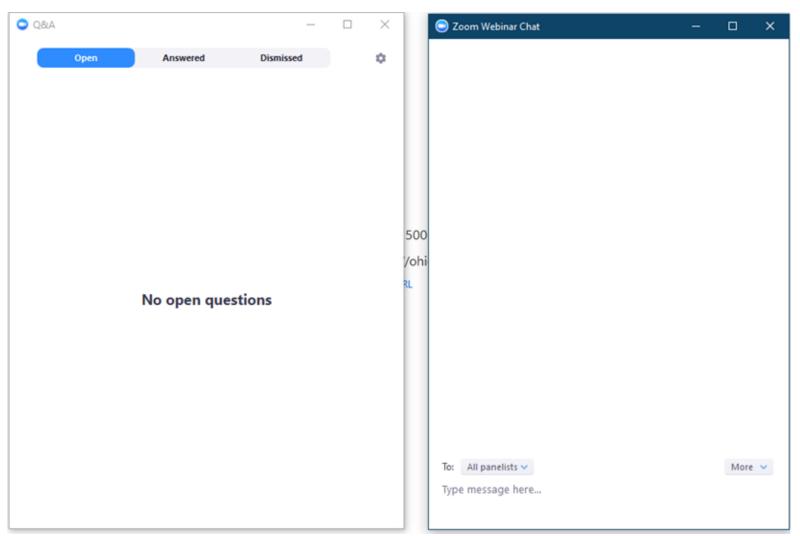


A CRITICAL CARE TRANSPORTER'S PERSPECTIVE ON HOSPITAL TRANSFERS OF SEPSIS PATIENTS

February 19, 2020

SUBMITTING QUESTIONS



SEPSIS WEBSITE

ohiohospitals.org/sepsis

















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Innovation Leadership

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Sepsis

Reducing Sepsis Mortality in Ohio Through Early Recognition, Appropriate Intervention

The OHA Board of Trustees identified reducing sepsis mortality in Ohio as one of the key focus areas for OHA and Ohio hospitals. Sepsis is the body's overwhelming and life-threatening response to infection that can lead to tissue damage, organ failure and death. In other words, it's your body's over active and toxic response to an infection. Sepsis impacted an estimated 41,000 Ohioans in 2017. Early recognition and treatment can reduce the morbidity and mortality of sepsis.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

- The link for the evaluation of today's program is: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Sepsis-2-19-2020
- Please be sure to access the link, complete the evaluation form, and request your certificate. The evaluation process will remain open <u>two weeks</u> following the webcast. Your certificate will be emailed to you when the evaluation process closes after the 2 week process.
- If you have any questions please contact Dorothy Aldridge (Dorothy.Aldridge@ohiohospitals.org)

Insert Audience/Group

SEPSIS WEBSITE

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Hannah Eichelberger E-learning Specialist The Sepsis Institute



Sepsis Alliance
Sepsis Coordinator Network
The Sepsis Institute



About Sepsis Alliance





Carl Flatley, DDS, MSD, Sepsis Alliance founder, with daughter Erin, a victim of sepsis

- Nation's first and leading sepsis organization
- Leader in sepsis awareness 19% to 65%
- Leader in training 30,000+ medical professionals
- Leader in advocacy working in all 50 states
- GuideStar Platinum Rated
- 83% of funds go towards programs
- Focus on Education





The Sepsis Institute from Sepsis Alliance



The Sepsis Institute (TSI) is an online learning platform that provides healthcare professionals across the continuum of care with high quality, evidence-based sepsis education and training to improve diagnosis and outcomes.



SepsisInstitute.org

CE credits available at no cost!

The Sepsis Institute



Mission:

- To create and deliver expert content for the healthcare community on the prevention, recognition, diagnosis, and treatment of sepsis across the continuum of care and through the continuum of career.
- Established to drive systemic change in the recognition, diagnosis, and treatment of sepsis.
- Initial funding provided by a contract with BARDA (Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority)

The first centralized hub for evidence-based sepsis education

Our Partners*

















Cancer Center.









Making Cancer History®





*Partial list

Health Professional Webinars



- Topics across the continuum of care
- Leading medical experts from:
 - >CDC
 - >MD Anderson
 - Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer
 - **≻CHOP**
 - ➤ University of Michigan
 - ➤ Sutter Health
- New content added weekly



Training Modules



Available Now:

Sepsis: Home Healthcare

Sepsis: Pediatric First Response

Upcoming:

- Sepsis and Oncology
- Sepsis: Skilled Nursing and Long-Term Care
- Maternal Sepsis
- Sepsis and Dermatology
- Disaster Medicine and Sepsis
- Sepsis: Emergency Preparedness



Led By Subject-Matter Experts



Wide network of subject matter experts who provide **evidence-based sepsis training** for healthcare providers

Some Featured Subject Matter Experts:



Hallie Prescott, MD, MSc Assistant Professor in Internal Medicine, Division of Pulmonary & Critical Care Medicine, University of Michigan



Rom Duckworth, LP Award-Winning EMS Educator, Career Fire Captain and EMS Coordinator

Our Micro-Learning Format



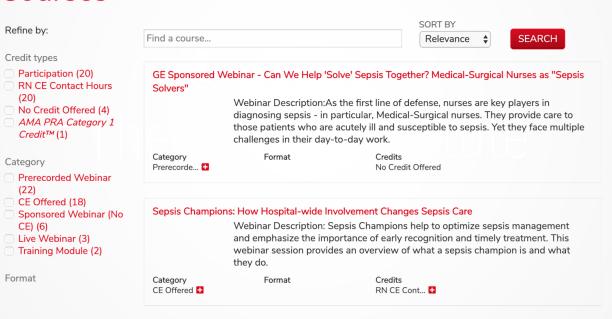
- Gives the learner flexibility to complete courses on their own timeline
- Short segments of educational content at the learner's convenience
- More control over learning experience



Walkthrough



Courses



Sepsis Coordinator Network



Resources:

- Educational webinars that highlight sepsis best practices
- Active discussion and peer support via online forum
- Resource drive with information on topics including core measures, clinical practice guidelines, patient screening, identification tools, education resources, and more

All active healthcare providers are welcome to join, including physicians, nurses, first responders, pharmacists, lab staff, etc.

Sponsors:

















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Sponsors:

















More Sepsis Alliance Resources



- Sepsis Information Guides
- Caregiver's Guide
- Posters and Infographics
- Community education kits
- Spanish language resource



All free and can be cobranded with your organization!



Dr. Howard Werman Medical Director MedFlight

Challenges in the Interhospital Transport of Sepsis

Howard A. Werman, MD February 19, 2020

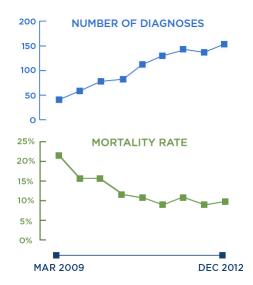
- physiologic, biologic, and biochemical abnormalities caused by a dysregulated host response to infection
- lead to multiple organ dysfunction syndrome and death

Interhospital Transport of Sepsis epidemiology

- 2.56 million cases between 2010-2016
- 8-9% increase in the incidence over the past 2 decades
- patients > 65 years account for 60-85% of sepsis cases
 - impact of an aging society
- overall mortality = 12.5%
 - sepsis (5.6%), severe sepsis (14.9%), septic shock (34.2%)
- US health care costs: > \$50 billion over 7 year period

Interhospital Transport of Sepsis goals of therapy

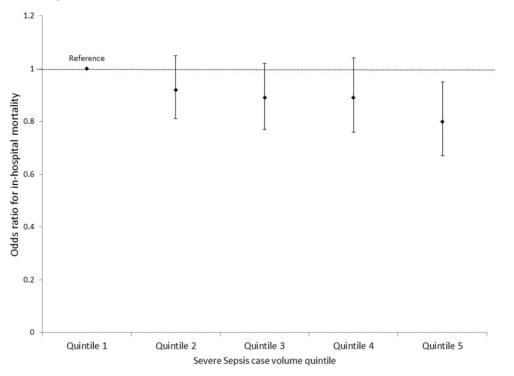
- mortality has been declining over time
 - early recognition
 - early therapeutic intervention
 - success of sepsis bundle is controversial



Interhospital Transport of Sepsis complexity of care

- patients with severe sepsis and septic shock are labor-intensive
 - complex ventilatory management
 - fluid management in patients with cardiac or renal disease
 - management of various pressor agents
 - complex monitoring devices central lines, arterial lines
 - management of co-morbidities
 - DM, obesity, cancer, immunosuppression, transplant

complexity of care



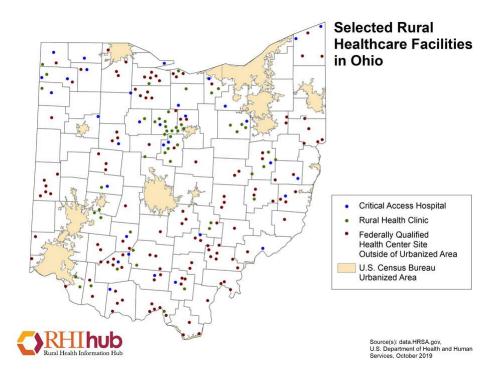
high volume centers have a lower odds of mortality from severe sepsis

Figure 2.Odds Ratio and 95% Confidence Intervals for In-hospital Mortality by Quintiles of Severe Sepsis Case Volume

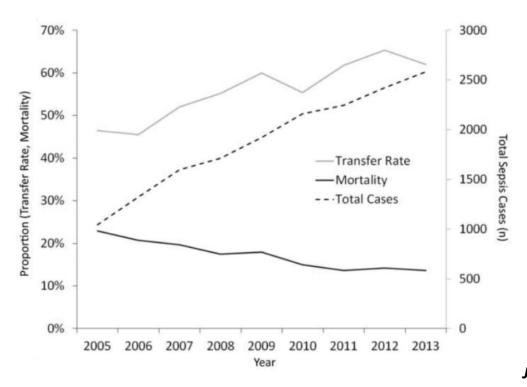
Crit Care Med 2017; 45(4): 615-622

complexity of care

- patients with severe sepsis and septic shock do not always present to a tertiary center
- 11,689,442 people in Ohio 2,352,916 living in rural areas



Interhospital Transport of Sepsis complexity of care



J Crit Care 2016; 36: 187-194

Interhospital Transport of Sepsis complexity of care

many of these transfers are best served by critical care transport



transport decisions

- ALS/BLS widespread availability
 - no complex ventilatory needs
 - hemodynamic stability
 - no need to titrate drips frequently
 - no advanced equipment needs
 - vent, a-line, central line, ECMO



transport decisions

- mobile ICU limited availability, usually in tertiary centers
 - complex ventilatory needs
 - hemodynamic stability
 - need to titrate drips frequently
 - advanced equipment needs
 - vent, a-line, central line, ECMO



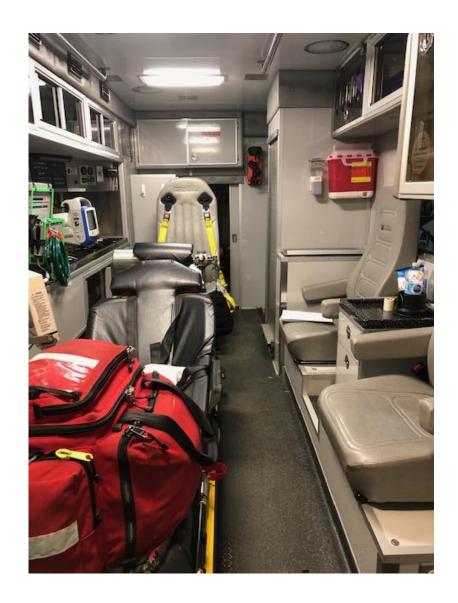
transport decisions

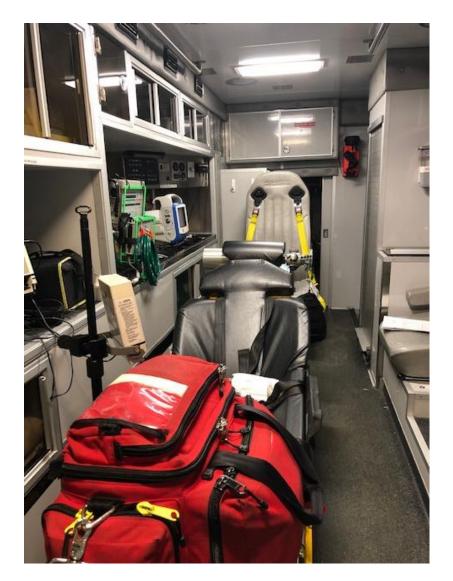
- helicopter less limited availability, closer to rural centers
 - complex ventilatory needs
 - hemodynamic stability
 - need to titrate drips frequently
 - advanced equipment needs
 - vent, a-line, central line



air versus mobile ICU decision

- need to undergo an emergent procedure
 - trauma, stroke, STEMI
 - difficult airway, ECMO, central access, arterial line
- need to minimize out-of-hospital time
- costs
 - air medical transport charges are a minimum of 4-5 times as more expensive as mobile ICU
- internal space and physiologic considerations



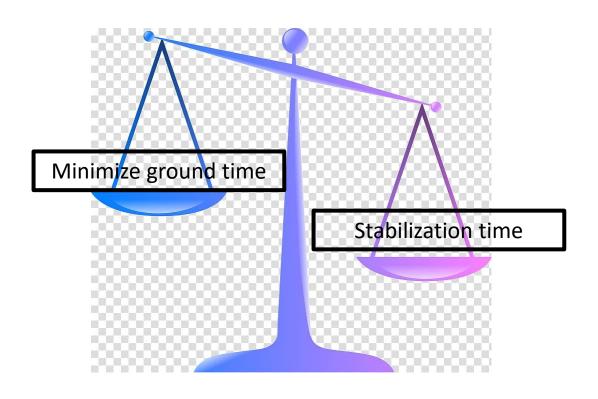




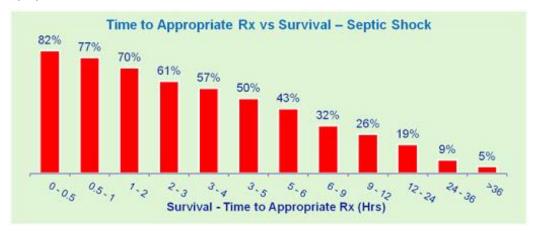


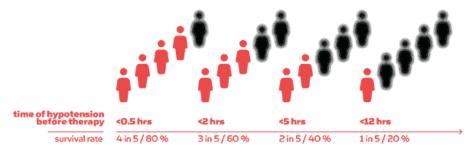


ground stabilization vs. transport decision



Interhospital Transport of Sepsis early therapy





Interhospital Transport of Sepsis metrics

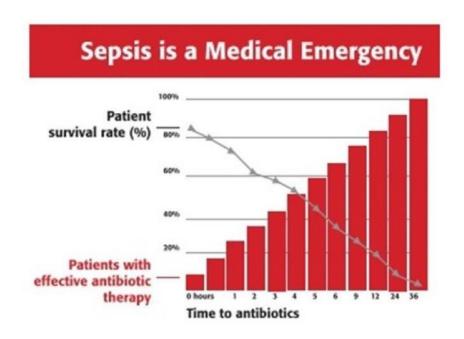
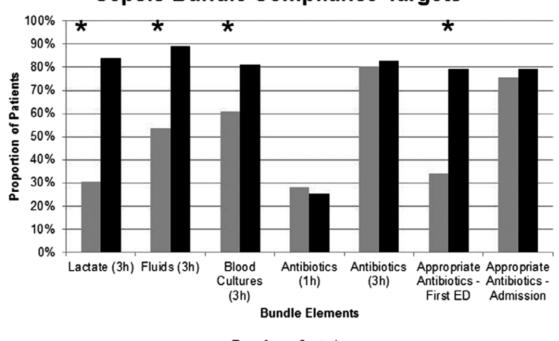


Figure 2.

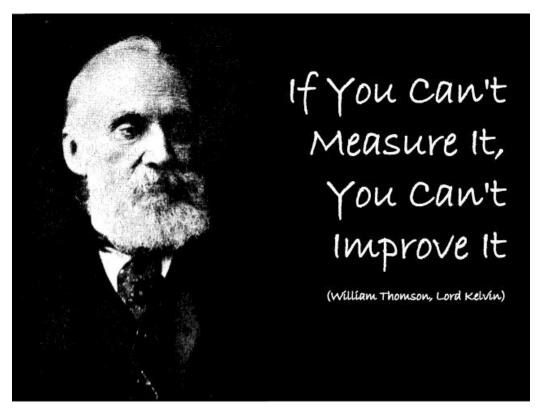
early therapy

Proportion of Patients Meeting Surviving Sepsis Bundle Compliance Targets



■ Transfer ■ Control

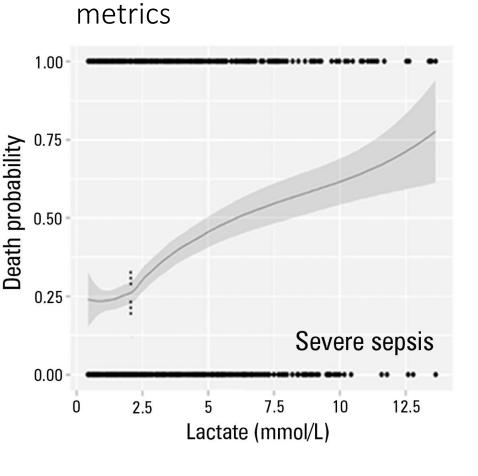
metrics

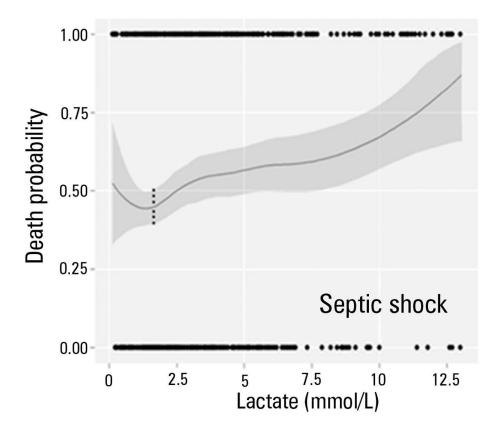


Interhospital Transport of Sepsis metrics

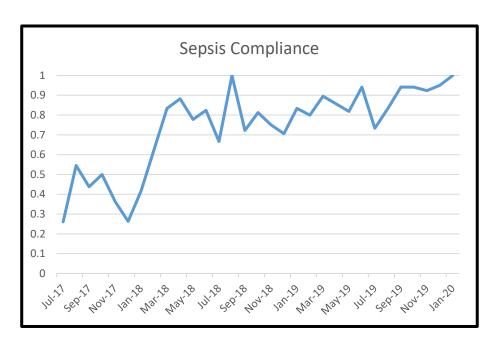
FLAP

- fluids: has a fluid bolus of 30 ml/kg been administered
- lactate: is there a recorded lactate
- antibiotics: have early antibiotics been administered
- pressors: have pressors been initiated early





Interhospital Transport of Sepsis metrics



barriers/challenges

- communication issues in the care of the septic patients
 - sending facility, dispatch center, transport crew, medical control physician, ICU or ED physician, etc.
- documentation challenges
- uniform reporting tool regarding the care of septic patient
- effects of altitude: noise, vibration, turbulence

barriers/challenges

 when you see 'Sepsis' or 'Septic Shock' your pager, what four things should you immediately consider:

PTA Sepsis B	y: Other Healthcare Provider	
Qualifiers:		
Lactate = 1.50	Fluid Resuscitation 30 ml/kg S = Yes	Time Fluid Started = YESTERDY
Amount of Fluid Infused = 2500ML	Vasopressor Started = NA	Time Vasopressor Started = NA
Antibiotics Started = Yes	Time Antibiotic Started = 0800 TODAY	

barriers/challenges

Table 4

Suggested elements of rural sepsis protocols in patients who are being transferred between hospitals

•	Screening algorithm to identify qualifying patients			
	o Early risk-stratification to identify need for inter-hospital transfer			
•	Appropriate broad-spectrum antibiotics			
•	Blood cultures before antibiotics			
•	Adequate initial fluid bolus			
•	Measure lactate (if available)			
•	Measure change in hemodynamic response or tissue perfusion with initial fluid therapy, titrate subsequent fluid boluses to tissue/organ perfusion			
	o Repeat lactate if first lactate is elevated			
	o Physical examination			
	o Measures of preload responsiveness			
•	Start vasopressors if necessary prior to transfer			
•	Evaluate the need for advanced airway management prior to transfer			
•	Inter-hospital transfer			
	o Identify appropriate receiving facility based on hospital capabilities			
	o Communicate with receiving facility therapy prior to transfer			
	o Provide medical direction to transporting agency			
•	Balance the need for early regionalized tertiary care with the importance of early adequate resuscitation in selecting timing for inter-hospital transfer			

J Crit Care 2016; 36: 187-194

barriers/challenges

Factor	Not Transferred (n = 7,445)	Transferred (n = 10,801)	p
Critical Access Hospital, n (%)	5256 (71)	6267 (58)	< 0.001
Outcomes			
Hospital Length-of-Stay, median (IQR)	4 (3 – 7)	9 (5 – 16)	< 0.001
Cost of Care			
ED Cost, \$USD2010 (median, IQR)	\$2,204 (1,331 – 3,504)	\$2,492 (1,409 – 3,955)	< 0.001
Ambulance Transfer Cost, \$USD2010 (median, IQR)	\$0	\$763 (612 – 940)	< 0.001
Inpatient Care Cost, \$USD2010 (median, IQR)	\$6,041 (3,470 – 11,400)	\$20,928 (10,891 – 41,691)	< 0.001
Family Costs, \$USD2010 (median, IQR)	\$0	\$205 (90 – 441)	< 0.001
Total Cost of Care, \$USD2010 (median, IQR)	\$7,709 (4,970 – 13,113)	\$23,344 (12,993 – 44,462)	< 0.001
Died	894 (12.0)	2188 (20.2)	< 0.001

J Crit Care 2016; 36:

187-194

y, years; SD, standard deviation; IQR, interquartile range; \$USD2010, US Dollars with inflation indexed to 2010

Interhospital Transport of Sepsis future directions

- have we leveraged technologies such as the eICU and telemedicine to their fullest extent?
- can we bring sepsis stabilization teams to the primary/secondary hospitals rather than transferring patients to tertiary centers?
- should we regionalize 'sepsis systems of care' like we have with trauma, STEMI and stroke?

OHA collaborates with member hospitals and health systems to ensure a healthy Ohio

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