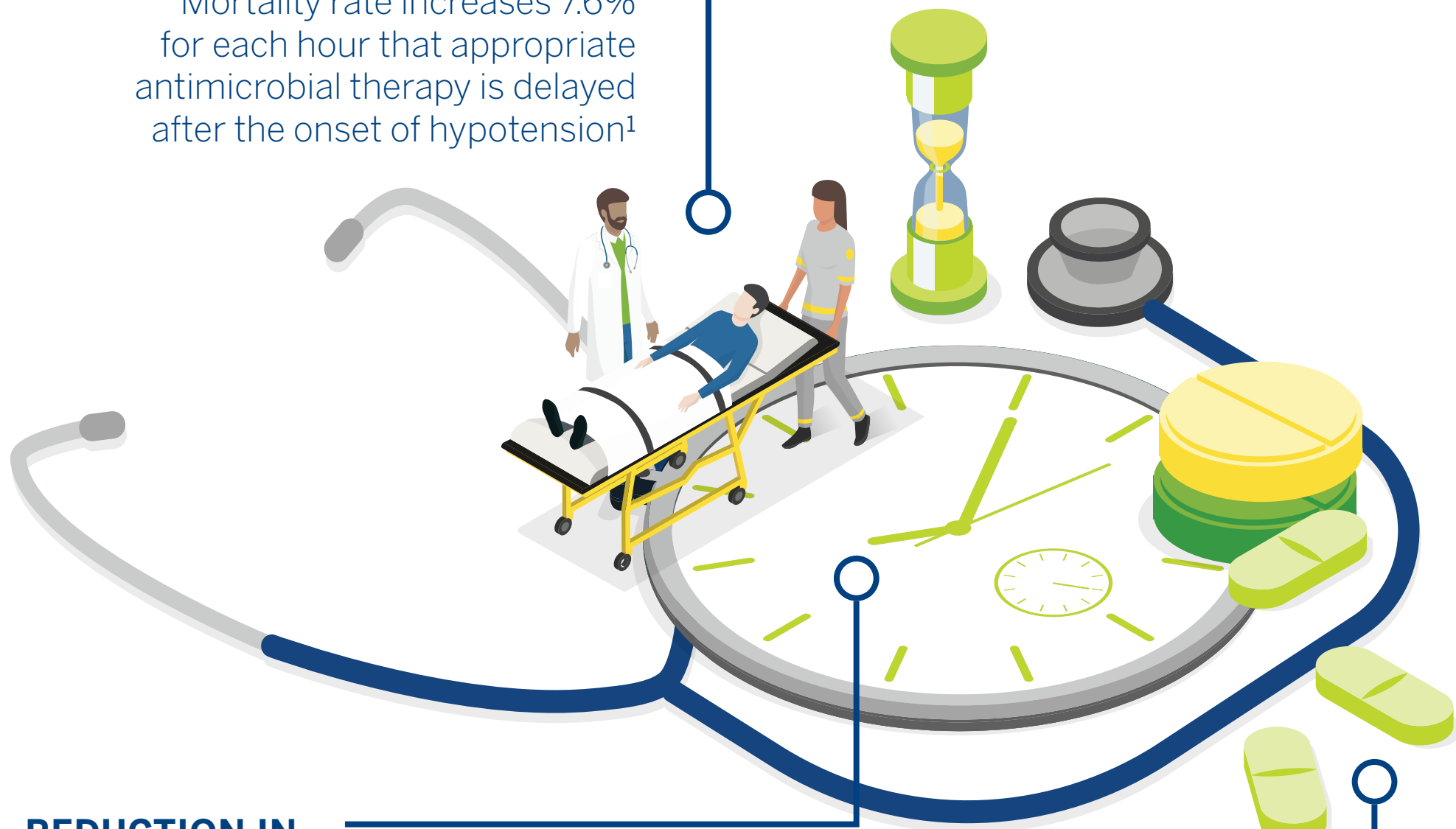


# DIAGNOSTICS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST SEPSIS: THE NEED FOR SPEED

## MORTALITY RATE INCREASES BY 7.6%

Mortality rate increases 7.6% for each hour that appropriate antimicrobial therapy is delayed after the onset of hypotension<sup>1</sup>



## REDUCTION IN SEPSIS MORTALITY

Reduction in sepsis mortality is directly dependent on early identification and rapid initiation of appropriate antimicrobial therapy<sup>1</sup>

## CONTRIBUTION TO ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Until sepsis is diagnosed, broad spectrum antibiotics are used to treat patients, which can contribute to antimicrobial resistance<sup>2</sup>



As many as **80% of sepsis deaths could be prevented** with rapid diagnosis and appropriate treatment<sup>1</sup>

## APPROPRIATE ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY

Timely identification and antibiotic susceptibility testing can inform actionable treatment decisions



## EARLY DETECTION

Measuring specific biomarker levels can quickly differentiate patients with sepsis and determine severity<sup>3</sup>

## RISK ASSESSMENT OVER TIME

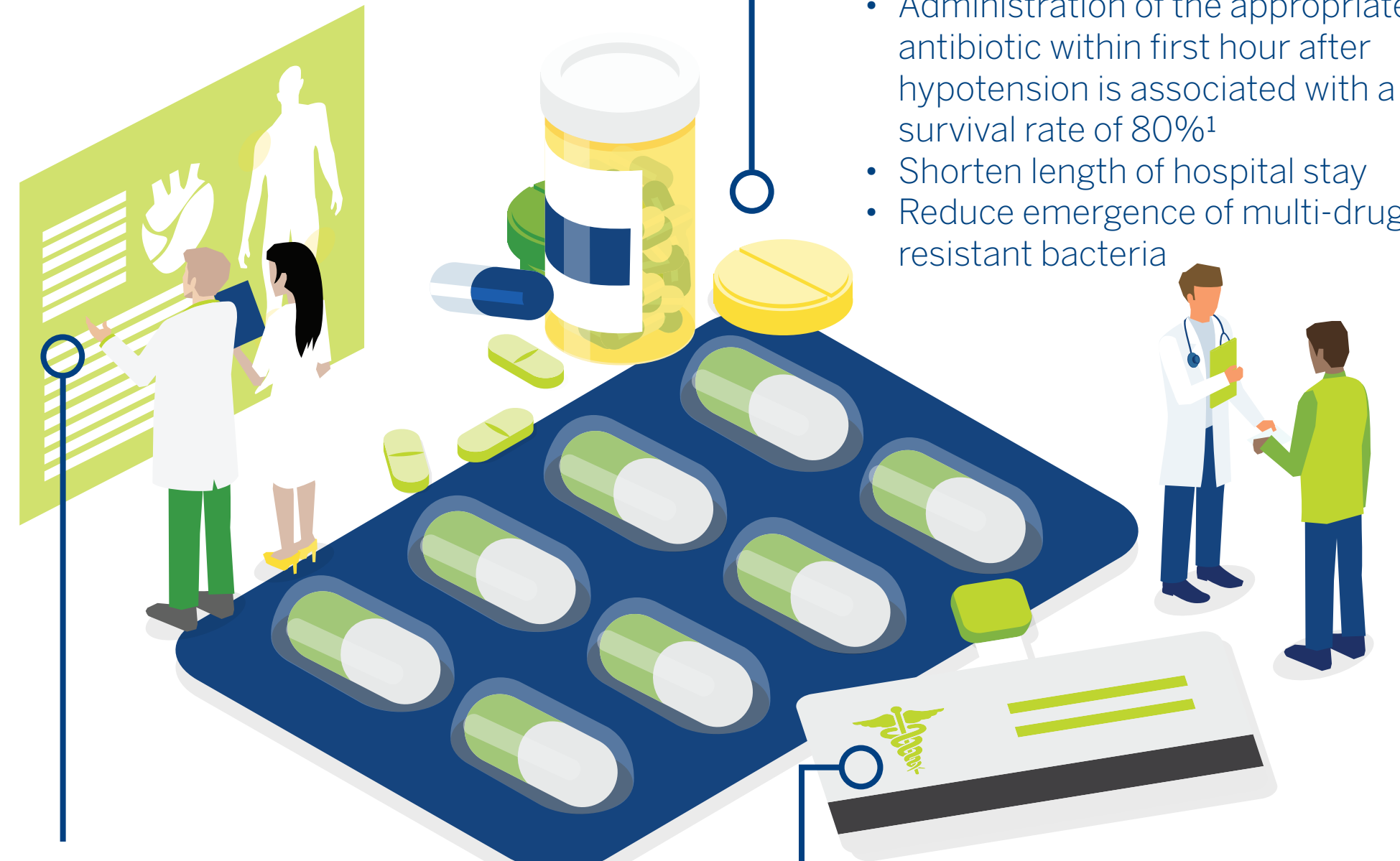
Assessing biomarker levels over time can help monitor effectiveness of antimicrobial therapy and a patient's response to treatment<sup>4</sup>



If we treat sepsis in a timely manner, **we can save lives and curtail hospital costs**

## FIRST HOUR FOR SEPSIS PATIENTS IS CRITICAL:

- Administration of the appropriate antibiotic within first hour after hypotension is associated with a survival rate of 80%<sup>1</sup>
- Shorten length of hospital stay
- Reduce emergence of multi-drug resistant bacteria



## QUICKLY DETECTING SEPSIS WITH THE AID OF SPECIFIC BIOMARKERS HAS BEEN SHOWN TO:

- Save an average of \$2,759 per patient<sup>3</sup>
- Lead to an average of 1.2 fewer hospital days<sup>5</sup>

## HOSPITALS SPEND OVER \$27 BILLION ON SEPSIS EACH YEAR<sup>6</sup>

Extended length-of-stay, high readmission rates, and cost of antibiotics play a role<sup>7</sup>

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