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%.

The prevalence and cost of SSIs

Occur in 2–5% of patients undergoing inpatient surgery.

22% of all HAIs in hospitalized patients.¹

Costs range from $3.5B – $10B per year²

Up to 300,000 occur per year²

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:³

SSI:

70% decrease

MRSA-caused SSI:

100% decrease
### References


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**The prevalence and cost of post-op pneumonia**

- **2.7%** of general and vascular surgery patients acquire post-operative pneumonia.
- **3.6%** of surgical patients were readmitted due to pulmonary complications.
- Pulmonary complications are the **4th most frequent reason** for unplanned readmission.

**Hospital-acquired pneumonia increases total hospital costs**

- **$28,000**

**Hospital-acquired pneumonia increases LOS**

- **↑ 11 days**

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

**Clinical outcome:**

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

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

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**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.