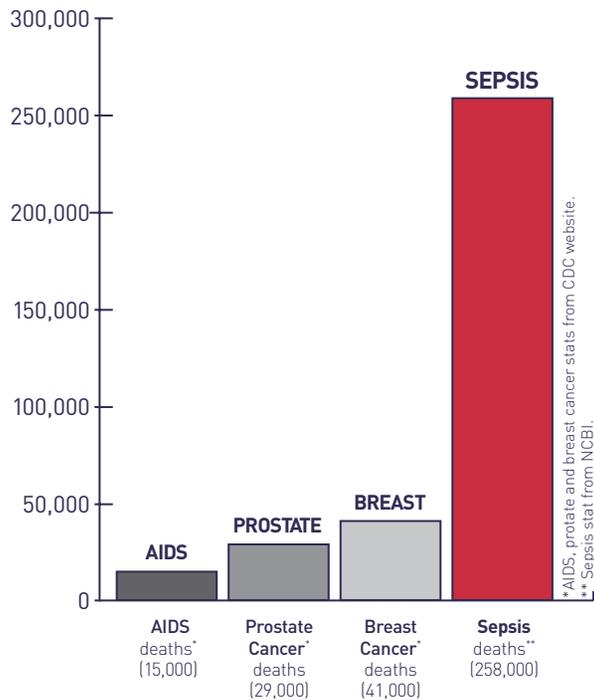


Sepsis kills more American than AIDS, prostate cancer and breast cancer COMBINED.



- Sepsis costs the U.S. economy \$20 billion per year
- The majority of individuals who die from sepsis present to the hospital with the illness.
- Sepsis contributes to 1 in every 2 to 3 deaths in US hospitals (*JAMA*, July 2014, Vol 312, No. 1)
- 258,000 people, at least, will die from sepsis this year.
- Early intervention with antibiotics and fluids is critical to patients with sepsis.
- Most people in America have not heard about sepsis.
- We know that sepsis is the largest killer of children and newborn infants in the world.

Some of Our Achievements To Date:

- **Rory's Regulations:**
New York State the first in the nation to enact Rory's Regulations, a mandate enforced in every single medical institution in the state to follow a sepsis-checklist and Parents Bill of Rights.
- **US Senate Hearing on Sepsis:**
The Rory Staunton Foundation, organized and testified before the first ever **U.S. Senate Hearing on Sepsis**, Senate's Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions (HELP) on Monday, Sept. 24, 2013.
- **CDC meeting:**
The Rory Staunton Foundation, met with Dr. Thomas Frieden, Director and senior staff members at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) highlighting the need for increased sepsis awareness.
- **First Sepsis Forum:** Sept. 2014, Washington D.C.
Sepsis: Defeating the Killer
- **Second Sepsis Forum:** Sept. 2015, Washington D.C.
Sepsis: Let's Save Lives
 - **September 2015:** Founded National Family Council on Sepsis to support those whose lives have been affected by sepsis.
 - **September 2015:** launched a national sepsis awareness campaign to educate the public about the Signs of Sepsis.

What we do:

Through conferences, webinars and forums the Foundation works to educate the medical community about the human face of sepsis and the importance of implementing and observing strict protocols to improve early diagnosis and treatment.

To educate a new generation to protect itself against sepsis, the Foundation launched a new education module for Middle and High school students examining the science of infectious disease with a focus on sepsis.





Why?

On April 1st, 2012, 12 year old Rory Staunton died from sepsis. Rory had received a minor cut a few days earlier playing basketball and despite being brought by his parents to his pediatrician and to a major New York Hospital, Rory developed septic shock and died. Orlaith and Ciaran Staunton had never heard the word sepsis. **Were the signs of sepsis there?** Yes, clear as day. **Was his pediatrician or the doctors in the ER thinking sepsis?** No. Rory Staunton's death was unnecessary and preventable.

The Rory Staunton Foundation seeks to spread awareness of sepsis and ensure that no other person in this country dies because no one thought, "Could this be sepsis?"

What is Sepsis?

Sepsis is a life threatening condition which is caused by an overwhelming immune response to infection. The infection prompts the body to release chemicals but the chemicals themselves cause widespread inflammation which can fatally damage the organs.

What kinds of infections cause Sepsis?

Any type of infection can cause sepsis. Common infections such as pneumonia, bug bites, wound infections including burns, water infections, a urinary tract infection and burst ulcers all can cause sepsis.

Can anyone get Sepsis?

Yes. Anyone can get sepsis, old or young. The very old and the very young can be at higher risk, as are people battling chronic diseases including those with compromised immune systems.

Is Sepsis Contagious?

No, sepsis is not contagious.

Is Sepsis a Medical Emergency?

Sepsis kills. Sepsis may progress very quickly from sepsis to severe sepsis or septic shock but if caught early the prognosis is good. Sepsis patients need to be treated with intravenous antibiotics and fluids immediately.

Why is it important to catch Sepsis early?

If sepsis is caught early the outcome is good for the vast majority of people. If a person is not treated immediately research shows that for people experiencing septic shock the risk of death increases by eight percent per hour. As sepsis worsens blood flow to vital organs becomes impaired. Sepsis can also develop small blood clots in your organs as well as in your toes, legs and fingers leading to amputations.

How will I know if someone has Sepsis?

Rory had a fever; he had chills, pain, and shortness of breath. Rory began to feel dizzy and his skin became cold and mottled. He said he had never felt so bad. The doctors noted all these symptoms. They did not **Think Sepsis** or **Rule Out Sepsis**.

If you see these signs **Think Sepsis**. Ask your doctor to **Rule Out Sepsis**. Ask for antibiotics (remember in the case of sepsis they are the single most important life saving measure) ask for fluids, ask for blood tests.

Possible Sepsis:

If 2 of the following symptoms are present:

- Temperature: >101F or <96.8F
- Pulse: >90bpm
- Respiratory Rate: >20/min

POSSIBLE SIGNS OF SEPSIS

Sepsis and Hospitalization:

Sepsis is common in people who have been hospitalized. If you or someone you know is not recovering after surgery, ask have you ruled out sepsis?

Make sure medical professionals and all hospital workers wash their hands before they touch you.

What about people who survive Severe Sepsis?

Severe Sepsis survivors can often struggle with serious health issues. These complications can vary depending on the severity of sepsis. In many of these cases complications have a substantial effect on the survivor's quality of life both physically and mentally.

Can Hospitals reduce the numbers of Severe Sepsis they treat? Yes. It is crucial for medical staff to identify patients with sepsis on the floors and in Emergency Departments before these patients have progressed to the severe stage.

