Sepsis is a time-critical medical emergency, which can occur as part of the body's response to infection. The resulting inflammatory response adversely affects tissues and organs. Unless treated quickly, sepsis can progress to severe sepsis, multi-organ failure, septic shock and ultimately death. Septic shock has a 50% mortality rate. Sepsis is almost unique among acute conditions in that it affects all age groups and can present in any clinical area and health sector. Over 70% of cases arise in the community. However, sepsis can be easily treated through timely intervention and basic, cost-effective therapies.

Recent epidemiological studies and data from the Intensive Care National Audit and Research Centre (ICNARC), estimate that 35,000 people die from sepsis in England each year. We are lacking in recent data, especially in the UK but the mortality rate for sepsis in children is estimated to be 10 – 15%. Key to reducing these figures are:

- Timely recognition and diagnosis of sepsis
- Fast administration of intravenous antibiotics
- Quick involvement of experts including intensive care specialists

It is estimated that the reliable delivery of basic elements of sepsis care could save 11,000 lives a year and £150 million annually. This equates to 100 lives and £1.25 million in bed days for an average district general hospital each year. Furthermore, in 2010 the Centre for Maternal & Child Enquiries (CMACE) published the UK Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths for the period 2006 – 2008 that found sepsis to be the commonest cause of direct maternal death.

This stage 2 alert has been issued to continue to raise awareness of sepsis and to signpost clinicians in the ambulance service, primary and community services and secondary care to a set of resources developed by the UK Sepsis Trust, and others, to support the prompt recognition and initiation of treatments for all patients suspected of having sepsis. These resources include the Sepsis 6, a care bundle whose use is associated with significant numbers of lives saved and reduced length of hospital stays.

The resources are available from here: [UK Sepsis Trust's clinical toolkits](#)
Stakeholder engagement

This patient Safety alert was circulated to the following Patient Safety Expert Groups who supported publication of the alert; Medical Services, Surgical Services, Infants Children and Young People, Women’s Health, Primary Care.

References

5. The Intensive Care National Audit and Research Centre (2006)