

## Hospital Sepsis Program Core Elements Score

### 2.1 Attach Logic Model\*

Successful Practices for Hospital Sepsis Programs				
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
Supportive hospital leadership	Dedicating the necessary human, financial, and information technology resources to the sepsis program.	Personnel and technical resources available to hospital sepsis program.	<u>Short Term</u> Improved processes for the care of patients with sepsis	Decreased cost due to reduced length of hospitalization.
Leadership and accountability for the sepsis program	Appointing and resourcing leadership for sepsis program goals and outcomes.	Improved organization and accountability towards reaching sepsis program goals.	<u>Intermediate Term</u> Improved score on Hospital Sepsis Program Core Elements Measure	Decreased length of patient hospitalization.  Decreased readmissions due to sepsis.
Multi-professional expertise in sepsis program	Engaging key partners throughout the hospital and healthcare system.	Multi-disciplinary support for sepsis program to improve care across the hospitalization.	<u>Long Term</u> Optimal patient care for sepsis.	Decreased morbidity and mortality from sepsis.
Implementation of the sepsis program actions	Implementing structures and processes to improve the identification of, management of, and recovery from sepsis.	Standardized and robust processes for the screening and care of all patients with sepsis.		
Tracking	Measuring sepsis epidemiology, management, and outcomes to assess the impact of sepsis prevention initiatives and progress toward program goals.	Actionable data to direct efforts to improve the care of patients with sepsis.		
Reporting	Providing information on sepsis management and outcomes to relevant partners.	Timely feedback on performance to healthcare providers.		
Education	Providing education about sepsis to healthcare professionals, patients, and family/caregivers.	Improved awareness and knowledge to expedite diagnosis and treatment of sepsis.		
Feedback Mechanisms				
CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN), the nation's most widely used healthcare associated infection (HAI) surveillance system, also tracks a growing number of healthcare processes and structural measures and patient safety events. More than 38,000 active hospitals, long-term care facilities, and other healthcare facilities provide data to NHSN. These data are used for national- and state-level analyses and for targeted prevention initiatives by healthcare facilities, state health departments, regional health organizations, quality groups, and national public health agencies, including CDC.				

<b>Assumptions</b>
Facilities will implement sepsis prevention practices to improve the care for sepsis in their patients.
<b>External Factors</b>
Changes to government policies and regulations.