



Protect



Preserve



Prevent



Connecting the Dots: Antibiotics, Immunizations and Sepsis

Northeast Community College
Life Long Learning Center
601 E Benjamin Avenue
Norfolk, NE

COMMUNITY TOWN HALL MEETING

Tuesday, April 9, 2019 | 7:00 – 8:30 p.m.

All are welcome to attend | Light refreshments provided
Hosted by the Great Plains Quality Innovation Network – Nebraska

“So many people interacted with him and his care...It was not until it was too late that anyone realized what was happening...If one person would have said, “I suspect sepsis”, my Dad might be here today.” - Susan Runyan

Susan will share her family's story at this event.



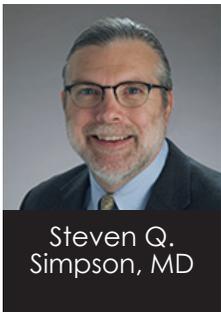
Join Jeffrey Steffen in a community conversation about healthcare issues affecting Nebraska.

- What is sepsis?
- When are antibiotics needed?
- Why are immunizations important?

Through conversation and education, the community will learn how to **protect** the health of individuals, **preserve** antibiotic effectiveness and **prevent** infections leading to sepsis through immunizations, responsible antibiotic use and good health hygiene.

Ask questions. Get answers.

Featuring national and regional experts:



Steven Q. Simpson, MD



Trevor Van Schooneveld, MD, FACP



Archana Chatterjee, MD, PhD

Immunizations serve as a frontline defense against infections that can lead to sepsis and the need for antibiotics. **Connecting the Dots.**

Event Details:

www.greatplainsqin.org/connecting-the-dots

Contact Information:

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Do Your Part...

- ✓ For your **community**
- ✓ For your **loved ones**
- ✓ For **yourself!**

Sepsis is the **3rd** leading cause of death in the U.S.; after heart disease and cancer.



1 person every 2 minutes

dies from sepsis in the U.S.¹



80 million

antibiotic prescriptions written each year in the U.S. are unnecessary.²

50,000 adults annually in the U.S. die from **vaccine preventable** infections.³



87%  of sepsis cases start in the community.¹

Each year more than **2 million** persons in the U.S. are infected by antibiotic resistant bacteria.

23,000

die from those infections.²

