



SEPSIS ALLIANCE

Suspect Sepsis. Save Lives.

Maternal Sepsis Fact Sheet

Definition: Sepsis is the body's overwhelming and life-threatening response to infection, which can lead to tissue damage, organ failure, and death.

According to the World Health Organization **maternal sepsis** refers to sepsis that results from infection during pregnancy, childbirth, post-abortion, or postpartum period.¹

Who it Hurts: While sepsis is an equal-opportunity killer, impacting the sick, the well, and people of all ages, some groups are more likely to be affected. These include very young children, older adults, and those with a weakened immune system.

Prevention: The risk of sepsis can be reduced by preventing or quickly identifying and managing infections. This includes practicing good hygiene, staying current with vaccinations, and seeking treatment when infections are suspected.

Treatment: Sepsis is a medical emergency that requires urgent attention and rapid treatment for survival. Sepsis can be treated and, in many instances, lives are saved by using existing and proven protocols.

Recovery: Many individuals fully recover from sepsis, while others may have long-lasting effects, such as amputations or organ dysfunction, like kidney failure. Other after-effects of sepsis are less obvious, such as memory loss, anxiety, or depression.

Symptoms: When it comes to sepsis, remember **It's About TIME™**:

T – Temperature - higher or lower than normal

I - Infection – may have signs or symptoms of infection

M – Mental Decline - confused, sleepy, difficult to rouse

E – Extremely ill – “I feel like I might die,” severe pain or discomfort

If you **suspect sepsis** (observe a combination of these symptoms), see your medical professional immediately, CALL 911, or go to a hospital with an advocate and say, **“I AM CONCERNED ABOUT SEPSIS.”**

Maternal Sepsis Facts

- Sepsis causes at least 261,000 maternal deaths every year worldwide, accounting for almost 11% of all maternal deaths.²
- Maternal sepsis complicates 4-10 cases per 10,000 live births in the U.S.³
- Sepsis in pregnancy is associated with an increased risk of preterm birth, prolonged recovery, stillbirth, and maternal death.³
- The number of cases of maternal sepsis is increasing. One study of the National Inpatient Sample, a national database, reported a 10% annual increase in cases of maternal severe sepsis and sepsis-related deaths in the U.S. between 1998 and 2008.^{3,4}

- Sepsis is driving increases in pregnancy-related deaths in the U.S.⁵ (Pregnancy-related death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 1 year of the end of a pregnancy.) According to CDC, 12.7% of pregnancy-related deaths between 2011 and 2014 were due to infection or sepsis. That makes infection/sepsis the third leading cause of pregnancy-related death.
- Infection is a leading cause of pregnancy-related death at several points in the pregnancy timeline.⁷ Infection is the third leading cause of death during pregnancy and in the period 1-6 days after delivery (postpartum). Infection is the leading cause of pregnancy-related death during the period of 7-42 days after delivery. Infection, if not properly treated, can lead to sepsis.
- In the United Kingdom, sepsis accounts for as many as 25% of all maternal deaths.³
- More than 50% of women who die from sepsis have one or more chronic co-occurring conditions, including chronic renal (kidney) disease, chronic liver disease, and congestive heart failure.³
- Severe maternal morbidity (SMM) refers to complications of labor and delivery that result in significant short- or long-term consequences to a woman's health. SMM affects approximately 60,000 women in the U.S. every year. Sepsis is one of the 10 most frequent causes of SMM.⁶
- Black women are 3.3 times more likely to die from pregnancy-related causes than white women in the U.S. Native American and Native Alaskan women are 2.5 times more likely to die than white women.⁷
- Risk factors associated with developing maternal sepsis include not having given birth before (nulliparity), black race, and public or no health insurance. Other childbirth-related (obstetric) risk factors include cesarean delivery, use of assisted reproductive technologies, and multiple births (e.g. twins or triplets).³
- The Society for Maternal Fetal Medicine recently released new recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of sepsis, including that sepsis and septic shock be considered medical emergencies. Treatment of sepsis in pregnancy should follow the same basic principals as treatment of patients who are not pregnant.³
- The Maternal Mortality Review Committee of the CDC recommends that health facilities have sepsis protocols in place and used by staff members as one strategy to prevent future pregnancy-related deaths.⁷

Sources

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