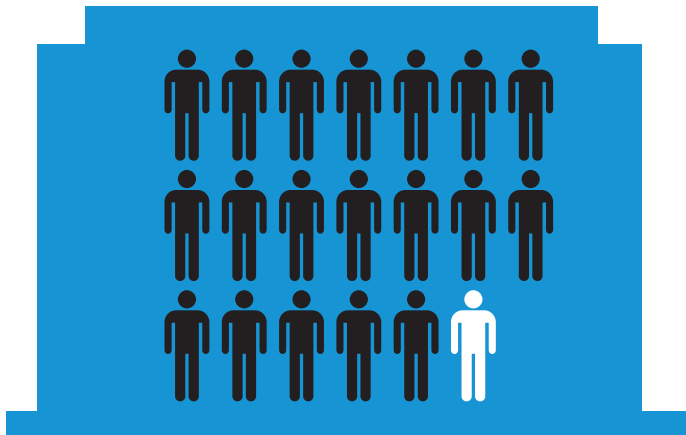


NEARLY 1 IN 20 HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS ANNUALLY ACQUIRE AN "HAI"

Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs) are considered one of the most deadly healthcare-associated infections (HAIs). Preventing HAIs, and CLABSIs in particular, has become a national patient safety priority.



MORTALITY RATES ASSOCIATED WITH CLABSI INFECTIONS ARE AS HIGH AS

25%

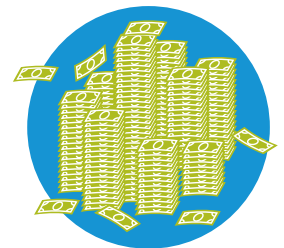


EACH CLABSI INFECTION COSTS MEDICARE:
\$26,000

WHY MEASURES MATTER

For the past eight years, CLABSI initiatives have saved as much as \$1.8 billion in excess healthcare costs.*

\$1.8 BILLION SAVED



PROGRESS SO FAR

As promising as these results have been, there is more work to be done.



For the last two decades, the CDC—along with private partners—increased efforts at reducing rates of HAIs, including CLABSIs.



In 2003, NQF endorsed a measure developed by the CDC that addresses CLABSI rates.



27 states are now requiring public reporting of certain HAIs, including CLABSIs, for all their hospitals.



Under Medicare, hospitals are encouraged to curb HAIs. Starting in FY2015, HHS reduces payments to hospitals that have the highest HAIs (top quartile) by 1%.

* (CDC estimate)
<http://www.cdc.gov/hai/progress-report/index.html>
02-2015
Illustration: Funnel, Inc.