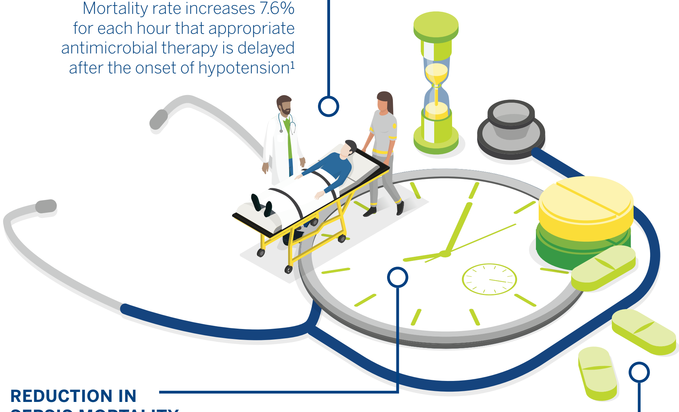
DIAGNOSTICS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST SEPSIS: THE NEED FOR SPEED

MORTALITY RATE INCREASES BY 7.6%

Mortality rate increases 7.6% for each hour that appropriate antimicrobial therapy is delayed after the onset of hypotension[1]



REDUCTION IN SEPSIS MORTALITY

Reduction in sepsis mortality is directly dependent on early identification and rapid initiation of appropriate antimicrobial therapy[1]

CONTRIBUTION TO ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Until sepsis is diagnosed, broad spectrum antibiotics are used to treat patients, which can contribute to antimicrobial resistance[2]

As many as **80% of sepsis deaths could be prevented** with rapid diagnosis and appropriate treatment[1]

APPROPRIATE ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY

Timely identification and antibiotic susceptibility testing can inform actionable treatment decisions

EARLY DETECTION

Measuring specific biomarker levels can quickly differentiate patients with sepsis and determine severity[3]

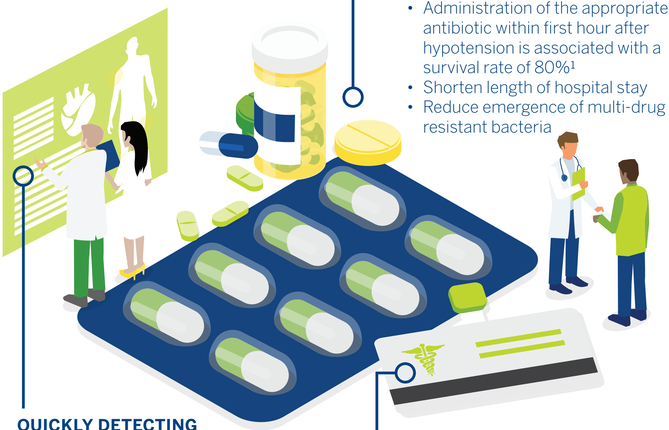
RISK ASSESSMENT OVER TIME

Assessing biomarker levels over time can help monitor effectiveness of antimicrobial therapy and a patient's response to treatment[4]

If we treat sepsis in a timely manner, **we can save lives and curtail hospital costs**

FIRST HOUR FOR SEPSIS PATIENTS IS CRITICAL:

- Administration of the appropriate antibiotic within first hour after hypotension is associated with a survival rate of 80%[1]
- Shorten length of hospital stay
- Reduce emergence of multi-drug resistant bacteria



QUICKLY DETECTING SEPSIS WITH THE AID OF SPECIFIC BIOMARKERS HAS BEEN SHOWN TO:

- Save an average of $2,759 per patient[3]
- Lead to an average of 1.2 fewer hospital days[5]

HOSPITALS SPEND OVER $27 BILLION ON SEPSIS EACH YEAR[6]

Extended length-of-stay, high readmission rates, and cost of antibiotics play a role[7]

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