

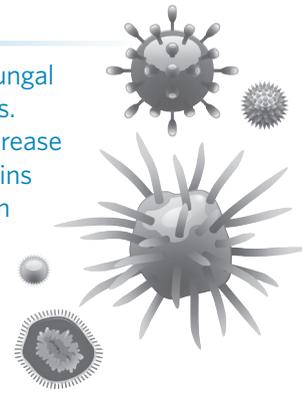
Prevent Hospital Infections

Take Steps to Reduce Your Risk During Your Stay

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1 in 25 patients gets a healthcare-associated infection while staying at the hospital. Often, these happen because hospital procedures and equipment can expose internal parts of your body to germs. The chart below lists common infections and steps you can take to prevent them.

Superbugs

A superbug is a germ that causes a bacterial, viral or fungal infection, but does not respond to the usual treatments. This means these bugs make you sicker longer and increase your risk of more serious complications. Common strains include MRSA, E. coli, and VRE. Superbugs spread from person to person through touching germy hands or objects. Protect yourself by taking the steps below. And remember, wash your hands and ask everyone you see during your stay to wash his or her hands too.



TYPE	HOW IT STARTS	SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION
Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (UTI)	Germs enter your urinary tract while using a tube to drain urine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ fever ■ burning ■ pain ■ bloody or frequent urination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ clean hands before touching area ■ keep urine bag below level of bladder to prevent backflow ■ don't tug, pull, twist or bend the tube ■ secure catheter to your leg and ask every day if it's still needed
Surgical Site Infections	Germs affect the site of your surgery—either on your skin or internally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ redness ■ pain ■ drainage of cloudy fluid ■ fever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ do not shave surgery site (irritation increases risk of infection) ■ clean hands before touching area ■ don't let visitors touch or dress your wound ■ ask your nurse to show you how to care for your wound
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections	Germs enter your bloodstream through a large tube that's inserted in a vein near your neck, chest or groin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ red skin and soreness at site ■ fever ■ chills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ clean hands before touching area ■ make sure staff wears gloves, gown, cap, mask and sterile drape when handling tube ■ speak up if your bandage comes off, looks wet or dirty, or if your skin looks sore ■ avoid touching tube or letting visitors touch tube ■ ask that tube be removed as soon as possible
Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia	Germs enter your lungs through a tube in your mouth, nose or neck used to help you breathe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ cough ■ mucus ■ fever ■ chills ■ shortness of breath 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ clean hands before touching area ■ ask if it's safe to raise the head of your bed ■ know how often the inside of your mouth needs to be cleaned and speak up when it hasn't happened ■ ask that the tube be removed as soon as possible