

WHEN SHOULD I SEEK CARE?

See your family doctor or nurse practitioner (NP) regularly. Seek care when any new symptoms arise. Your family doctor or NP can assess and rule out other causes. They may refer you to a specialist to help manage symptoms, such as pain management, counselling, or physical therapy. It may be helpful to bring this pamphlet to your doctors' office.

HOW DO I REDUCE MY RISK OF ANOTHER SEVERE INFECTION?

Your body needs time to heal – even after you return home. During this period, you have a higher risk of re-infection. Watch for signs infection. If you or your loved ones are concerned, seek care.

Everyday actions you can take to lower the risk of infection:

- Get vaccinated against preventable infections (including getting a flu shot every year)
- Respect basic hygiene measures.
- Wash hands often and well with soap for 20 seconds.
- Pay attention to insect bites, cuts, scrapes, and burns and watch for signs of infection.
- Follow instructions for wound care.

RESOURCES

Access online peer-to-peer support for sepsis survivors through the Canadian Sepsis Foundation's Facebook page.

In Greater Vancouver, you can access follow-up care and community support through:

Vancouver Aboriginal Health Society: vahs.life

Foundry BC (for ages 12-24): foundrybc.ca

John Ruedy Clinic (for people living with HIV/AIDS): jrc.providencehealthcare.org

PHS Community Services Society Health Services (for DTES residents): phs.ca/health-services

Post-COVID-19 Recovery Clinics through the Provincial Health Services Authority: phsa.ca/health-info/post-covid-19-care-recovery

For more information on sepsis and post-sepsis care for patients and caregivers, visit

- BC Sepsis Network, bcpsqc.ca/resources/sepsis
- UK Sepsis Trust, sepsistrust.org

Learn more about the global efforts against sepsis from the Global Sepsis Alliance: global-sepsis-alliance.org

*This project was led by the Patient Advisory Council of Action on Sepsis, UBC.
To learn more about this project please visit SEPSIS.UBC.CA*



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Action on Sepsis
Research Excellence Cluster

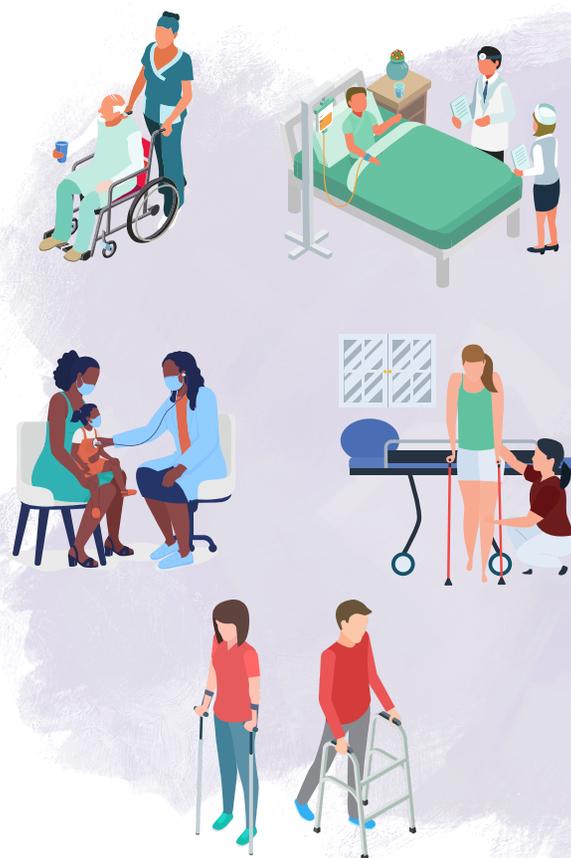
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RECOVERY AFTER SEPSIS

(Severe Infection)



Information for patients, families, and caregivers.

Were you recently in the hospital with a severe infection that led to organ failure?

This is called **SEPSIS**. Sepsis occurs when the immune system overreacts to infection. It affects the whole body.

You are a sepsis survivor

Recovery from sepsis can continue after you leave the hospital. **Post-Sepsis Syndrome** is the name for the physical, mental, and emotional challenges that can occur during recovery. It may be also called Post-Critical Illness or Post-ICU syndrome.

EARLY RECOVERY

"How can I help myself recover?"

After you leave the hospital, you may need help from family, friends, or support services. If possible, have a plan in place before you go home. If you have concerns about self-care, ask about support services near your home.

Your daily routine may change. Work with your care team. Set and celebrate small goals each day. If you did not meet these goals, don't be discouraged. Set new goals you may be more likely to achieve. It may take time to feel better.

ONGOING RECOVERY

Tell your family and friends what you're experiencing.

Explain how you feel. Offer them information to help understand what you're going through. It will help you all move through this time of change. Your loved ones may also find this time difficult. They should get support as well.

Physical Recovery

- Do any exercises from your physiotherapist, and other doctors or nurses.
- Rest when you feel tired.
- Seek help when you need it.
- Use a walker or other mobility aids to help you move if you need to.
- Ask your doctor for a test to help determine what foods will help your recovery. Eating small meals often may help.

Mental and Emotional Recovery

- Ask your doctor about tests for anxiety, depression, or Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).
- Sepsis recovery can affect your sexual performance or drive. Talk to your doctor if you're concerned.
- Be kind to yourself. Putting pressure on yourself to recover faster can cause harm. You and your body are doing your best.

After leaving the hospital, you may experience:

Physical

- Trouble sleeping
- Problems with coordination or balance
- Difficulty walking
- Headaches
- Feeling unusually tired, even after sleeping
- Problems eating or swallowing
- Muscle weakness or inability to move parts of the body
- Shortness of breath
- Dizziness
- Visual or speech disorders



- Painful and stiff joints and muscles
- Hair, skin, and nail issues such as hair loss and rashes
- Nerve pain or numbness
- Dental issues like toothaches or pain when eating or drinking certain foods

Mental & Emotional

- Problems with thinking, memory, or concentration
- Nightmares or flashbacks
- Anxiety and depression
- Changes in mood, behavior, and personality

