

Code Sepsis



SECONDS SAVE LIVES

Emergency Department Sepsis Initiative

**Hospital Engagement Improvement
Program**

Baptist Health Floyd

Why?

To create a more structured, timely response to sepsis, ultimately improving patient outcomes and reducing sepsis mortality.

Timeline



Code Sepsis Activation Criteria

Positive Severe Sepsis Screening

(2 SIRS, Known or Suspected Infection, & Hypotension SBP <90 or MAP <65)

OR

Positive Simple Sepsis Screening and Current Cancer Diagnosis

OR

ED Provider identifies a need for a Code Sepsis

Sepsis: Oncologic Emergency

Patients with cancer are 10 times more likely to develop sepsis than the general population and is the most common cause of death not directly related to malignancy. Cancer survivors have more than double the risk of developing sepsis compared to patients without a history of cancer.*

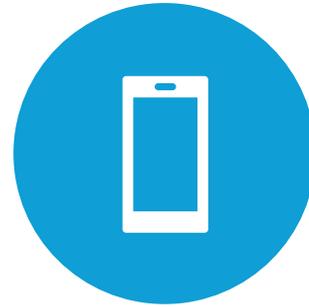
Code Sepsis Responders



PRIMARY NURSE



SECOND RESPONDING
NURSE (AS ASSIGNED)



TECH (AS ASSIGNED)



PROVIDER

Escalation Process for Patients who are a Difficult Stick

Primary nurse and responding support nurse are unable to obtain labs and/or PIV access

Notify charge nurse for assistance

Notify provider immediately if charge nurse is unable to obtain labs and/or PIV access

Code Sepsis Reassessment Huddle

- The Code Sepsis response team should establish a time for a reassessment huddle to occur within the next three hours during the initial response.
 - Considerations when determining a time:
 - Anticipated time for completion of fluids and antibiotics?
 - If the initial lactate was >2 , when is the reflex lactate due?
 - Patient condition
- The primary nurse should create an Epic specimen collection task for the selected time
- Code Sepsis responders meet back in the room at selected time to:
 - Ensure repeat lactate completed if initial >2.0
 - Assess BP. Ensure at least two blood pressures are recorded within the hour after completion of fluid bolus
 - Initiate vasopressors if patient remains hypotensive post sepsis bolus with MAP <65 or SBP <90
 - Determine if patient placement is still appropriate based on clinical assessment
 - Provider completes focused exam note if appropriate

Conclusion of Code Sepsis

The Code Sepsis concludes once a lactate level, blood cultures, intravenous antibiotics, and fluids (when indicated) are complete.

AND

Reassessment huddle is complete

OR

The ED provider cancels the Code Sepsis

Goals

Metric	Target Goal	Stretch Goal (High-Performing ED)
Arrival to Sepsis Screening Completed	≤ 15 minutes	
Lactate Collected	≤ 15 minutes from alert	≤ 10 minutes
Blood Cultures Collected	≤ 30 minutes	≤ 20 minutes
Urinalysis Collected	≤ 30 minutes from order	
IV Fluids (if indicated) Initiated	≤ 30 minutes	≤ 20 minutes
IV Antibiotics Initiated	≤ 60 minutes	≤ 45 minutes
All interventions completed	≤ 60 minutes	≤ 45 minutes

Hospital-Wide Code Sepsis Staff Education

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Code Sepsis




A Code Sepsis is activated and announced overhead internally in the ED when a patient screens positive for severe sepsis OR a patient screens positive for simple sepsis and has an active cancer diagnosis OR an ED Provider identifies a need for a Code Sepsis



To create a more structured, timely response to sepsis, ultimately improving patient outcomes and reducing sepsis mortality.



Complete blood cultures and lactate, start IV antibiotics and fluids if applicable within 60 minutes of activation



Primary Nurse, Second Assigned Nurse, Assigned Tech, and Attending Provider



Go- Live Tuesday November 18th

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Code Sepsis

Aftercare

Things to Remember

 Patients being treated for sepsis can deteriorate

 These patients should be monitored closely!

 Changes in condition should be reported to the attending provider immediately via phone and a rapid response considered

When to Notify the Provider



The Provider should be notified promptly of:

- Lactate result > 2.0
- Abnormal and/or worsening vitals/lab results
- Changes in condition
- If the patient remains hypotensive post sepsis bolus or has recurrence of hypotension

Patient Education



Ensure patients with a sepsis diagnosis receive the following written & verbal education to promote good outcomes:

- Add the Sepsis/Septic Shock Care Plan 
- In-Hospital Sepsis Education 
- Adult Sepsis Diagnosis & Sepsis Self-Care clinical references at discharge 

Signs & Symptoms of Worsening Sepsis



- New or worsening confusion, agitation, or decreased responsiveness
- Hypotension (SBP <90 or MAP <65), tachycardia, or weak pulses
- Rapid breathing, increasing oxygen needs, or low O₂ saturation
- Decreased urine output or dark, concentrated urine
- Cool, mottled, or clammy skin; temperature >96.8°F or <100.9°F
- Rising lactate or new organ dysfunction (renal, liver, respiratory, or mental status changes)

Barriers & Lessons Learned



Inconsistent pharmacy notification during off hours



No standardized nursing documentation in Epic for Code Sepsis



Significant manual abstraction burden for ED leadership and the Sepsis Coordinator



Increasing patient volumes and ED boarding hours continue to strain workflow

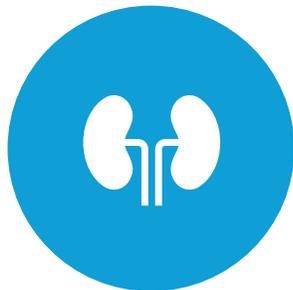
Code Sepsis Impact



Helps identify workflow gaps and variation in sepsis processes to drive targeted improvement



Promotes more consistent, standardized sepsis care in the Emergency Department



Supports ongoing reduction in sepsis-related mortality and aligns with 2026 quality priorities



Improves CMS SEP-1 bundle compliance and overall performance

Thank you!

Adrienne Rosenbarger, BSN RN
Sepsis Coordinator
Baptist Health Floyd
Quality Department
1850 State St.
New Albany, IN 47150
812.913.6824 office
812.949.5646 fax
adrienne.rosenbarger@BHSI.com