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When it comes to certain life and death circumstances, hospital patients are often left with no choice when it comes to the care they need to receive. For example, being put on a ventilator to maintain breathing function may be the only real option for those who have been in a serious accident. Unfortunately, the use of these devices often comes with the risk of their own. Experts say blood clots, lung damage, and a ventilator pneumonia - one of the most common and deadly hospital-acquired infections - are all too common. But a team of researchers at the Johns Hopkins Armstrong Patient Safety Institute says there are ways that consumers and medical staff can reduce risks. These complications prolong the duration of artificial ventilation, and they keep patients in the hospital longer, said Dr. Sean Berenholz. This in turn leads to higher complications, higher mortality, longer stays and higher costs. Thus, reducing these complications is a national priority and helps our patients recover faster. Reducing the risks in a study involving 56 ICUs at 38 hospitals in Maryland and Pennsylvania, the researchers tried to provide medical staff with the most recent and effective evidence-based treatments to protect patients from complications associated with a ventilator. Interventions included: lifting the patient's head in bed; The suction of the patient's mouth tube; Oral care, including brushing and using chlorhexidine for mouthwash; performing spontaneous wake-up and breathing tubes by reducing drugs and sedatives; to enhance the five-step intervention program to change the culture aimed at reducing harm to patients. During the two-year study, the researchers found that these interventions dramatically reduced ventilator-related events in the ICU by 38%, with the infection-related events dropping by more than 50%. Cases of pneumonia associated with a ventilator also fell by an astounding 78%. When patients are sick, complications may occur, and in some cases health-related infections are considered inevitable... This is the largest study to date to show that these complications of mechanical ventilation, or ventilator-related events, are also preventable, Berenholz said. The full study has been in critical medicine care. Our moderation team evaluates reviews and images to make sure they follow our recommendations before publication. Not all reviews or images are published. The best and most helpful reviews and comments, whether positive or negative, are actually correct, include details from your first-hand experience, and photos. Guidelines for writing a review: Turn on enough Description to be useful to others (usually more than 100 words) Please exclude profanity, threats or personal insults Do not include personal information such as email addresses, phone numbers or hyperlinks

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This software uses many factors and variables to determine which reviews are from legitimate consumers, and which are fake and/or were created in the direction the company is being considered. If you would like to leave a review and share your experiences, please visit our view submission page here. Staying in the hospital, of course, no one had the idea of having a good time. But if you or someone you love will be entering the hospital soon, it is important to know that you are in danger of going down with an infection while you are there. Health-acquired infections (HAIs) are much more common than you might think and pose a serious threat to patient safety. As a result, tens of thousands of Americans lose their lives each year, these infections end up costing billions of dollars. More than a million of these infections occur in the United States each year, according to the Health and Quality Research Agency. Here are the facts you need to know to protect your health - and maybe even save your life. Health-related infections are alarmingly common. About 1 in 25 hospital patients has at least one health-related infection, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In 2011 alone, about 722,000 such cases occurred in emergency hospitals alone And 75,000 hospital patients with HAI died during hospitalization, the CDC said. The most common infectious patients who enter the hospital are pneumonia, followed by gastrointestinal diseases, urinary tract infections, primary bloodstream infections, surgical infections and other infections. You could have antibiotic-resistant infections. Many infections that you could contract while in hospital are very serious. However, they often do not respond to antibiotics. One of the most common bacterial infections, *Clostridium difficile* (C. diff), causes fever and life-threatening diarrhea. The biggest risk of contracting this infection is overuse of antibiotics. Another deadly bacterium, known as MRSA (Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*), caused more than 80,000 invasive infections and 11,000 deaths in 2011, the last year CDC data is available. You may be a carrier of a drug-resistant bug and don't even know. If you are carrying a drug-resistant MRSA bug, chances are you may not even have any symptoms. However, you are at an increased risk of actual MRSA infection after surgery, explains Kevin Kavanagh, MD, chairman of the board of Health Watch USA, a nonprofit, patient advocacy organization based in Somerset, Kentucky. You can reduce your risk of infection by getting a MRSA screening test before a risky operation. If you're a carrier, you can be treated and cleared before surgery, says Dr. Kavanagh. Unfortunately, many doctors don't order pre-surgery MRSA screening for their patients, he says. Testing to see if you're a MRSA carrier is important prior to some surgeries, such as joint replacement, believes Bruce Farber, MD, head of infectious diseases at North Shore University Hospital in Manhasset, and Long Island Jewish Medical Center in New Hyde Park, New York. You should be tested for risky procedures and procedures where another body will be placed, he says. If you are a carrier you will be provided with medication to get rid of the state carrier before elective surgery. 4. Infections acquired in hospitals are not only developed in patients who have undergone surgery. One of the easiest ways for infection-causing bacteria to enter your body is through your skin, which is the body's largest defense against infection, says Daniel Saman, DrPH, MPH, a researcher at the Institute of Rural Health in Essentia, Duluth, Minnesota, and chief epidemiologist at Health Watch USA. If you get a central line or central catheter, the tube is placed in a large vein that is used to inject fluid medication or for blood tests. A blood flow infection can develop if bacteria or other type of germ enters the bloodstream through the central line. These infections, which can be severe, are usually treated with antibiotics. It is possible to reduce the incidence of these infections if medical staff follow certain protocols, such as washing hands, cleaning the area of the body where the line will be inserted, and removing the catheter as much as possible. There are proven interventions that can reduce the risk of HAIs, says Dr. Samen. But the biggest threat is the lack of protocols Taking antibiotics when they are not needed increases the risk of future health-related infections. Antibiotics won't cure the virus. So if you have a cold or flu that is caused by viruses, do not persuade your doctor to prescribe an antibiotic. In the long run, unnecessary use of antibiotics could put your health at risk in the future, says Samen. This increases the

risk of developing infection in the future that we may not be able to treat, he warns. Whether or not to take an antibiotic should always be an informed decision made between the patient and the doctor. Bacteria C. diff is in food supply too these days, Farber explains, but most people don't develop an infection because they don't take antibiotics. But if you ask for an antibiotic every time you have a virus like a sinus infection or an upper respiratory tract infection, you may increase the risk of getting C. diff - in or out of the hospital. Your question to the doctor shouldn't be: Can I have an antibiotic, but I need an antibiotic that you just prescribed to me, says Farber. RELATED: 10 things your doctor won't tell you before surgery 6. You can find out how your hospital's infection rate compares to others. Share your concerns about infections with your doctor before going to the hospital. Saeman advises. Ask what the hospital's infection rate is and what protocols are in place to reduce it. You can also visit Medicare's Hospital Compare to learn a variety of facts about hospitals you are considering, such as health-related infections and surgical complications. 7 Common facilities in the hospital can be contaminated with disease-causing microbes. Stethoscopes, white doctor coats, and doctors' communications can all carry pathogenic bacteria, Saman says. One of the things a hospital can do to promote hygiene is not to have doctors wear ties, says Samen. Elsewhere, the rate of HAIs decreased when doctors wore scrubs rather than white coats, and when they stopped wearing ties, explains Sean Elliott, MD, medical director for infection prevention at the University of Arizona Health Network in Tucson. It's a big debate issue, he says. But these interventions are known to have reduced the infection rate. 8. Surfaces like bed rails and hospital elevator buttons should be clean, too. Your doctor probably won't tell you to wipe the surface in the hospital room with bleach or alcohol napkins. However, high-touch areas such as bed rails and lift buttons can harbor pathogens that cause infections. Karen Curtiss, whose father contracted several HAIs in hospital after a lung transplant, including MRSA and C. difficile, spent weeks in the hospital with her father. She was never told to wipe any surfaces bleach or alcohol, or even wash her own own We had no idea how easy it was to bring germs into the patient's room, Curtiss said. Her father died at the age of 71 from these incurable infections without leaving the hospital. RELATED: Just bad luck? One family's tragic story of a preventable medical error 9. Many hospital-related infections are preventable. You can take steps to help protect yourself or a loved one in the hospital. Since the biggest culprit when it comes to spreading the infection is unwashed hands, the first thing you can do is thoroughly wash your hands with soap and water. If you visit, wash your hands every time you enter the hospital room. Make sure you see doctors and nurses washing their hands, too. If not, insist on what they are doing. Ask where you can find alcohol or bleach wipes and disinfect the area of the room such as the TV remote control, phone, and bedside chair. A list of other ways to keep yourself and a loved one safe can be found in a list published by the Campaign for Patients, a patient advocacy group founded by Curtiss after her father's death. 10 Hospitals are making a concerted effort to reduce HAIs among their patients. In fact, according to a report published by the Department of Health and Human Services, many types of infections acquired in hospitals have decreased. From 2010 to 2013, hospitals experienced a 28 percent decline in urinary catheter infections, saving more than 4,000 lives. Infections in major central treatment lines fell by 49 percent, saving another 2,000 lives. MRSA was down 23 percent. But not all news is good, C. Difficile infections increased by 17 percent. One of the problems is that we do not have a coordinated health care system, and there has been no uniform improvement or adoption of protocols, Kavanagh explains. Some hospital systems, such as the Office of Veterans Affairs, may have very low MRSA rates, while others may be much higher. Kavanagh stresses: It is no longer possible to emphasize the importance of checking with a doctor and hospital Compare before choosing an inpatient facility.

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