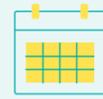


Improving patient safety: why perioperative care and effective monitoring matters

Only by bringing all stakeholders together, such as clinicians, patients and healthcare decision makers will be become a European force for change



Risk of death in the 30-days after high-risk surgery are too high¹



In Europe,

2.4 million patients

undergo high-risk surgery every year^{1,2}

Many challenges exist, but an **alarming complication** is hemodynamic instability manifested by drops in blood pressure, known as IOH¹



What is intraoperative hypotension (IOH) and why does it matter?

- During high-risk surgery it is vital that blood continues to flow to organs
- IOH is low blood pressure during surgery¹
- Common side effect of general anesthesia, occurring in up to 99% of patients^{1,3}



A single minute of IOH can cost a life

IOH is associated with [an increased risk of]^{3,4,5}



acute kidney injury (AKI)



myocardial injury - the leading cause of post-operative mortality

Increases in the duration and severity of IOH also increases the risk of these serious complications³



Patients at highest risk



IOH is reported as high as in more senior patients

83%

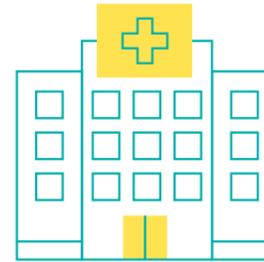


By 2050, **1 in 4** people could be over 65



With rates so elevated, IOH is likely to represent a significant proportion of avoidable postoperative mortality and morbidity in Europe

Patients are often unaware of the risks of not receiving innovative digital monitoring technology, so they may not ask for the best perioperative management.



Postsurgical patients with AKI and myocardial injury

- stay longer in hospital
- are more likely to be readmitted
- have higher care costs

Placing a strain on European healthcare systems.



Solutions are available to reduce the risk of IOH

If IOH is effectively monitored and managed, the risk of serious post-operative complications can be reduced

Protocolised-treatment regimes, supported by innovative digital monitoring, have shown some success in lowering postoperative death and injury⁹

Awareness of this urgent issue is low among patients, clinicians and policy makers.

ImPrOve call for



Train – healthcare professionals

Ensure adherence and implementation to new European guidelines on blood circulation during surgery by improving training for clinicians.



Invest – policy makers

Secure appropriate funding for hospitals to invest in innovative digital monitoring technologies to maintain stable blood circulation during surgery.



Support – policy makers

Recognise in health data policies the value of data generated by innovative digital monitoring technologies to better support health policies for improved patient safety.



Involve – patients and healthcare professionals

Involve patients in a dialogue about the risks of poor blood circulation so they are invested in the actions taken to ensure the best outcomes and safety before, during and after surgery.

Visit www.improvethinktank.org for more information