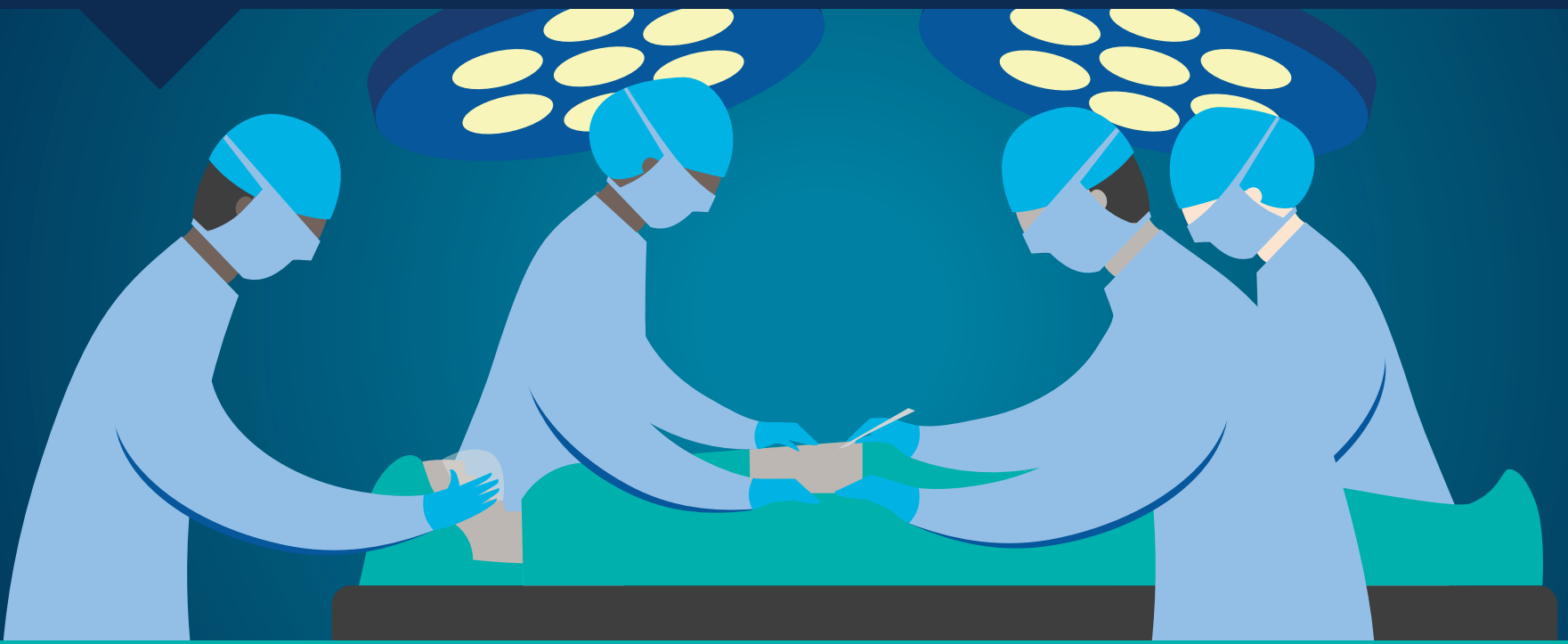


# How to reduce surgical site infection (SSI) risk



## An infection preventionist's 4 key steps to building a pre-op MRSA and MSSA testing program

### Do your research



#### Infection rates

Choose a surgical specialty that would benefit most from a **nasal screening program**, and gather data on current infection and carriage rates for methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA).



#### Cost savings

Use facility-specific data on coding and billing to make predictions on any potential cost savings.

# 1



# 2

### Build your plan



Prepare your recommendation for a **preferred testing methodology**, the need for targeted or general testing, and how to implement it. Weigh factors like accuracy, scope of detection, cost, laboratory labor and turnaround times.

### Find your champions

Build champions throughout the process and at various levels of the organization.



#### Decision-makers

Choose stakeholders that have decision-making ability within the department and vested interest in the program's success. This could be the department head, chief of staff or a high-volume surgeon.



#### Grassroots support

Partner with on-the-ground stakeholders from various roles, such as physicians, laboratory manager, or perioperative staff.

# 3



### Engage your C-suite

# 4



Leverage your research to **create a business case** to present to the C-suite. Highlight both patient and cost benefits for reducing SSIs. Also discuss the non-tangible, reputational benefits of lowering SSIs.



Learn more about BD's molecular pre-surgical testing options at [bd.com](http://bd.com).

