

Hospital-Acquired Immobility

Take the First Steps Toward Change

What is Hospital-Acquired Immobility?

Hospital-acquired immobility refers to the loss of mobility and physical function that patients often experience during a hospital stay due to prolonged bed rest and inactivity.



95%



Up to 95% of hospital patients **spend their time in bed** during their stay, increasing the risk of complications.¹

\$2.5B



Preventable DVT alone costs an estimated \$2.5B annually.²

1 in 10 deaths



Immobility can lead to DVT, and if the clot travels to the lungs, it causes a pulmonary embolism (PE), collectively known as venous thromboembolism. In hospitals, **blood clots cause 1 in 10 deaths**³, making them the leading preventable cause of hospital mortality.

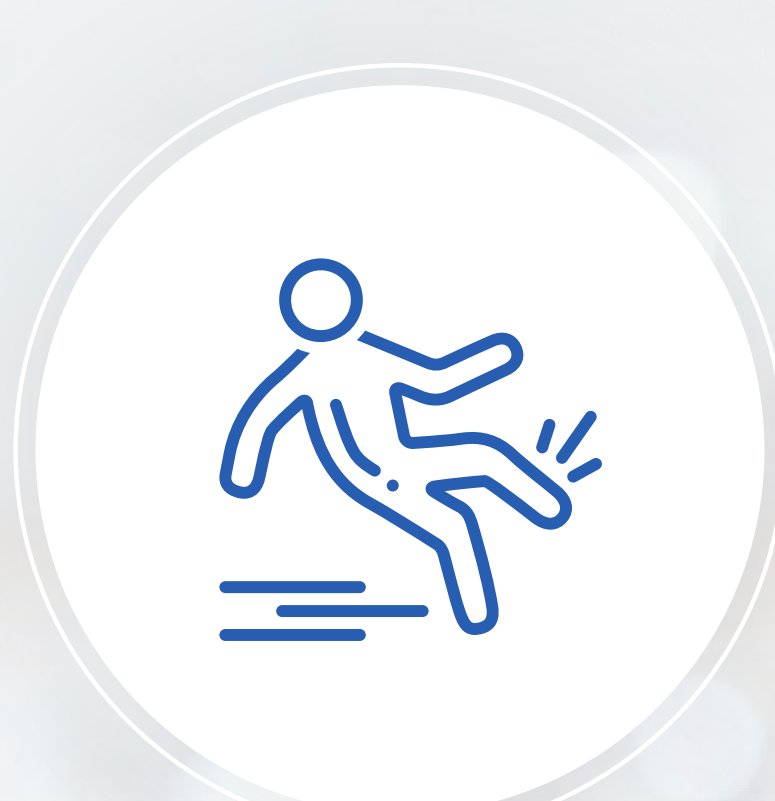
The Financial Impact of Immobility



AVERAGE

\$17,367

HA-VTE⁴



AVERAGE

\$6,694

Patient Falls⁴



AVERAGE

\$16,300

Readmissions⁵



AVERAGE

\$14,506

HA-Pressure Injuries⁴



AVERAGE

\$47,238

HA-Pneumonia⁴



AVERAGE

\$2,883

Daily Hospital Stay⁶

Barriers to Early Mobilization Include:



Cumbersome cords and tubes of pneumatic devices.



Low compliance with IPC devices (adherence as low as 40%).⁷



Lack of data accessibility to track mobility & compliance.



MOVEMENT AND COMPRESSIONS™ (MAC) SYSTEM

The **MAC System** eliminates cords and tubes that tether the patient to the bed, giving patients the ability to mobilize without restrictions.



FACT

Real-time data accessibility empowers healthcare professionals with tools to enable them to make important clinical decisions around adherence to mobility and compression therapy protocols.

Join the Movement to Improve Patient Mobility

Learn how RF Health is breaking the barriers of immobility and driving change in healthcare. Visit www.rfhealth.com to explore our solutions and read the latest research on early mobilization.

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