

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

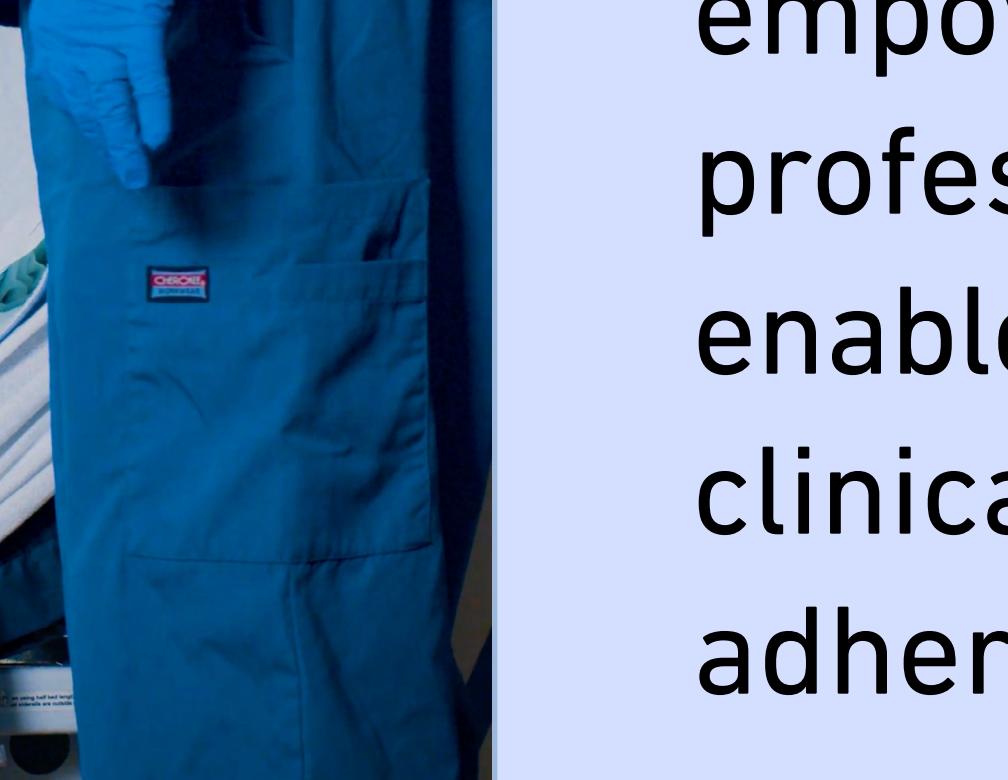
AVERAGE

\$2,883
Daily Hospital Stay⁶

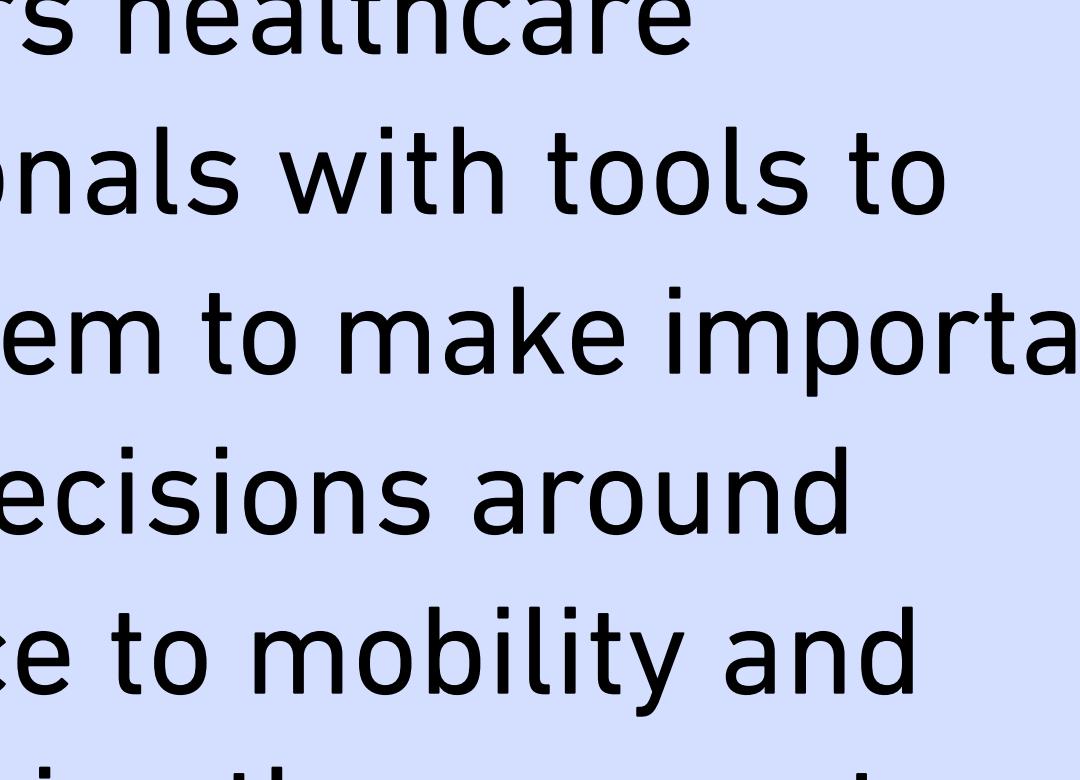
Barriers to Early Mobilization Include:



Cumbersome cords and tubes of pneumatic devices.



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

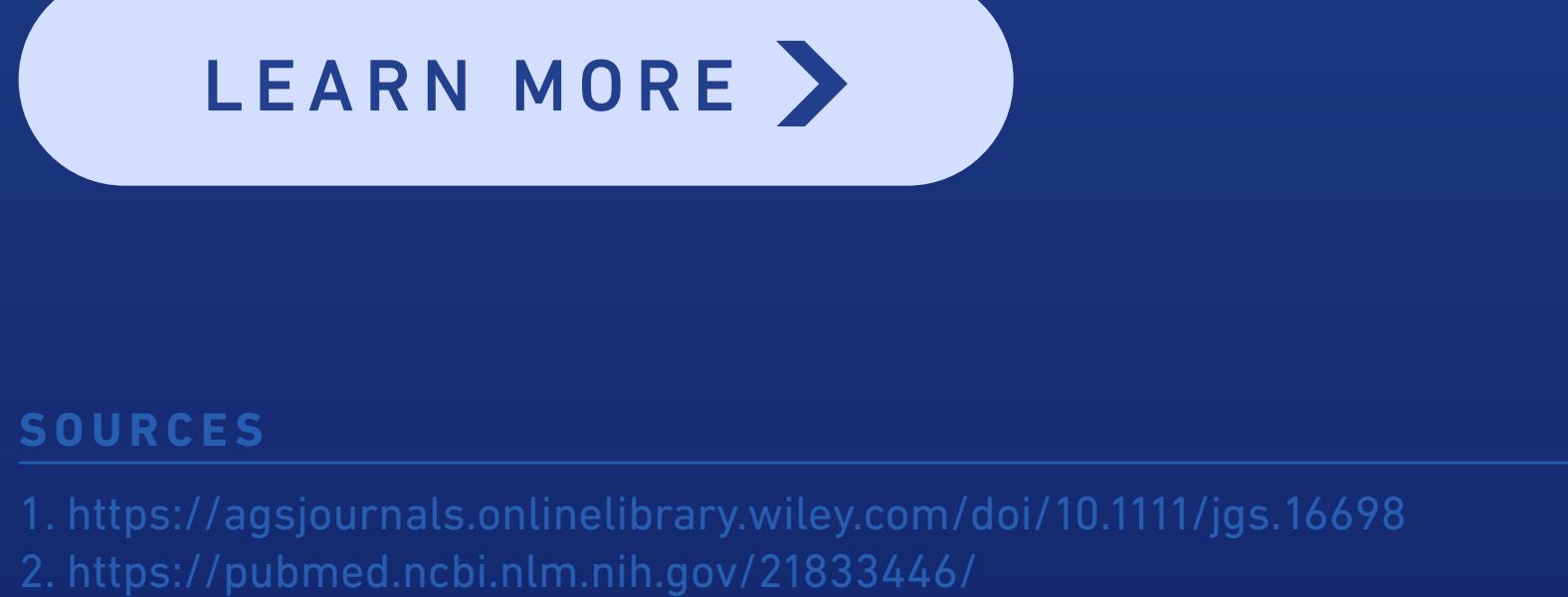


Lack of data accessibility to track mobility & compliance.



MOVEMENT AND COMPRESSIONS™ (MAC) SYSTEM¹

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.

SOURCES

1. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21833446/>

2. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5444556/>

3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/reports/statistics/cb304/readmissions-2016-2020.jsp>

4. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1473613/>

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