

Appendix

This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed. It is posted as supplied by the authors.

Appendix

This is a survey to evaluate medical students' awareness of sepsis as a public health issue. There are 15 questions in this survey and it is not expected to take more than 10 minutes to complete this survey. Participation in the survey might help shape the way educational institutions address sepsis as an epidemic and assist in future students learning.

- 1) Which degree are you currently enrolled in ?
 - a) Bond University Medicine
 - b) University of Queensland Medicine

- 2) 2. Do you have a prior university degree before commencing in medical school?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

- 3) What is your year of study?
 - a) 1st year
 - b) 2nd year
 - c) 3rd year
 - d) 4th year
 - e) 5th year

- 4) When and where did you first hear about sepsis?
 - a) Before medical school
 - b) In medical school
 - c) Never

- 5) Please indicate during medical/nursing school whether you have had a formal teaching module specifically on Sepsis
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

- 6) If yes to Question 5, what was the format of this teaching?
 - a) Lecture
 - b) Case based learning
 - c) Self-directed learning

- 7) Which of the following options is the current definition of Sepsis?
 - a) Evidence of infection with a positive blood culture?
 - b) **Evidence of organ dysfunction caused by a dysregulated host response to infection**

- c) Evidence of infection & SIRS criteria (HR>90, WBC<4 or >11, RR>20 Temp<36 or >38
- d) Evidence of Infection with a hypotension (SBP<90)

8) . Which of the following is **not** a common symptom of sepsis?

Fever

Confusion

Shortness of breath

Back pain

9) Have you heard of the term “septic shock”?

- a) Yes
- b) No

10) Which of the following answers constitute the definition of Septic Shock?

- a) Evidence of Sepsis + altered mental status
- b) Evidence of Sepsis + hypotension with end organ dysfunction
- c) Evidence of Sepsis + hypotension after adequate fluid resuscitation
- d) **Evidence of Sepsis + hypotension after use of vasopressors + lactate >2 mmol/L**

11) Approximately how many patients each year are treated for sepsis in Australia ¹?

- a) 10,000
- b) 15,000
- c) **40,000**
- d) 50,000

12) Please rank from highest (1) to lowest (4) the mortality for each of these disorders:

- a) Suicide ()
- b) All road deaths ()
- c) **Sepsis** ()
- d) Leukaemia ()

13) Within what time frame should antibiotics ideally be given to a patient once sepsis is recognised?

- a) 10 mins
- b) **1 Hour**
- c) 6 Hours
- d) 12 Hours

Paediatric Questions

14) Which is the most common bacterial pathogen causing community-acquired sepsis in children in Australia?

- a) N. meningitidis
- b) S. aureus
- c) Group B streptococcus
- d) P. aeruginosa

15) Which of the following signs is a late sign of sepsis in a child?

- a) Tachycardia
- b) Hypotension
- c) Increased work of breathing
- d) Temperature >38.0 or <36.0

16) Which of the following statements regarding long-term sequelae after sepsis in neonates and children is **NOT** true?

- a. Sepsis in preterm neonates increases the risk for cerebral palsy
- b. Long-term sequelae include amputations, brain damage, and post-traumatic stress disorder
- c. Approximately a third of children requiring ICU for sepsis and septic shock will suffer from mild to moderate disability
- d. Brain damage related to sepsis is rarely seen in children without meningitis

Footnote

Questions 1-6 were not marked as part of knowledge about sepsis.

Questions 9 was not included in the marking as all students had heard of septic shock and there was a 100% correct response rate

Questions 12 was not included in the marking as <30% of the students scored the correct answer.