The Global Maternal Sepsis Study (GLOSS) was a facility-based, prospective, one-week inception cohort study. During one week in 2017 all admitted or hospitalized women in participating facilities with suspected or confirmed infection during pregnancy through the 42nd day after the end of pregnancy were included in the study.

**SETTING AND POPULATION**

- 713 facilities in 52 countries
- 2,850 women
- 1,713 neonates

**PARTICIPANT PROFILE**

- 964 pregnant women
- 369 women during childbirth
- 1,247 postpartum women
- 269 post-abortion women

**EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT OF INFECTIONS**

- 70% of women received antibiotics in first 24h after suspicion or diagnosis of infection
- 40% of infections were identified through clinical examination alone
- 64% of women had full set of vital signs measured in first 24h after suspicion or diagnosis of infection

**TOP SOURCES OF INFECTION**

- 30% Endometritis / Chorioamnionitis
- 30% Urinary tract
- 15% Skin/soft tissue

**MATERNAL OUTCOMES AT END OF STUDY**

- 64% of women with less severe maternal infection
- 36% of women with complications
- 13% of women with infection-related near-miss or death

During GLOSS campaign:

- 77% noticed it
- 94% found materials helpful

After GLOSS campaign:

- Providers more likely to feel confident in their decision-making


Sepsis is life-threatening, but when caught early and treated promptly, it can be stopped. **STOP SEPSIS!**