

Purpose

- Educate staff in a skilled nursing facility on strategies to help prevent pressure injury (PI)
- 2 Goals: Decrease new occurrences & Early recognition of PIs In earlier stage

Background

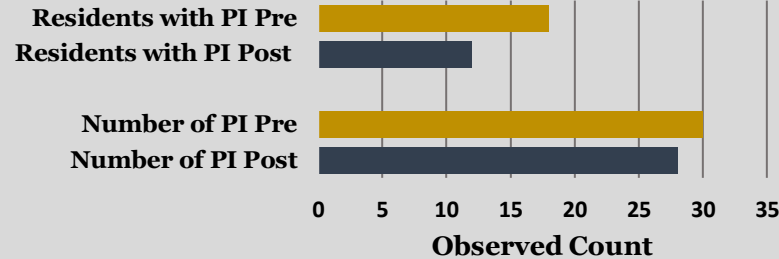
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services the incidence rates of PI ranges from 2.2% to 23.9% in SNFs ¹
- An estimated 2.5 million Americans annually ²
- An estimated 60,000 people die annually due to pressure ulcer-related complications ³

Method



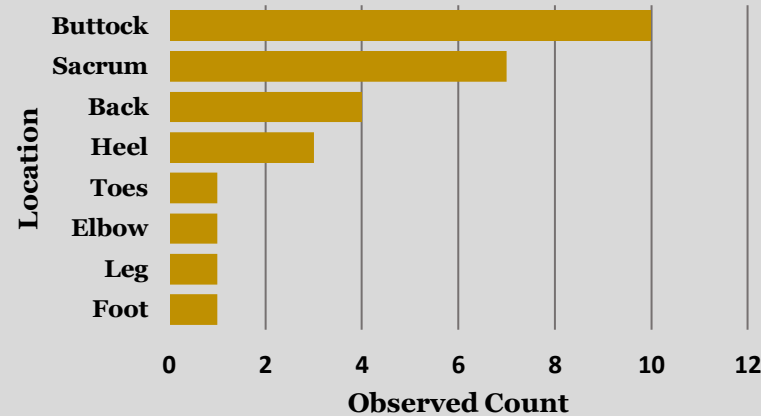
Results

Pre and Post Staff Education Comparison



- Chi-square test to comparing pre/post
- Total PI p -value = 0.7928
- Residents with PI p -value = 0.2733

Locations of Pressure Injuries

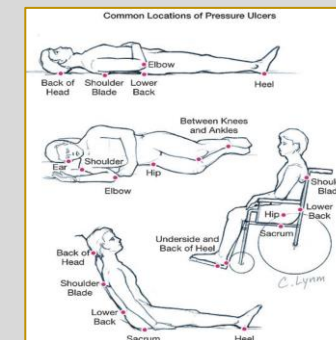


Discussion

- Results from the study were not statistically significant (p -value >0.05)
- Small decrease in PIs at the facility
- This study's top four locations of pressure injuries were the buttock, sacrum, back, and heel.
- PIs are commonly seen on the sacral, buttocks, heels, and trochanters ^{4,5,6}
- Coincides with research on PI locations on residents in long-term facilities

Conclusion

- Facility can use these findings to tailor future PI prevention strategies
- Staff were engaging
- Having quarterly PI prevention education



References

