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Self-proning kits to reduce hospital-acquired pressure injuries in covid-19 patients

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In July 2021, there was an increase in hospital-acquired pressure injuries (HAPI) on patient's self-prone (SP) with covid-19. Patients with Covid-19 had to self-prone themselves to improve their breathing and oxygen saturation for multiple hours a day. The purpose is to reduce the number of HAPI by developing a SP kit for the patients who self-prone.

SP patients started to develop HAPI's without pressure injury (PI) prevention measures. Nurses and respiratory therapists (RT) lack knowledge on preventing PI for the patients who were SP. Before implementing SP kits for patients with covid-19, the HAPI rate for July 2021 was 0.48 per 1,000 patient days.

Physicians, nurses, respiratory therapists, and wound care collaborated to assess best practices and products for prone patients. The development of SP kits included silicone foam dressings, static air cushions, breathable moisture-wicking foam, and a head positioner. Wound care and nursing collaborated to make grab-and-go kits for staff to give to SP patients. Healthcare providers educated patients on the SP kit and assisted with application and use of the kits. The goal was early recognition of SP patients and implementation of the kit to reduce the number of HAPI.

The interventions took place in August 2021. An education plan included in-services, educational flyers, and product guides to physicians, nursing, respiratory therapist, and wound care on contents and use of the kits. A cart in the supply room with pre-made kits and staff awareness on the importance of adopting and integrating SP kits reduced the number of HAPI in Covid-19 patients.

In August 2021, the HAPI rate decreased to zero, and there has not been a HAPI since the development and implemen-

tation of SP kits.

Recent Publications

1. Martel, T., & Orgill, D. P. (2020). Cutting Edge Care Delivery in Response to the Covid-19 Pandemic: Medical Device-Related Pressure Injuries During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nursing*, 47(5), 430.
2. Perrillat, A., Foletti, J. M., Lacagne, A. S., Guyot, L., & Graillon, N. (2020). Facial pressure ulcers in COVID-19 patients undergoing prone positioning: How to prevent an underestimated epidemic? *Journal of stomatology, oral and maxillofacial surgery*, 121(4), 442-444. Smart, H. (2021). Strategies for Pressure Injury Prevention in Patients Requiring Prone Positioning. *Advances in Skin & Wound Care*, 34(7), 390-391.
3. Martel, T., & Orgill, D. P. (2020). Cutting Edge Care Delivery in Response to the Covid-19 Pandemic: Medical Device-Related Pressure Injuries During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nursing*, 47(5), 430.
4. 2. Perrillat, A., Foletti, J. M., Lacagne, A. S., Guyot, L., & Graillon, N. (2020). Facial pressure ulcers in COVID-19 patients undergoing prone positioning: How to prevent an underestimated epidemic? *Journal of stomatology, oral and maxillofacial surgery*, 121(4), 442-444. Smart, H. (2021). Strategies for Pressure Injury Prevention in Patients Requiring Prone Positioning. *Advances in Skin & Wound Care*, 34(7), 390-391.

Biography

Marissa is the regional wound care manager for Baylor Scott and White Health in the Austin Region, USA. Marissa is a pioneer in wound care education and successfully developed and implemented pressure injury prevention programs across multiple hospitals. She completed her MSN in Nursing Administration and a certification in Nursing Education from the University of Texas at Arlington, USA. She has over 15 years of experience in wound care, presented at multiple national and international conferences

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