The effectiveness of pressure injury prevention education for patient care technicians in an adult acute care setting

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Background

- More than **2.5 million** people in the U.S. develop preventable hospital-acquired pressure injuries (HAPIs) annually¹
 - Risk factors include advanced age, immobility, malnutrition, and sensory loss^{6,7,8} Ο
 - **2.8 times** more likely to die during hospitalization and **1.69 times** within 30 days after discharge^{3,4,5} Ο Associated with significant physical and psychological suffering, prolonged hospital stays, adverse patient Ο
- outcomes, and increased health care costs^{1,2,3,4,5} • Since 2008, no longer reimbursed by U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)⁹
- Costs up to **\$11.6 billion** per year in the U.S. ² Ο
- Evidence-based HAPI prevention strategies effectively reduce HAPI incidences ^{1,2}
- Currently **1.5 billion** Patient Care Technicians (PCTs) provide nursing care^{10,13}
- Knowledge and practice deficit in HAPI prevention due to lack of standardized training or education^{11,12}
- o Improving PCTs' knowledge and attitude levels help reduce HAPIs^{16,18,19,20,21,22,23,24}



Purpose and Aims

Purpose: To decrease HAPIs by implementing an evidence-based educational tool kit for PCTs

- **Aim 1:** Determine the reduction of the project site's 4th quarter 2021 HAPI prevalence data from the 3rd quarter 2021
- Aim 2: Determine the improvement in the PCTs' knowledge and attitude in HAPI prevention measured by the modified PI Prevention Knowledge (PIPK) and Attitude toward Pressure Ulcer Prevention (APuP) instruments
- Aim 3: Determine the PCTs' increased utilization of HAPI prevention strategies measured by the modified National Database of Nursing Quality Indicators (NDNQI) audit scores

Methods

Design: pre- and post-test design

Setting: 26-bed inpatient adult acute care unit at an academic medical center in the mid-Atlantic region Intervention: evidence-based educational tool kit on HAPI prevention strategies

Aim 1

Sample: All patients in the unit Measure: Unit HAPI prevalence rates Analysis: Fisher's Exact test

Aim 2

Sample: All 24 full-time and parttime PCTs **Measure:** modified PIPK and APuP instruments **Analysis:** Descriptive statistics

Scale of <18 SCORES

Practice deficit

Aim 3

- **Sample:** All patients with a Braden
- Measure: modified NDNQI audit
- **Analysis:** Mann-Whitney U test

Baseline unit HAPI prevalence data •- Pre-intervention **PIPK**

- and APuP
- questionnaire data via
- Qualtrics survey Baseline NDNQI
- audit scores

Intervention

- 8-week implementation of educational tool kit - Tool kit comprised of PowerPoint module, skin care formulary cards, and HAPI prevention infographics

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Results: Aim 1 & 2

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Aim 1:

- HAPI prevalence decreased from pre (n=18) to postintervention (n=16; 22.2% vs. 6.3%; p=0.34)
- Results indicate improved HAPI prevalence rates

Aim 2:

 Average PIPK scores increased from pre to post-intervention (92.86±9.63 vs. 94.05±12.86), indicating better knowledge

Average APuP scores decreased from pre to post-intervention (86.85±15.25 vs. 65.63±23.46), indicating worse attitudes

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- Post-implementation HAPI prevalence data - Post-implementation **PIPK** and APuP questionnaire data via Qualtrics survey - Post-implementation NDNQI audit scores

Aim 3:

- NDNQI audit scores significantly improved from pre (n=20) to post-intervention (n=23; 1.40±0.82 vs. 2.35±0.99; p=0.014)
- Results indicate greater compliance with HAPI prevention strategies

HAPI and UAPI Prevalence Rates



- o *Next steps:*

- Train PCT skin saver champions

Acknowledgements and References

- who made this project successful

APuP

PIPK



Results: Aim 3



Conclusion

• The educational tool kit has shown to **improve the knowledge and implementation** of HAPI prevention strategies and ultimately **decrease the rate of HAPIs** in the unit

• PCTs have an important role in delivering high quality patient care by promoting skin health

o Utilizing an educational curriculum specifically tailored for PCTs may contribute to uptake in implementing HAPI prevention strategies that can help decrease HAPIs

 Conduct further studies with larger sample sizes in other inpatient units • Submit a **manuscript** to the *Journal of Wound Ostomy and Continence Nursing* • Further work on adapting the tool kit into a **hospital-wide learning module** for PCTs

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• Please scan the QR code to see the references.