Background

- Hospital Acquired Pressure Injury (HAPI) is increasing. Several Einstein inpatient units implemented changes to address HAPI.
- Nurses from the surgical cluster, representing preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative care recognized the opportunity for improvement and joined the effort.
- We initiated a literature review and found that surgical patients are at increased risk because of positioning, duration of surgical procedure, pressure, shearing and moisture in the operating room (OR).
- It was determined that there was a need for assessment and increased attention to risk for pressure injury development in the perioperative setting.

Methods

- Munro Pressure Ulcer Risk Assessment Scale (MPURAS) initiated on patients having a surgical procedure expected to be greater than 2 hours.
- Measurement strategies for evaluation include comparing data related to HAPIs in surgical patients for a 3-month period prior to the implementation of the practice change and monthly for 9 months post-implementation.
- Data also collected on the utilization of the risk assessment form.

Modified Munro Scale

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Weight Loss</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>3</td>
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</table>

Percentage of New HAPI (hospital acquired pressure injury) in Surgical Patients

- HAPIs in surgical patients decreased in first month.
- Discussions about skin are becoming more routine.
- Increased interest in evidence-based practice and QI activities.

Opportunities for Improvement

- Forms initiated in pre-op do not always make it to PACU
- Incomplete forms
- Staff engagement
- Change is hard
- Leadership support is vital for success
- Relationship is important – tap into them
- Find ways to engage direct care people that are reluctant to change
- Cannot be deterred by barriers
- Be glad for short gains – staff are thinking about HAPIs

Summary

Direct care nurses drive patient safety because they are in a position to see where small changes in practice can result in large-scale improvement. Utilizing a risk assessment scale, increasing awareness and initiating preventative measures are ways to accomplish our goal of decreasing HAPIs in patients having a surgical procedure.

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Bibliography