

Department of **NURSING**

How to Prevent Pressure Injury?

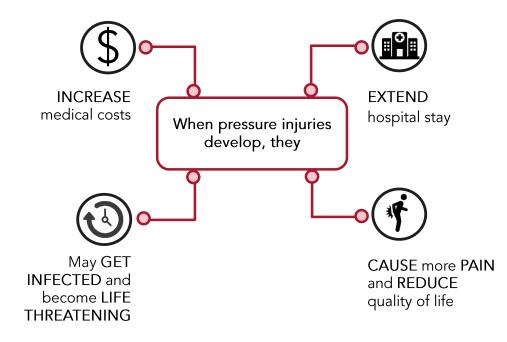


What are Pressure Injuries?

Pressure injuries (also known as pressure ulcers) are localised damage to the skin and underlying tissues.

The risk of developing pressure injuries increase when our loved ones are:

- •unable to relieve pressure over the bony areas of their bodies
- •exposed constantly to their sweat, urine or feces at their pressure points



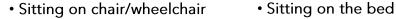
Pressure injuries CAN be prevented most of the time. We need you to join us to prevent pressure injuries wherever possible in these

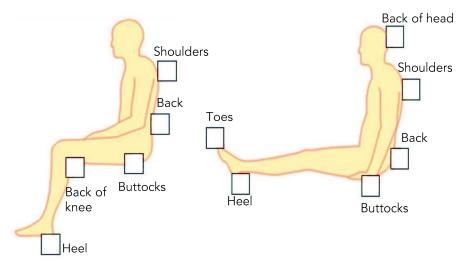
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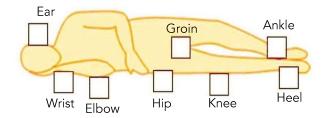
- Keep your skin safe
- Adopt good preventive measures

Where are the Common Pressure Points Located?

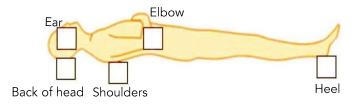




Lying sideway



• Lying flat on the back



How can You Keep Your Skin Safe?

CHECK SKIN DAILY

You may want to use the checklist below to identify problem areas

Problem areas	What to do	
□ Skin is not clean	□ Clean the skin with water and soap or wet wipes	
☐ Diaper is soiled	☐ Change diapers when soiled	
	Keep skin clean and dry	
Skin is constantly in contact with sweat or urine or feces	□ Use barrier cream	
☐ Skin is "cracked"	☐ Use moisturiser	
□ Swelling is present at the foot and/or hand	□ Elevate swollen areas	
☐ Redness is present at pressure points	Use hyperoxygenated oil sprays (Optional)	
	□ Relieve pressure point	
☐ Broken skin (wound) is	☐ Wash the wound	
present	☐ Cover the wound	
	□ Seek medical help	

What are the Good Preventive Practices?

CHECK FOR PRESSURE POINT

You may want to use the checklist below to identify problem areas

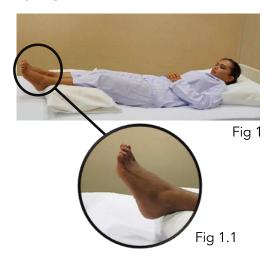
Problem areas	What to do	
□ Pressure points are not relieved due to inability to change position	Do 2 hourly turning (See Turning chart and Page 5)	
	Use pillows to maintain position (Refer Fig 2 and 3)	
	Use medical air / foam mattress (optional)	
	Preventive dressing (optional)	
☐ Heels are not "off the bed"	☐ Use pillows to elevate the heels (Refer Fig 1, 1.1 and 2.1)	
Increase of shear/friction while movingNeed help in transferring	☐ Use sliding sheet (Optional)	

Turning Chart

A 2 hourly turning is necessary to relieve and redistribute the forces acting on the pressure points. The turning chart below guides you in repositioning (as medically deemed appropriate) your loved ones every 2 hourly throughout the day. The timing is as recommended.

MORNING 🌟	AFTERNOON 🔆	NIGHT (
5AM Turn facing RIGHT	1PM Turn facing LEFT	9PM Lie FLAT
7AM Lie FLAT	3PM Turn facing RIGHT	11PM Turn facing RIGHT
9AM Turn facing RIGHT	5PM Lie FLAT	1AM Lie FLAT
11AM Lie FLAT	7PM Turn facing LEFT	3AM Turn facing LEFT

How do You Relieve Pressure Points When You are Lying in Bed?



Lie flat on the back

Use a pillow to elevate heels



Lie facing right or left side



Place a pillow in between the legs



Maintain position by supporting the back with a pillow

Where can You Find Help?



BUY BARRIER CREAM/ HYPEROXYGENATED SPRAY

Buy from any hospital or external pharmacy

GET PRESSURE RELIEVING DEVICE



Standard pillows – Any departmental stores

Medical air / foam mattress - Visit any hospital's OR external medical supply store

Preventive dressing – At hospital pharmacy store

TREAT PRESSURE INJURY



Seek medical help

Speak to your nurse to get a copy of "WOUND DRESSING" pamphlet

MORE INFORMATION ON PRESSURE INJURIES



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www.npuap.org

