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Project Proposal Abstract

For Bedside Nurses in Acute Care, Can Additional Education Contribute to Adequate Performance of Prevention and Treatment for Hospital-Acquired Pressure Injuries?

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CAN ADDITIONAL EDUCATION CONTRIBUTE TO ADEQUATE PERFORMANCE OF PREVENTION AND TREATMENT FOR HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED PRESSURE INJURIES? 2

Background: Hospital-acquired pressure injuries (HAPIs) are common preventable medical issues among patients receiving acute or critical care, such as cancer, spinal cord injuries, or heart disease. Despite the rapid development of healthcare, HAPIs remains one of the biggest challenges that affect patient outcomes, breach patient safety, and become an economic burden for many healthcare facilities worldwide. The healthcare members, especially nurses, often underestimate the harms because the issues are not a life-threatening concern in the inpatient setting. However, HAPIs can lead to emergency conditions such as sepsis. This study aims to assess and provide additional education that acknowledges and improves inadequate education and exposure can cause nurses to experience unawareness and dissatisfaction with nursing performance in preventing and treating HAPIs.

Literature review: 60,000 hospitalized patients died from complications related to pressure ulcer injuries (Mortada et al., 2020). The current practice of HAPI detection depends on visual inspection, leading to inconsistent documentation (Weller et al., 2018). Pressure injury knowledge and experience are significant in clinical knowledge, judgment, documentation, and performance in delivering high-quality care (Kathleen et al., 2019). Nurses with inadequate education and exposure can experience unawareness, negative attitudes, and dissatisfaction within nursing practices (Parisod et al., 2022).

Methods: A quasi-experimental design is conducted on bedside nurses who work in all acute care units. Additional education sessions on understanding HAPIs, care techniques (prevention and treatment), and protocol are provided. A checklist to determine effective practice:

- 1) HAPIs assessment tools based on facility protocol (Braden or Norton scale)

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2)HAPIs prevention measurements (the use of the pressure-reducing device, nutrition, and repositioning routine)

3)HAPIs treatments (wound care, the use of special dressings)

Evaluation:

The data will be collected and analyzed based on the completion of the checklist to measure nurses' performance of effective practices of prevention and treatments that decrease HAPIs report incidents.

Key words: hospital acquired pressure injury, bedsore, standard protocols, pressure injury, knowledge assessment, education, prevention, nursing.