



In the Elderly Receiving Inpatient Care Causes and Prevalence of Pressure Injury Risk Factors

Abstract

Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of pressure ulcers in hospitalized patients at the a private university hospital in Turkey, measure the risk of their occurrence, and evaluate factors predisposing to pressure injury.

Methods: It is a descriptive prospective cross-sectional design. The sample of the study consisted of 382 elderly patients hospitalized in a private university hospital. Ethics committee approval was obtained. Study data were evaluated using the sociodemographic diagnosis and health diagnosis form, the Braden scale, and the NPUAP pressure sore staging system. Analysis of risk factors was performed using SPSS IBM version software.

Results: The mean age was 76.20 ± 8.36 (with pressure injury: 79.34 ± 8.38 , without pressure injury: 74.81 ± 7.98) years. The prevalence of patients with pressure injury was 30.6% with a prevalence of 15.9% of hospitalize-acquired pressure injury. The most frequent sites were sacrum/coxis and Trochanter / ischium. Stages II (%31.6) and III and IV (%24.7) were the mainly stages described. Evaluation of management of bedsores formed revealed that half was treated with modern wound dressings. Statistical analysis showed significant correlation with long-term hospitalization, chronic disease recurrence, oral feeding difficulty, high number of invasive procedures, history of pressure sores, dependency incontinence in mobilization and position change, age ≥ 75 years. These variables were defined as risk factors.

Conclusion: Pressure injury for elderly patients remains a major problem in the hospital. This problem is preventable when applying adequate prevention but its management requires a multidisciplinary approach.

Key words: Pressure injury, Risk factor, Prevalence, Older patient