

Effective management of the continuous evaluation of a “Static Air Surface for the Prevention of Pressure Ulcers” (SASPPU)

Autors: Alba Moratilla, C¹; Coscolla, A²; Barberá Martínez, J.³; Alonso Roman, M^a A.⁴; Sanjuan Nebor, L.F⁵; Vayá Albelda, F.³
^{1,2}. H. Clinic of Valencia; ³. H. “Lluís Alcanyís”; ⁴. H. G. U. of Alicante; ⁵. E. U. of nurse & Podology. University of Valencia.

Aim: To verify if the data, obtained in the ECCA, in 3 different Health Care departments of the community of Valence, are extrapolatable to other geographic areas.

Methodology: Controlled, Randomized and multicenter Clinical Trial (CRCT). Based on the experience and the collected data in the CRCT, this study aims to maintain a continued evaluation of the “SASPPU” in different geographic areas, also at international level, using a “standard” work protocol and an on-line data collection.

Investigators:

1. Obligation to follow the “standard” work protocol
2. Monthly update the data base collection

Requirement for approval of the project

1. CRCT’s acceptance by the ethical committee

Subjects of the study

1. Patients classified as “Medium risk & High risk” in the area of the investigator and complying with the inclusion criteria.



Results: Two of the healthcare departments, which were foreseen to participate, could not start the study.

Total amount of patients: 82 patients were included

Average age: 67 years, 58,5% (48) Women, 41,5% (34) Men

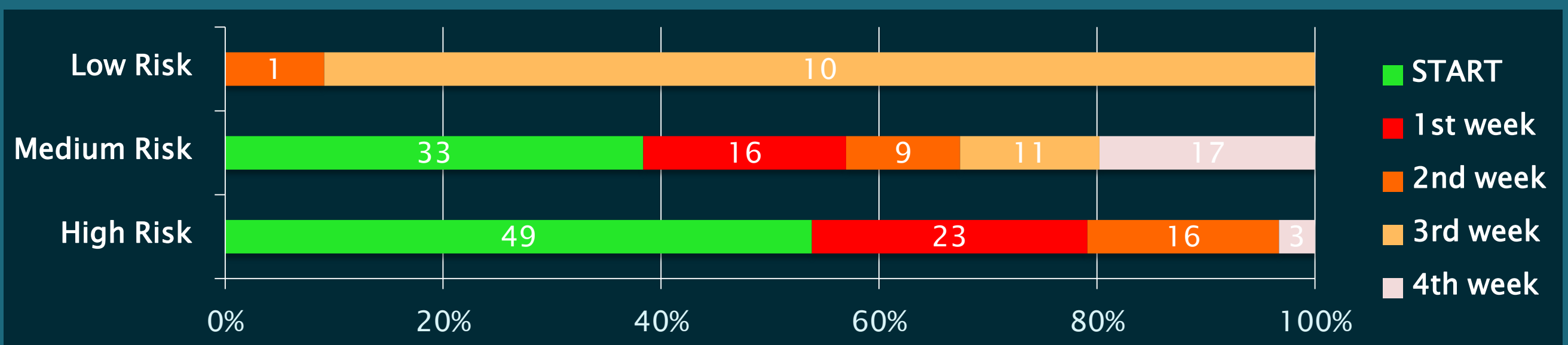
PU risk : 59,8% (49) High Risk, 40,2% (33) Medium Risk

Classification Group: Intervention 51,2% (42), Control 48,8% (40)



1. From the 82 included patients, 47% (39) remained in the study > than 7 days, and 24,4% (20) finished the period of one month.
2. Patients that stayed in the study > than 7 days: 6,9% (14) were staying in intensive care unit; 66,7% (8) in standard wards, 90% (9) of the patients were in the primary care and 100% (8) from the home care institution teams were at the patient’s home.

Origin of the included patients		
Ward/Services	VI	> 1 Week
Intensive Care (hospital)	52	14 (6,9%)
Home Care	8	8 (100%)
Standard wards (hospital)	12	8 (66,7%)
Primary Care (home care)	10	9 (90%)
Total	82	39 (47,6%)



Lower PU Incidence on the REPOSE

Patients that developed Pressure Ulcers (PU)						
Included in the study	1st W.	2nd W.	3rd W.	4th W.	Total PU	
Intervention group	18	2			2 (11,1%)	
Control group	17	2	1	3	2	8 (47,1%)

Conclusions. Being aware of the difficulties to reach a sufficient number of patients, we should continue with the CRCT in order to have more evidence for the results, and comparing with other hospital populations.

With the actual obtained collected data, we can conclude as hypothesis for the future studies, that the possibility to reduce the Pressure Ulcer incidence with 25% exists, with patients at Medium & High risk of PU by using the surface REPOSE combined with a ‘standard’ work protocol.