



Service Priorities and Programmes
Electronic Presentations

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Quality Improvement Project for Prevention and Management of Pressure Injuries in Acute Geriatric Unit by Simulation and Interactive Training Program.

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Introduction

Pressure injuries are recognized as an international patient safety problem they increase morbidity and mortality. Most pressure injuries are preventable if appropriate measures are implemented. In geriatric unit, most patient were fragility and bedridden. Prevention of pressure injuries formation became an important issue to be managed. One simulation and interactive training program was designed in August 2017 to address this problem.

Objectives

1. To strengthen and update the nursing staff the knowledges and techniques of prevention and management in pressure injuries.
2. To promote and rise the quality of nursing in prevention and management of pressure injuries.
3. To identify areas for improvement and to advance the patient comfort.

Methodology

Training sections were held on Tuesday in acute geriatric ward of United Christian Hospital. Each training section will be held by one Advanced Practice Nurse (APN) or Registered nurse (RN) with duration of approximately 15 to 20 minutes. Each training session have different contents related to pressure injuries such as risk factors, risk assessment, elderly skin care, nutrition staging and wound product and so on. Training program would be delivered by using PowerPoints, demonstration and scenario basis. During the training section, ward nurse need to demonstrate the skills of repositioning & skin inspection. Answer the question and how to choice the appropriate pressure relieving product in different scenario situation.

An evaluation would be performed after the training program finished.

Result

From August 2017 to October 2017, there are total 10 training section were being held. According to the post training program questionnaires, over 95 % respondents

reported that their skills and knowledges of prevention and management in pressure injuries were reinforced. 100% and 90% respondents that these program correspond with their expectation and match the service needs.

In additional, most nurses claims that they have more confidence to prevent and manage the pressure injuries in their daily work. By viewing the evaluation, both nurses show positive feedback to the training program.

Conclusion

Comparison with traditional teaching method, simulation and interactive training method can help facilitate to motivate and proactive the staff to participated. The simulation and interactive training program was effectively in enhancing the skills and knowledges of ward nurses in care of pressure injuries.