



Service Priorities and Programmes
Electronic Presentations

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Enhancing pressure ulcer care competency for supporting staff and nurse learners in Castle Peak Hospital and Siu Lam Hospital

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Introduction

Pressure ulcer is a common, pervasive problem among various types of acute and chronic debilitating diseases in all health care settings worldwide. Pressure ulcers affect the quality of life of many patients and cause tremendous distress to families and carers. Pressure ulcers are mostly avoidable if appropriate preventive measures implemented. Supporting staff are one of the major manpower that deliver basic bed side care in psychiatric settings. Knowledge on pressure ulcer care may not be adequate enough to meet the daily work demand. Many evidences showed education and training are key prevention to pressure ulcers. A pressure ulcer prevention and management training programme was organized in Castle Peak Hospital (CPH) on 28 June 2013 for CPH and Siu Lam Hospital (SLH) supporting staff and nurse learners to enhance their skills and knowledge on pressure ulcer care.

Objectives

- To foster staff awareness in pressure ulcer prevention - To equip supporting staff and nurse learners with specific knowledge and skills in pressure ulcer prevention and management

Methodology

A pressure ulcer prevention and management training programme with 3 identical training sessions was organized in CPH on 28 June 2013. Target participants were CPH/ SLH supporting staff and nurse learners. Training format included lectures, videos, discussion and case sharing. Participants were invited to fill a quiz/evaluation form with 11 items after the training.

Result

21 wards of CPH and SLH sent staff to attend the training program. The total attendance was 77 with 44.2% Supporting staff and 55.8% nurse learners participated. 100% return of course quiz/evaluation forms received. 100% participants showed they aware the time schedule repositioning, avoid elevation of the head of bed above 30 degree, avoid direct position on the trochanters and use the 30 degree lateral inclined position when patient lying on bed after training. 90% to 80% participants indicated they knew the causation factors, common sites and people at risk to develop pressure ulcer. 53.2 % participants strongly agreed and 45.5% participants agreed the training

programme enhance staff skills and knowledge in pressure ulcer care that was helpful to their daily work in wards. Conclusion There is evidence that the pressure ulcer prevention and management training programmes for supporting staff and nurse learner in psychiatric settings could be beneficial to enhance staff skills and knowledge in pressure ulcer care. Staff increased confident and felt satisfied with the training programme. The continuing pressure ulcer care education is crucial to build staff empowerment ,improve the quality of care and enhance care delivery knowledge to next generation of nurses.