

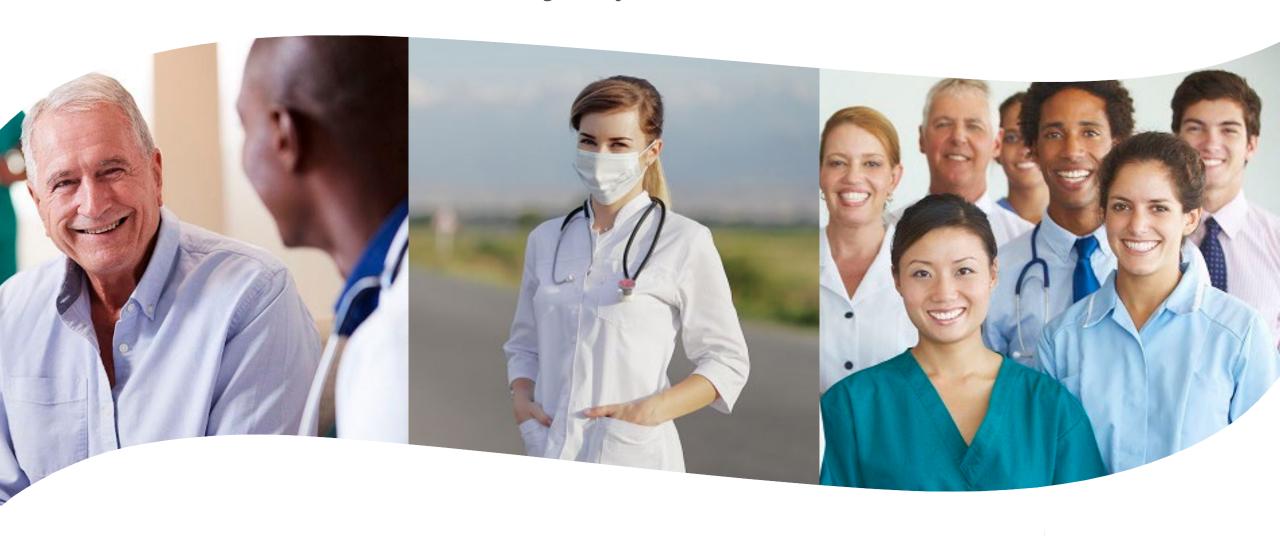
HQIC Patient Safety: Pressure Injury

Welcome!

- All lines are muted, so please ask your questions in the chat box.
- For technical issues, chat to all panelists.
- Please actively participate in polling questions that pop up on the lower right-hand side of your screen.

We will get started shortly!

HQIC Pressure Injury: Tools for Prevention



Sara Phillips, MBA, BSN, CPHQ Tracy Rutland, MBA/MHA, CLSSBB





COLLABORATORS:

Alabama Hospital Association
Alliant Health Solutions
Comagine Health
Georgia Hospital Association
KFMC Health Improvement Partners
Konza

Hospital Quality Improvement

Welcome from all of us!













Sara Phillips, Comagine Health Tracy Rutland, Geogia Hospital Association



Tracy Rutland
Quality Improvement/Patient Safety Specialist,
Georgia Hospital Association
trutland@gha.org



Sara Phillips
Senior Improvement Advisor,
Comagine Health
sphillips@comagine.org



Pressure Injury Prevention Patient Safety Network Objectives

Participants will be able to:

- Understand the variables associated with skin injury in COVID-19 patients.
- State the elements of an effective pressure injury prevention program.
- Reduce pressure injury occurrences in their facility.



Today's Learning Objectives

- Learn Today:
 - Understand the variables associated with skin injury in COVID-19 patients.
 - State the elements of an effective pressure injury prevention program.
- Use Tomorrow:
 - Implement an effective pressure injury prevention program.
 - Reduce pressure injury occurrences in their facility.

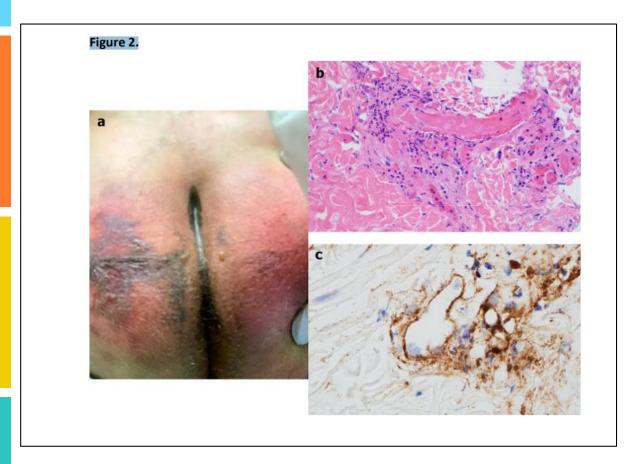


Special Considerations for COVID-19 Patients

- Obvious issues:
 - Hypoxia ARDS
 - Immobility Prone positioning
 - Hypotension and hypovolemia
 - Skin condition diaphoresis, dehydration
 - Multiple medical devices
- Issues specific to COVID-19:
 - Reports of purpuric/purple skin and toe lesions
 - Rashes
 - Acral areas of erythema with vesicles or pustules
 - Urticarial lesions, maculopapular eruptions and livedo or necrosis



What Is Different About Skin Injury in COVID-19?



- Multiple forms and patterns associated with microvascular occlusion of vessels in the skin
- Can appear with a livedoid or lace-like pattern most commonly on the extremities, and others can be more purpuric in nature
- Rarely, patients have the appearance of purpura fulminans and frank necrosis or skin infarct

COVID Skin Manifestations An.pdf (ymaws.com)

Why Isn't This a Pressure Injury?

- One study of biopsied skin lesions demonstrated a pattern of tissue damage consistent with complement-mediated microvascular injury.
- "From the data available now, at least a subset of sustained, severe COVID-19 may define a type of catastrophic microvascular injury syndrome mediated by activation of complement pathways and an associated procoagulant state." COVID Skin Manifestations An.pdf (ymaws.com)



How Do You Differentiate? Clinical Guidance

- Purple areas on non-pressure loaded surfaces that lack a pressure-shear etiology should not be classified as pressure injuries.
- These skin manifestations may also resemble other dermatological conditions associated with microvascular injury and thrombosis, such as retiform purpura, livedo reticularis and cutaneous vasculitis.
- Purple areas on pressure-loaded surfaces (prone or supine) require further investigation. Deeper soft tissue may also be damaged because of pressureshear.
- Discolored areas on any body surface subjected to pressure loading or shear should be palpated to detect differences in tissue consistency and temperature to rule out concurrent deep tissue pressure injury.



HAPI Prevention in Prone Positioned Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Pressure injury prevention prior to prone positioning:

- Conduct skin checks.
- Use pressure redistribution surfaces and devices to off-load pressure from the bony prominences.
- Select an appropriate mattress or an overlay.
- Ensure the endotracheal tube securing device is removed and the tube taped into position.
- Use a liquid film-forming protective dressing applied at the forehead and chin.
- Lubricate the eyes and tape them closed.



HAPI Prevention in Prone Positioned Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Pressure injury prevention in prone positioned patients:

- Use the swimmer's position.
- Check for uneven pressure redistribution.
- Where feasible, reposition the patient every two hours.
- Keep the skin clean and conduct regular skin checks.
- Ensure patients have adequate nutrition and hydration.



HAPI Prevention in Prone Positioned Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Pressure injury prevention when patients are repositioned back to supine position:

- Assess the pressure points.
- Document a comprehensive skin assessment at all stages.
- Promote early mobilization.



Wrapping Up

Elements of a strong HAPI program:

- Leadership support and engagement
- Education designed to ensure staff competency
- Utilization of a team approach to prevention
- Timely, ongoing skin assessment using a validated tool
- Implementation of evidence-based pressure injury prevention products
- Early intervention with evidence-based products when pressure areas are noted
- Monitoring of and reporting of compliance
- Root cause analysis of all events

Resources

Team, V., Jones, A., & Weller, C. D. (2022). Prevention of Hospital-Acquired Pressure Injury in COVID-19 Patients in the Prone Position. *Intensive & critical care nursing*, 68, 103142. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8418919/?msclkid=1e6f952ea62e11ec9cdd2ce57d 755a60 –

Black, J., Cuddigan, J. & the members of the National Pressure Injury Advisory Panel Board of Directors. (2020). Skin manifestations with COVID-19: The purple skin and toes that you are seeing may not be deep tissue pressure injury. An NPIAP White Paper.

https://cdn.ymaws.com/npiap.com/resource/resmgr/white papers/COVID Skin Manifestations A n.pdf -



Key Takeaways

- Learn Today:
 - Understand the variables associated with skin injury in COVID-19 patients.
 - State the elements of an effective pressure injury prevention program.
- Use Tomorrow:
 - Implement an effective pressure injury prevention program.
 - Reduce pressure injury occurrences in their facility.

How will this change what you do?



Getting Started

- Review the resource materials provided today.
- Develop a plan for implementation.
- Revise your reduction goal short-term and long-term.



Questions?



Email us at HospitalQuality@allianthealth.org or call us at 678-527-3681.



HQIC Goals



Behavioral Health Outcomes & Opioid Misuse

- ✓ Promote opioid best practices
- ✓ Decrease high dose opioid prescribing and opioid adverse events in all settings
- ✓ Increase access to behavioral health services



Patient Safety

- ✓ Reduce risky medication combinations
- ✓ Reduce adverse drug events
- ✓ Reduce *C. diff* in all settings



Quality of Care Transitions

- ✓ Convene community coalitions
- ✓ Identify and promote optical care for super utilizers
- ✓ Reduce community-based adverse drug events

Upcoming Events

WALK with the WOC and Step into a Brighter Future of Pressure Injury Prevention

April 26, 2022, at 2 p.m. ET | 1 p.m. CT | 11 a.m. PT

Register Here: https://quality.allianthealth.org/conference/walk-with-the-woc-and-step-into-a-brighter-future-of-pressure-injury-prevention/





COLLABORATORS:

Alabama Hospital Association
Alliant Health Solutions
Comagine Health
Georgia Hospital Association
KFMC Health Improvement Partners
Konza

Hospital Quality Improvement



@alliantqio

Thank you for joining us! How did we do today?



Alliant Health Solutions



Y

@AlliantQIO

This material was prepared by Alliant Health Solutions, a Hospital Quality Improvement Contractor (HQIC) under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Views expressed in this material do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of CMS or HHS, and any reference to a specific product or entity herein does not constitute endorsement of that product or entity by CMS or HHS. Publication No. 12SOW-AHSQIN-QIO TO3 - HQIC--1704-03/18/22

