



## Literature Evaluation Table

Student Name:

**Summary of Clinical Issue (200-250 words):** Pressure injuries are one of the greatest issues in healthcare that are preventable with proper care. The most common cause for a pressure injury arises when a patient suffers from prolonged pressure on one part of their body. These pressure injuries can cause the patient a significant amount of pain as well as lead to other issues. If the wound progresses in stages, it can lead to the wound opening up. This makes it easier for bacteria on the skin to enter the body and cause infection. This in turn leads to further care and treatment needed for the patient in order to care for the ulcer that could have been prevented initially through proper care. It has been found that proper skin care techniques have the ability to not only minimize but prevent ulcer formation entirely. Studies have shown that proper education of the healthcare team in regards to pressure ulcers reduce the risk and severity of their formation entirely. This means that if there is a system in place as well as a focus on education, the issues that come along with pressure ulcer presence can be avoided. Pressure ulcer management and prevention should be a main focus of all healthcare teams because it is easily preventable but can easily get out of hand, proving fatal to the patient. Through proper training and education, pressure injuries may be an issue that healthcare systems can finally conquer (Porter-Armstrong, 2018).

**PICOT Question-** In patients at risk for pressure ulcers, what is the effect of pressure ulcer prevention education for nurses compared with no education during the patient's time of care?

Criteria	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
APA-Formatted Article Citation with Permalink	Albensi, L., Basova, N., Froese, M., Gieys, K., Guise, L., Lajeunesse, R., Lan, M., Martin, D., Montgomery, M., Van Haute, S.. (2017). <i>Healthy Skin Wins: A Glowing Pressure Ulcer Prevention Program That Can Guide Evidence-Based Practice</i> . Retrieved from <a href="https://sigmapubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1186/s12912-016-0188-9">https://sigmapubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1186/s12912-016-0188-9</a> Permalink:	Roberts, S., McInnes, E., Wallis, M., Bucknall, T., Banks, M., & Chaboyer, W. (2016). Nurses' perceptions of a pressure ulcer prevention care bundle: a qualitative descriptive study. <i>BMC Nursing</i> , 15, 1–10. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1186/s12912-016-0188-9">https://doi.org/10.1186/s12912-016-0188-9</a>	Raynaldo, M. (2020). <i>Implementing Hospital-Acquired Pressure Injury (HAPI) Prevention Program</i> . University of St. Augustine for Health Sciences. Retrieved from <a href="https://soar.usa.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1006&amp;cont">https://soar.usa.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1006&amp;cont</a>

	Y. com/doi/pdf/10.1111/wvn.12242	<a href="https://lopes.idm.oclc.org/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&amp;db=a9h&amp;AN=119712600&amp;site=ehost-live&amp;scope=site">https://lopes.idm.oclc.org/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&amp;db=a9h&amp;AN=119712600&amp;site=ehost-live&amp;scope=site</a>	ext=scholprojects
<b>How Does the Article Relate to the PICOT Question?</b>	The article discusses how proper pressure ulcer prevention by educating staff reduces the risk for skin breakdown in patients.	The article discusses how both the nurse and the patient work together in order to prevent pressure ulcers from occurring.	The article discusses how education can help prevent pressure ulcers in patients with limited mobility
<b>Quantitative , Qualitative (How do you know?)</b>	Qualitative: it is aimed at improving the quality of skin care given to the patients.	Qualitative: the goal of the study was to reduce instances of pressure injuries by both the nurse and patient working together in order to improve the quality of care.	Qualitative: this study assessed the quality of patient's skin as a result of the prevention program being in place.
<b>Purpose Statement</b>	The campaign is titled "Health Skin Wins". The purpose is to identify whether or not the Pressure Ulcer Prevention Program (PUPP), would cut down on the incidences of pressure ulcers amongst the population. The program, along with online education, aimed at educating staff to reducing instances of pressure ulcers. This was done by using a pre- and post-test on pressure ulcer prevention. The researchers also wanted to find out the staff's perception of the PUPP program.	The goal of the study was to implement a pressure ulcer prevention care bundle (PUPCB). It consisted of three parts which both the nurse and patient would work together in accomplishing. The patient would keep moving, monitor their skin and eat a nutritious diet. Both the nurses and patients were educated on the bundle and then tested by using an "INTACT" trial. The intact trial was used to test the effectiveness of the PUPCB. The idea was that if nurses and patients both worked together then there would be less incidences of pressure injuries.	The goal of the study was to see if there was a decrease in incidences of pressure ulcers if a pressure prevention bundle was implemented. The bundle consisted of skin assessments, moisture management, nutrition management, pressure management, and educating the healthcare providers.
<b>Research Question</b>	Will the program as a whole successfully help cut down on the incidences of pressure ulcers?	Will the use of the pressure ulcer prevention care bundle make a difference in pressure ulcer	Will the implementation of the bundle help cut down on pressure ulcer incidences?

<b>Outcome</b>	It was found there was a decrease in pressure ulcers from 34.3% to 7.53% showing that the education and program was successful.		occurrence?
<b>Setting (Where did the study take place?)</b>	A community hospital in Winnipeg, Canada	4 acute care hospitals in Australia	Nurses found the PUPCB effective depending on the individual patient they were caring for. The bundle improved communication and acknowledgement of pressure injuries which ultimately helped prevent them.
<b>Sample</b>	<p>Initial samples for pressure ulcer injuries pre PUPP implementation was 242 then 12 months later was 239, all of which were patients who volunteered to participate. There were 80 staff members who participated in the pre-test, education and post-test. 35 healthcare workers participated in interviews in regard to the implementation of the PUPP program.</p> <p>Eighteen nurses with years of experience ranging from 3 to 30.</p>		The study involved 90 patients that were on the unit in March 2020. The study took place over 21 days
<b>Method</b>	A mixed methods study was used between the implementation of the program, the online education given and the feelings of those involved in the program.	18 interviews with nurses where the pressure ulcer prevention care bundle was implemented	The nurses were educated on pressure injuries and the aspects of the bundle. The nurses then assessed the incidences of pressure injuries at the end of the 21 day period.
<b>Key Findings of the Study</b>	Rates in pressure injuries for patients dropped after the initiation of the campaign.	Many nurses found the bundle helpful and effective. It encouraged patients to participate in their care giving them responsibility over their own wellbeing.	While the researcher did not prevent cases of HAPI, they were able to cut down on the severity of the of the stage 2 pressure ulcer to stage 1

<b>Recommendations of the Researcher</b>	<p>The test could have been disturbed to more members of staff and in a controlled environment to ensure there was no cheating.</p>	<p>There could have been an intervention to assist those with neurological impairments because they would be unable to participate in the bundle. The researcher could have also interviewed patients to see how they felt the PUPCB impacted their experience during care.</p>	<p>The researcher could have monitored the patients of the nurses individually or shown more attention to those at greater risk for pressure injuries.</p>
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Article 4</b>	<b>Article 5</b>	<b>Article 6</b>
<b>APA-Formatted Article Citation with Permalink</b>	<p>Ayala Mijena, D., Etafa Ebi, W., Fetensia Hinko, G.. (2019). <i>Nurses' knowledge to pressure ulcer prevention in public hospitals in Wollega: a cross-sectional study design</i>. Retrieved from <a href="https://bmcnurs.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12912-019-0346-y">https://bmcnurs.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12912-019-0346-y</a></p>	<p>Groves, S., Katende, G., Mwebaza, I., Nankumbi, J. (2014). Nurses' Knowledge, Practices, and Barriers in Care of Patients with Pressure Ulcers in a Ugandan Teaching Hospital. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.hindawi.com/journals/mrp/2014/973602/">https://www.hindawi.com/journals/mrp/2014/973602/</a></p>	<p>Lavallée JF, Gray TA, Dunnville J, Culham N. Preventing pressure ulcers in nursing homes using a care bundle: A feasibility study. <i>Health &amp; Social Care in the Community</i>. 2019;27(4):e417-e427. doi:10.1111/hsc.12742</p>

	management.	
<b>Quantitative , Qualitative (How do you know?)</b>	Quantitative, the study's results are able to be quantified based off the results of the questionnaire.	Quantitative: the study was able to look at areas of knowledge deficit based on the numerical score achieved by the nurse.
<b>Purpose Statement</b>	To assess the knowledge nurses in Wollega, Ethiopia have of pressure ulcer prevention and what are barriers in care.	To assess knowledge of pressure ulcers and barriers to prevention of nurses on units with high rates of pressure ulcer formation.
<b>Research Question</b>	What are issues preventing proper pressure ulcer care prevention?	<p>What knowledge do the nurses have in regards to pressure ulcers and what do they believe are barriers to proper care?</p> <p>Would implementing a skin care bundle along with education help reduce the amount of pressure ulcers acquired by residents?</p> <p>Prior to bundle initiation, the staff only implemented repositioning for skin care and incurred five pressure ulcers during 462 residents' days. After the initiation of the program, the staff not only documented repositioning but skin assessments and support for pressure areas. This lead to no new pressure ulcers occurring during 1,181 patient days.</p>

<b>Setting (Where did the study take place?)</b>	Wollega, Ethiopia	The units with the highest-pressure ulcer cases at Mulago Hospital in Wollega	One nursing home in Northern England
<b>Sample</b>	212 nurses from public hospitals in Wollega	56 nurses divided from 3 medical units, 3 surgical units, the orthopedic unit and the burn unit.	21 nurses and healthcare assistants. Along with 29 residents of the nursing home
<b>Method</b>	The researcher used a "Institutional based cross-sectional multi-center study". A questionnaire was used to find out information on the individual taking the assessment then find out what knowledge they had on pressure ulcers.	The nurses were given questionnaires broken up into 4 parts. The nurse would provide information on themselves, answer questions to test their knowledge on pressure ulcers, describe what they currently do to prevent them and what they feel is preventing them from giving the best pressure prevention care.	A mixed methods feasibility study was used. The quantitative side assessed the difference between pressure ulcer occurrence before and after implementation of the bundle. The qualitative aspect assessed what the staff's feelings were in regard to the bundle.
<b>Key Findings of the Study</b>	Nurses that were more knowledgeable through self-education scored higher on the assessment.	The nurses need to be reeducated on proper treatment and prevention of pressure ulcers. This also gives the facility the ability to see where they can incorporate pressure prevention devices.	After reeducation and implementation of the skin care bundle there were no new cases of pressure ulcers.
<b>Recommendations of the Researcher</b>	By offering a reward for the highest score on the questionnaire the participants may have been more motivated to give serious thought into answering the questions.	Monitor the nurses during the exam to ensure they are taking adequate time to read each question. The researcher should include the hospitals management in the results so that we adequate education and supplies can be provided to the nurses.	The researchers could have assessed the feelings that the residents had towards the new skin care bundle.

Porter-Armstrong, A. P., Moore, Z. E., Bradbury, I., & McDonough, S. (2018). Education of healthcare professionals for preventing pressure ulcers. *The Cochrane database of systematic reviews*, 5(5), CD011620.  
<https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD011620.pub2>