



ATTITUDE AND LIMITATION TOWARDS PRESSURE ULCER PREVENTION OF NURSES AND PRACTICAL NURSES IN SIRIRAJ HOSPITAL

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Introduction

A pressure ulcer is localized injury to the skin and/or underlying tissue usually over a bony prominence, as a result of pressure, or pressure in combination with shear and/or friction. Because muscle and subcutaneous tissue are more susceptible to pressure-induced injury than skin, pressure ulcers are often worse than their initial appearance. Pressure ulcers cause considerable harm to patients, hindering functional recovery, frequently causing pain and the development of serious infections. Pressure ulcers have also been associated with an extended length of stay, sepsis, and mortality.

Although pressure ulcers are preventable in most every case, the prevalence of pressure ulcers in health care facilities is increasing. Preventing pressure ulcers entails two major steps: first, identifying patients at risk; and second, reliably implementing prevention strategies for all patients who are identified as being at risk.

The objective

1. To investigate the attitude and limitation towards pressure ulcer prevention of nurses and practical nurses in Siriraj Hospital
2. To study association among gender, age, educational level, status of working, experience on care providing, experience on training about pressure ulcer prevention and attitude towards pressure ulcer prevention.

Method

cross-sectional survey study. The sample 366 nurses and practical nurses who work in Nursing Department of Siriraj Hospital. The study instrument was a questionnaire consisted of personal information and the attitude and limitation towards pressure ulcer prevention and they were validated by three experts. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and Chi-Square test at the significant level of .05.

Result

The data showed that most of example were female, the age were between 20-40 years old. Most of them had education in bachelor degree. The proportion of career (nurse: practical nurse) were 3:2. Most of them had experience on care providing more than 5 years and 40 percent of them ever had experience on training about pressure ulcer prevention.

The result showed that more than 80 percent of them had positive attitude toward pressure ulcer prevention and they had limitation more than fifty percent in using risk assessment to pressure ulcer and preventing pressure ulcer in high level. Further study indicated that gender is associated with the attitude towards pressure ulcer ($p < 0.05$). And found that age, educational level, status of working, experience on care providing, experience on training about pressure ulcer prevention were not associated with the attitude towards pressure ulcer prevention

Discussion

This study indicated attitude and limitation of pressure ulcer prevention which could be used as a basic information to plan and provide guideline of pressure ulcer prevention, including providing the resources necessary to provide effective pressure ulcer prevention are available.

Reference

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