

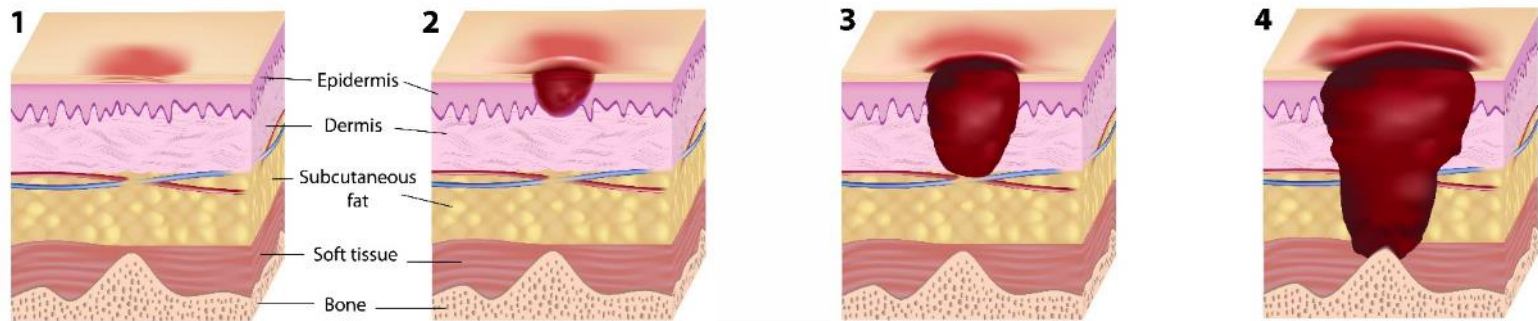
# Introduction to Hospital-Acquired Pressure Injury (HAPI)

## Part 2

### *Strategies to Prevent Pressure Injury*

# 1. Risk Assessment and Skin Check

- Identify patients at high risk for HAPI
- Implement potential HAPI early interventions
- Accurately document the assessments for care plan and billing purposes
- Reassess the patient regularly, documenting the day and the shift



## 2. Skin Exposure to Moisture

- Limit/manage the patient's skin exposure to moisture
- Prioritize skin care, with special attention to dressings and moisturizers
- Note the schedule/time to remove a catheter
  - Assess catheter indication regularly



# 3. Optimize Nutrition



- Assess the patient's nutritional status
- Facilitate a patient nutrition plan



## 4. Mobility, Pressure, Friction, and Shear

- Optimize mobility and reduce pressure, friction, and shear
- Assess patient mobility
- Select appropriate support surface
- Use positioners for immobilized patients
- Reposition the patient every 2–4 hours
- Keep the head of bed as flat as possible
- Pay attention where medical devices contact the skin

# 5. Staff Education and Care Competencies

- Standardized staff-member education and routine HAPI prevention/care competencies
  - Include validation
- Implement training on pressure injury prevention
  - Assess staff knowledge regularly



# 6. HAPI Quality Improvement (QI)

- Develop and implement your HAPI QI program
- Identify a wound champion
- Form a multidisciplinary HAPI team and include patient representative(s)
- Implement patient and family education
- Develop and implement a structured, tailored, and multi-faceted QI program





Thank you!