

Presentation Title: UC Incidence of pressure injury in Angola: identification of risk factors

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Abstract:

Introduction: In Angola there is a lack of accessible data relatively to pressure injuries (PI) in Intensive Care Units, and also to risk factors.

There is a multiplicity of risk factors of PI, such as prolonged length of stay, invasive mechanical ventilation, vasoactive drugs, immobility, inadequate nutrition, among others (Alderden, et al., 2017), and the cumulative incidence (IC 95%) worldwide varies between 10 and 25.9% (Chaboyer et al., 2018; EPUAP, NPIAP & PPIA, 2019).

Objectives: To estimate the incidence of PI in the ICU of a public hospital in Angola; to characterize the PI developed in ICU in terms of category and anatomical location; to identify risk factors for the development of PI.

Methodology: Observational, descriptive, prospective and longitudinal study of a quantitative approach, August 3 and December 18, 2019, in an ICU of a public hospital in Luanda. Sample: 123 participants of a total of 154, excluded 31 for hospitalization under 24 hours or under 18 years of age. Daily evaluation of participants using the observation grid. Ethical principles for research with people ensured, and the study was authorized by the National Ethics Commission of Angola.

Results: Sample of 123 participants, 91.9% Angolan, 56.9% male, 82.1% brown skin, between 21 and 88 years old, average of 48.34 (SD = 14.20).

PI incidence rate of 19.51% (n=24). 45.83% medical device related pressure injuries, 29.17% category II and 25% suspected deep tissue injury. Most frequent anatomical locations: ear (n=7), heel (n=6) and sacral (n=4).

In the 641 moments of evaluation, were identified some risk factors in the literature: 21.5%

sedation, 24.3% vasoactive drugs, 30.9% mechanical invasive ventilation, 31.9% inadequate nutrition and immobility (63.1% no elevation of the heel, 37.7% no positioning/non-adherence to self-positioning).

Conclusions: The PI incidence rate (19.51%) is in the range referenced by the evidence. Most PI are associated with medical devices. The most significant risk factors are the absence of elevation of the heel and positioning/non-adherence to self-positioning. So, the need to implement measures directed at these factors emerges.

Keywords: Pressure ulcer; prospective studies; critical care; Africa south of Sahara

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