

Change Presentation

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QSEN Competencies

6 QSEN Competencies:

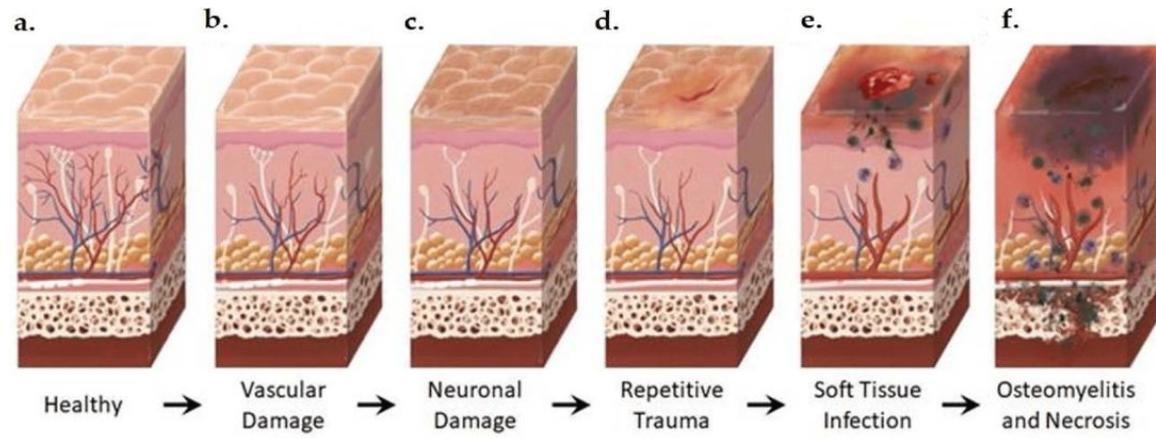
- Patient-Centered Care
- Teamwork & Collaboration
- Evidence-Based Practice
- Quality Improvement
- Safety
- Informatics

Ours: Patient-Centered Care

Prevention of diabetic foot
ulcers: Diabetic foot care

Pathophysiology of Diabetic Ulcers

- Diabetic foot infections is the leading cause of non-traumatic lower limb amputations worldwide (Rubitschung et al., 2021).



Conditions at Higher Risk for Diabetic Ulcers

- Diabetic neuropathy
 - Peripheral
 - Motor
 - Autonomic neuronal damage
- Peripheral arterial disease
- Vascular insufficiency
- Immunological disorders
 - Interferes with effective healing
- Foot trauma

Prevention of Foot Ulcers

- Identifying the at-risk foot
- Regularly inspecting and examining the at-risk foot
- Educating the person with diabetes, family and healthcare providers
- Ensuring routine wearing of appropriate footwear
- Treating risk factors for ulceration
 - Treatment for pre-ulcerative lesion or excess callus on the foot, ingrown toenails, fungal infections
 - Foot-related exercises and weight bearing activity
 - Integrated foot care- adequate footwear and professional foot care

Patient's Knowledge and Practice

Diabetic foot ulcers are common problems in diabetes. One of the most important factors affecting the quality of diabetes care is knowledge and practice.

- Cross sectional study was conducted in Gulian Province (north of Iran) on 375 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus
- In the study, 57 participants (15.2%) had good knowledge, 84.8% of the participants had poor knowledge and only 33 patients (8.8%) had good practice (Pourkazemi et al., 2020)
- Significant relationship between some demographic characteristics of patients and knowledge and practice toward foot care
- Adequate knowledge and good practices are important to effectively controlling diabetes mellitus

Future for Diabetic Ulcer Prevention

- Barriers: Lack of interdisciplinary teams for ulcer prevention; sample sizes and funding for research; industrial engagement; limited understanding of ulcer development
- Personalized medicine aims to deliver the right treatment to the right patient at the right time, based on individual diagnostics
- Individual diagnostics should focus on modifiable risk factors for ulceration
 - Structured biomechanical and behavioral profiling
 - Geographical or temporal patterns in ulceration
- Industry involvement can develop wearable instruments and assessment tools
- Large-scale collaborations between stakeholders

Clinical case: Complicated Diabetic Foot Ulcer

Summary

The case study focuses on a 61 year-old patient who has a history of type 2 diabetes. The patient appeared to the hospital with two foot ulcers, one on each foot. The patient has a history of noncompliance for wound treatment, recurrent infections, and peripheral neuropathy. In the case study the D.O.M.I.N.A.T.E (Debridement, Offloading, Moisture, Malignant, Medication, Mental health, Infection, Inflammation, Nutrition, Arterial insufficiency, Technical Advances, Edema, Education, and Empowerment) wound management treatment is used to treat the patients diabetic foot ulcers.



Synthesis

PRACTICE: The best practice utilized in the case study was using the Dominate wound management method on the patients foot ulcers. The method provides holistic care for the patient. Allowing the patient to participate in their care and feel valued.

What did you determine was the best or preferred nursing practice for this concern, providing rationales and evidence?

Synthesis

EDUCATION: The case study focuses on an appropriate method to help heal a diabetic foot ulcer and at the same time provided other necessary care to the patient. Nursing staff can be educated on the importance of taking a holistic approach to diabetic foot ulcer care to improve the outcomes.

What are the current guidelines for educating staff about patient care or nursing practice related to this concern or issue, providing rationales and evidence?

Synthesis

RESEARCH: Further studies in the topic need to include the importance of a holistic approach on diabetic foot care. The holistic care approach can help reduce the recurrence of diabetic foot ulcers and infections.

What are the priorities for further study, from a nursing clinical or professional perspective?

Conclusion

QSEN emphasizes integrating patient-centered care, teamwork and collaboration, evidence-based practice, quality improvement, safety, and patient education into healthcare practices, enhancing the overall effectiveness of diabetic foot ulcer prevention strategies. Proper comprehension of the pathophysiology, risk factor assessments, education on ulcer prevention, patient knowledge, and future developments help healthcare professionals serve as holistic detectors to the indications of diabetic deterioration and its repercussions, embodying QSEN's patient-centered care. The case study assists nurses in gaining more interpersonal skills with diabetic patients to obtain trust and evolve professionally by conducting nurse-led care and advancing the prevention of diabetic foot ulcers.

Thanks!

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