

Pressure Injuries: Literature Review

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Pressure injuries are a common problem in the health field. This literature review is written to help the reader understand more about pressure injuries and how to avoid them. There are many risk factors and symptoms that are included with pressure injuries. This review will inform the reader of the factors and side effects. There are also many ways a patient or a nurse can help manage pressure injuries. These prevention strategies will also be discussed. Pressure injuries are significant to treat right away before they develop into further, severe stages; therefore, it is crucial to understand the prevention strategies, risk factors, symptoms, and different types of treatment for these injuries.

Nurses' Knowledge to Pressure Ulcer Prevention in Public Hospitals in Wollega: A Cross-Sectional Study Design

Pressure injuries can become a severe issue for patients if they are not treated adequately and appropriately. Many different types of preventive measures can be taken to avoid pressure injuries. Nurses must help implement these measures when caring for a patient. This article conducted a study to address the nurses' knowledge of preventing pressure injuries. The prevention of these injuries is nonpharmacological and easy to implement. Nurses are responsible for avoiding the formation and worsening of pressure injuries when caring for a patient (Ebi et al., 2019). With the best patient care from the nurse, the patient will not have to deal with the pain that comes with pressure injuries (Ebi et al., 2019). The money spent on pressure injuries should also be taken into consideration. The price of preventing versus treating a pressure ulcer is widely differentiated as treatment doubles (Ebi et al., 2019). This research article can assist and teach nurses how to prevent pressure injuries within their patients.

Key Points

The researchers of this study found that nurses need a better understanding of preventing pressure injuries (Ebi et al., 2019). This research study aims to identify the amount of knowledge a nurse has about pressure injuries. The researchers of this article used a quantitative method to conduct the study. Within the study, 212 nurses were randomly chosen from multiple hospitals to complete a three-part questionnaire (Ebi et al., 2019). The first part of the data collection asked about the participants' demographics (Ebi et al., 2019). This is not only related to their body characteristics but also to their education and years of working in the health field (Ebi et al., 2019). The second part was a 26 multiple-choice test on the Pressure Ulcer Knowledge Test Tool (Ebi et al., 2019). There were six different categories of this test: "etiology and development (6), classification and observation (5), risk assessment (2), nutrition (1), preventive measures to reduce the amount of pressure (7), and preventive measures to reduce the duration of pressure (5) items" (Ebi et al., 2019, para. 21). The final part of the data collection was multiple factors listed that may make it difficult for the nurse to complete interventions to prevent pressure injuries (Ebi et al., 2019). The nurses could answer 'yes' or 'no' to these factors. All of the data collected was then inserted into a computer. The goal for the p-value of the study was set at < 0.05 (Ebi et al., 2019). The responses to part one showed that most participants were males in middle adulthood, held a diploma, and had multiple years of nurse work. The results also showed that nurses with more training and clinical experience did better on the questionnaire (Ebi et al., 2019). After completing the questionnaires, the researchers identified some of the barriers the nurses experience when trying to prevent pressure injuries. The data was still significant even though it showed the nurses' poor understanding of pressure injuries. This now helps the researchers

identify the nurses' knowledge level of the injuries and the barriers that intervene with the care of patients.

Assumptions

This research article has data that provides assumptions about the author's thinking. This study has data to show the amount of knowledge a nurse has on pressure injuries. The results showed that the nurses who participated in the study needed a better understanding of the details pressure injuries entail (Ebi et al., 2019). The results showed that "only 18 (8.5%) of nurses scored above the mean score (answered 13 out of 26)" correctly on the Pressure Ulcer Knowledge Test (Ebi et al., 2019, para. 31). During the study, the researchers were also able to find some barriers the nurses face when preventing pressure injuries. These barriers consisted of "shortage of pressure-relieving devices (117, 55.25%), lack of staff/heavy workload (116, 54.7%), lack of training (110, 51.9%) and lack of multidisciplinary initiative (101, 47.6%)" (Ebi et al., 2019, para. 37). Both of these findings show that there is a lack of understanding, and this can be crucial for the development of pressure injuries.

Deficit/Conclusion

Additional research is still necessary, but this article provides evidence regarding the barriers a nurse faces when preventing pressure injuries and the amount of knowledge a nurse portrays. The decreased knowledge of pressure injuries is the leading cause. Formation of pressure injuries can result from inadequate care of the patient. The author had an appropriate line of reasoning. With the results from this study, researchers now know that nurses need a better understanding of pressure injuries to help prevent them from happening. If nurses fail to accept the line of

reasoning, it will be impossible to establish ways for nurses to gain more knowledge on pressure injuries.

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Key Points

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Assumptions

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Deficit/Conclusion

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Key Points

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Assumptions

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Deficit/Conclusion

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Conclusion

Write a conclusion here in your overall paper. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com. Provide a summary/conclusion of the analysis of all three articles.

Discuss how the information can improve:

- Patient outcomes
- Nursing practice

- Evidence-based practice/Quality Improvement efforts
- Healthcare as a whole

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