

QUALITY OF LIFE, QUALITY OF CARE, AND PATIENT SAFETY

EVALUATION OF HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PRESSURE ULCER PREVENTION: INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION.

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Introduction: Pressure ulcers are characterized by localized damage to the skin and/or underlying soft tissues usually on a prominent bone. Despite technological advances, pressure ulcers continue to be considered a serious global public health problem.

Objectives: To devise an instrument for the evaluation of human and material resources from the perspective of prevention of pressure injury in the hospital environment; Validate the instrument.

Methodology: This is a methodological study. In the first stage an integrative literature review was carried out, aiming at the elaboration of the instrument. In the second step, for the validation of the instrument, the Delphi Technique will be used, which uses expert opinions, in the case of this study, nurses graduated by the Brazilian Association of Nursing in Dermatology. In addition to the qualitative analysis, it was also chosen to carry out the quantitative analysis. The research was appreciated by the Research Ethics Committee, obtaining approval with Certificate of Ethical Assessment (CAAE) nº 8547918.0.0000.5243.

Partial results: During the integrative review, two articles were selected, a COFEN Resolution 543/2017, a Protocol from the Ministry of Health, a Technical Note from Anvisa and a Guideline. Recommendations include: change of decubitus; body hygiene, use of pressure relief; skin hydration; barrier cream, semi-permeable film, polyurethane foam. According to one of the studies, the adequacy of human resources reduced the incidence of pressure injury in a given health unit by 75%, showing that the adequate dimensioning of nursing human resources directly reflects a safe care.

Conclusion: The developed instrument could be another technology available to nurses to highlight the reality of services in relation to human resources and materials specifically aimed at the prevention of pressure injuries.





