



## QIP focused on reduction of hospital-acquired pressure injury (HAPI) & improvement in care with early detection

**Introduction:** Pressure injuries cause pain and disability, compromise the quality of life. Individuals with limited mobility are at greater risk of pressure injuries, which result from prolonged pressure on the skin. In Rajagiri Hospital the concerns identified:

- **High Incidence Rate:** Overall Incidence rates are as high as 70% in OT due to long hour surgeries, Critical & Non critical areas due to high risk patients.
- **Inappropriateness of documentation:** Improper documentation found in 55% cases with inaccurate use of risk assessment tool during initial assessment & reassessment.

### Methodology:

This study was done with Quantitative Research Design & retrospective data analysis. Overall PI prevalence and HAPI rates were obtained and analyzed using DMAIC Tool.

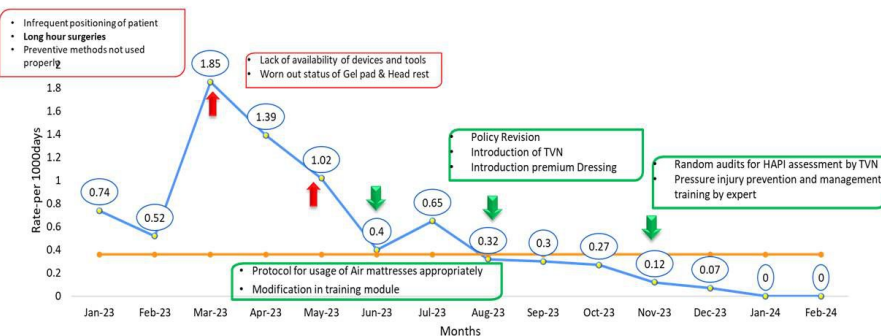
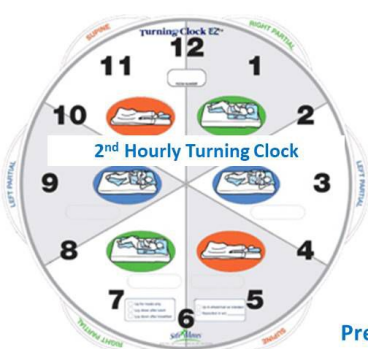
Plan for Project					Project Scope
Metric	Phase 0	Phase 1	Phase 2	Status	In scope: Phase 1: OT, 2MICU, 6T1, 6T2, 3T1 & 3T2 & Phase 2: Other IP Areas
Study periods	1 Jan-30 Jun'23	1 Jul'23-31 Dec '23	1 Jan '24 – 1 Mar '24	Completed	
Project Plan					Team Selection
Phase	Start	End	Remarks	Patron: Ms. Elizabeth David	
Define	Jul 2023	Jul 2023	Done	Champion :- Ms. Shina Sajimon & Ms. Simi Vijayan	
Measure	Aug 2023	Oct 2023	Done	SME:- Ms. Biny N Y & Sr. Sinciya Sebastian	
Analyze	Nov 2023	Dec 2023	Done	Project Leader : Ms. K S Nitu	
Improve	Jan 2024	Feb 2024	Done	Team Leads: Ms. Seenamma Augustine & Ms. Julie T John	
Control	Mar 2024	Mar 2024	Ongoing	BB Mentor :- Ms. K S Nitu	

Team Member :- Nursing Team, Medical Admin Team, Service Excellence, Pharmacy

### Aim & Objective

- **Aim:**
  - The study intended to reduce the incidence of HAPI in OT due to long hour surgeries, critical and non-critical areas due to high risk patients, by improving nurses' knowledge and awareness.
- **Objectives:**
  1. **Reduce the Incidence Rate of Pressure Injuries:** In Phase 1 (Jul- Dec'23) **by 50%** and Phase 2 (Jan-Mar'24) below **benchmark 0.36**.
  2. **Increase Staff Awareness:** Enhance the knowledge of nurses regarding pressure injury prevention and management protocol **by 80%**.
  3. **Enhance Documentation Accuracy:** Accuracy of documentation to be **improved by 30%**.

### Discussion, Findings & Outcome



### Preventive Devices used in OT



### Conclusion:

High prevalence of pressure injuries among high risk patients both in critical and non-critical areas. As opposed to OT, where long-hour surgeries are performed without proper use of preventable devices. The causes of hospital-acquired pressure injuries are primarily intrinsic and increase morbidity. Optimal care standards, increased awareness, appropriate resource allocation, and further research into optimal prevention are pivotal to tackling this important patient safety threat. In this QIP, the overall reduction of **57% reduction** of pressure injuries in and sustained the HAPI **below benchmark since 7 months**. The improvement in document accuracy compliance increased **from 55% to 94%** improvement as well awareness of nurses noticed with practice