

NSW HEALTH 2018 INPATIENT PRESSURE INJURY PREVALENCE SURVEY

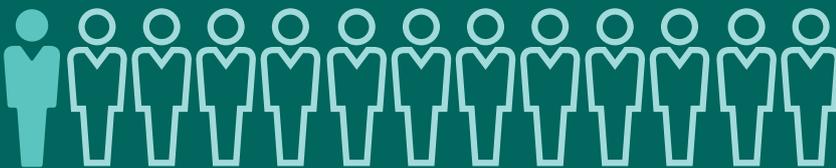
99%

of inpatient facilities undertook a survey in 2018 (152 facilities across 16 LHD/SHNs).

86%

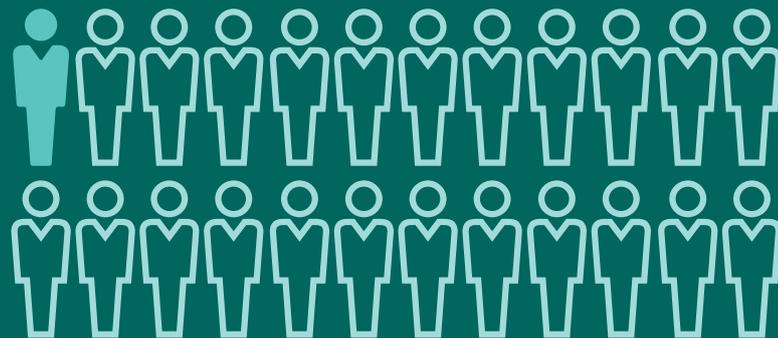
of patients consented to a skin inspection (11,894 people total).

PRESSURE INJURY PREVALENCE



7.9% or 1 in 13 people

with one or more pressure injuries present on admission as well as new injuries that developed while in the facility.



4.0% or 1 in 24 people

developed a new injury while in the facility.

59%

of patients received a comprehensive risk assessment (including a skin assessment and use of a validated tool) within 8 hours of admission to the facility.

HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED PRESSURE INJURIES

Location

37%

were located on the sacrum or buttocks and

25%

on the heels.

Classification

59%

were Stage 1

31%

were Stage 2.

Of the patients receiving a comprehensive risk assessment, 54% were identified at risk of developing a pressure injury on the initial assessment.

Where a patient was identified as being at risk or higher on the initial risk assessment 71% had a documented pressure injury prevention care plan.

Where a patient was recorded as having one or more pressure injuries, 19% had a wound management record or chart documenting every current pressure injury.

NSW HEALTH 2018 RESIDENTIAL AGED CARE (RAC) PRESSURE INJURY PREVALENCE SURVEY

97%

of RAC facilities undertook a survey in 2018 (67 facilities across 10 LHD/SHNs).

92%

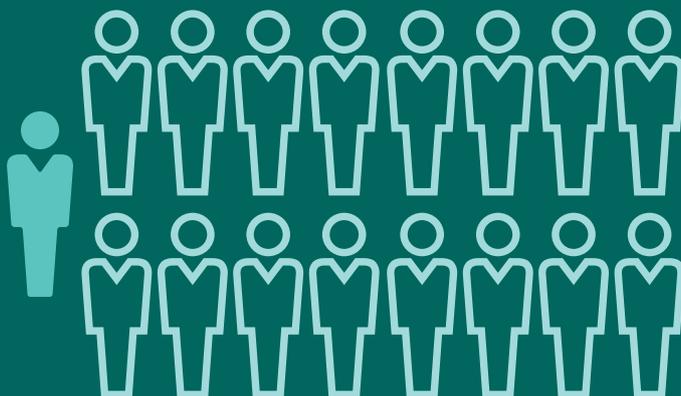
of residents consented to a skin inspection (981 people total).

PRESSURE INJURY PREVALENCE



8% or 1 in 13 people

with one or more pressure injuries present on admission as well as new injuries that developed while in the facility.



5.6% or 1 in 17 people

developed a new injury while in the facility.

77%

of residents received a comprehensive risk assessment (including a skin assessment and use of a validated tool) within 8 hours of admission to the facility.

HEALTH SERVICE-ACQUIRED PRESSURE INJURIES

Location

39%

were located on the sacrum or buttocks and

15%

on the heels.

Classification

64%

were Stage 1

21%

were Stage 2.

Of the resident receiving a comprehensive risk assessment, 77% were identified at risk of developing a pressure injury on the initial assessment.

Where a resident was identified as being at risk of developing a pressure injury on the initial risk assessment 89% had a documented pressure injury prevention care plan.

Where a resident was recorded as having one or more pressure injuries 27% had a wound management record or chart documenting every current pressure injury.

NSW HEALTH 2018 COMMUNITY AND OUTPATIENT PRESSURE INJURY PREVALENCE SURVEY

63

community/outpatient facilities undertook a survey across 16 LHD/SHNs in 2018.

79%

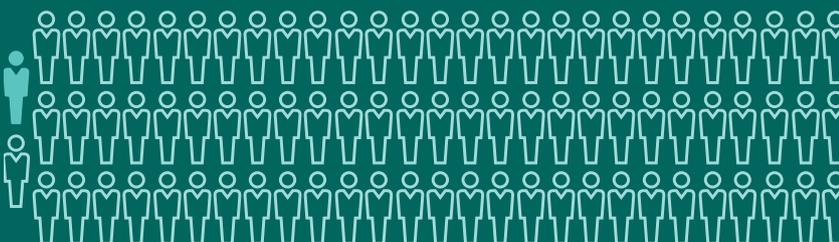
of clients consented to a skin inspection (1,244 people total).

PRESSURE INJURY PREVALENCE



9.4% or 1 in 11 people

with one or more pressure injuries present on admission as well as new injuries that developed while in the care of the service.



1.2% or 1 in 83 people

developed a new injury while in the care of the service.

67%

of clients received a comprehensive risk assessment (including a skin assessment and use of a validated tool) at first presentation to the service.

HOSPITAL/HEALTH SERVICE-ACQUIRED PRESSURE INJURIES

Location

42%

were located on the sacrum or buttocks and

11%

on the heels.

Classification

53%

were Stage 1

21%

were Stage 2.

Of the clients receiving a comprehensive risk assessment, 67% were identified at risk of developing a pressure injury on the initial assessment.

Where a client was identified as being at risk of developing a pressure injury on the initial risk assessment 69% had a documented pressure injury prevention care plan.

Where a client was recorded as having one or more pressure injuries, 51% had a wound management record or chart documenting every current pressure injury.