

# ECET 2017 Abstracts

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### [43] PREVALENCE OF PRESSURE INJURY IN ADULT INTENSIVE CARE UNIT IN SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

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**Aim:** to identify and analyze the prevalence and associated factors of pressure injury (PI) of patients in an Adult Intensive Care Unit (AICU) in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

**Method:** This is a descriptive, retrospective and quantitative study approved by the Research Ethics Committee. Data were extracted from records of the patients who were admitted to the AICU in 2014. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The associations of PI prevalence with demographic and clinical variables were analyzed using Pearson Chi-Square test for categorical variables and the Student's t test for numerical variables. The results were considered statistically significant when  $p \leq 0.05$ .

**Results:** The sample of this study consisted of 756 patients, mean age 61.2 years old (SD 17.5), with predominance of male (434; 57.4%). Among the participants, 162 (21.4%) died and 407 (53.8%) were discharged from AICU to the semi-intensive unit. The average of length of stay in ICU was 4.2 (SD 4.5). In total, 63 patients had PI, resulting in a global prevalence coefficient of 8.3%. The mean score of the Braden Scale was 11.4 (SD 3.7), indicating a high risk for the development of PI. The main associated factors for PI were length of stay in the ICU ( $p < 0.001$ ); risk classification by Braden scale ( $p = 0.04$ ) and type of discharged ( $p = 0.01$ ).

**Conclusions:** This study was related to the epidemiology of PI in critical patients. The found results can facilitate the planning of specific preventive care for these patients.