

# ECET 2017 Abstracts

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### [33] INCIDENCE OF PRESSURE INJURY AND NURSE CARE TIME FOR ADULT INTENSIVE CARE: CORRELATION ANALYSIS

Paula Cristina Nogueira<sup>1</sup>, Nathalia Santana Simão<sup>2</sup>, Vera Lucia Conceição Gouveia Santos<sup>3</sup>, Paulo Carlos Garcia<sup>4</sup>, Soraia Rabeh<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> School of Nursing at University of Sao Paulo, Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Sao Paulo, Brazil

<sup>2</sup> School of Nursing at University of Sao Paulo , Sao Paulo, Brazil

<sup>3</sup> School of Nursing - University of Sao Paulo, Medical Surgical Nursing Department, São Paulo, Brazil

<sup>4</sup> University Hospital at University of Sao Paulo, Adult Intensive Care Unit, Sao Paulo, Brazil

<sup>5</sup> University of Sao Paulo, Ribeirao Preto College of Nursing Brazil, Ribeirão Preto - Sp, Brazil

**Aim:** to analyze the incidence of pressure injury (PI) in the adult intensive care unit (AICU) and to verify its correlation with the average time the nursing staff spends to assist patients in AICU.

**Method:** This is a correlational, descriptive, retrospective and quantitative study approved by the Research Ethics Committee. Data collection was carried out by consulting AICU databases of the University Hospital in Sao Paulo, Brazil, from January 2010 to December 2014. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and the correlation analysis between the incidence of PI and the average time the nursing staff spends to assist patients in AICU was performed using Pearson's correlation coefficient. The results were considered statistically significant when  $p \leq 0.05$ .

**Results:** The annual average of PI incidence from 2010 to 2014 were, respectively, 12.3%, 11.8%; 12.7%; 11.6%; 5.7%. The average of PI incidence in the last 5 years was 10.83% (SD 2.87). The average time the nursing staff spends to assist patients ranged from 13.8; 15.3; 15.4; 15.1; 15.4 hours. By correlating the incidence of PI with a time of nursing care was obtained a negative and weak correlation and no statistically significant correlations were found ( $r = -0.17$ ;  $p = 0.199$ ).

**Conclusions:** The results of this study have highlighted the incidence of PI has been decreasing gradually and the nursing care time spent with patients did not influence the incidence of PI. The AICU has used PI prevention protocol, which probably, has contributed to reduce the incidence of PI.