

# Pressure Injury Prevention



Improvement | Transparency | Patient Safety | Clinician Leadership | Innovation

## Link to Advancing Health 2026

### Direction 2 Delivering Healthcare: Focus area 2.3 Continuous improvement culture and clinical practice

Pressure injuries are a major contributor to the care requirements of patients within the healthcare sector and are mostly preventable. By supporting evidence-based practice, a continuous improvement culture in clinical practice and empowering our workforce and consumers with education and resources<sup>1</sup>, the pressure injury prevention program has contributed to achieving a reduction in hospital-acquired pressure injury prevalence from 14.0% (2003) to 3.0% (2018).

### Program overview

The statewide Pressure Injury Prevention Collaborative Strategic Advisory Panel (PIPSCAP) guides the Pressure Injury Prevention Program. This group, consisting of multidisciplinary clinicians from various healthcare organisations (public, private, community and non-government) and a consumer, works in a structured and strategic way to improve pressure injury prevention and management practices across Queensland. The group aims to make clinician-driven, evidence-based, patient-focused sustainable best practice changes within healthcare in an effort to reduce injuries and incidence related to pressure injuries and the associated costs.

### Impact for health services

If statewide and local pressure injury initiatives had not been instigated, including the Queensland Bedside Audit, and the prevalence of pressure injuries continued to be 14.0% in 2018, it is estimated that approximately an additional 67,213 overnight inpatients would have suffered from a hospital-acquired pressure injury. With each pressure injury adding an average of 4.3 days extra to the length of stay\* per patient, this reduction is equivalent to a saving of a 791 bed hospital.

### Consumer story

<https://www.health.qld.gov.au/news-alerts/news/effects-of-pressure-injuries-how-to-prevent>

### Date

April 2019

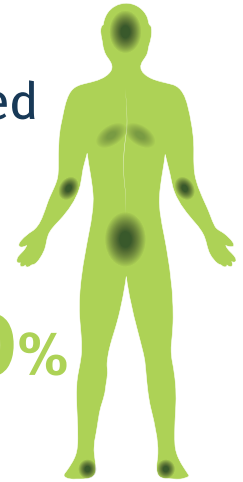
<sup>1</sup>2016 My health, Queensland's future: Advancing Health 2026. State of Queensland (Queensland Health) 2016 [https://www.health.qld.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0025/441655/vision-strat-healthy-qld.pdf](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0025/441655/vision-strat-healthy-qld.pdf)

<sup>2</sup>2018 Queensland Bedside Audit statewide inpatient report, Published by the State of Queensland (Queensland Health), March 2019. Based on the number of admitted patient episodes of overnight care or longer in 2017/18, Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, Department of Health (data extracted 12 February 2019).

\*Graves, N. et al, Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology. Vol 26, No.3 (March 2005). P293-297

### Progress to date

Hospital-acquired pressure injury prevalence has reduced from **14.0%** (2003) to **3.0%** (2018)



This equates to preventing pressure injuries

in **67,213** overnight inpatients

and Savings equivalent

to a **791** bed hospital

