

[OP121] THE COLLABORATIVE ROAD TO SUCCESS

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Free Paper Session: Prevention

Aim: The reduction in pressure ulcer prevalence is a Torbay & Southern Devon Health and Care NHS Trust priority. In March 2014 a team was commissioned to implement a Collaborative Pressure Ulcer Prevention strategy.

Method:

- To identify twelve teams to participate in the Collaborative initiative
- To empower teams to identify strategies to reduce avoidable pressure damage
- To enable the teams to analyze collected data
- To achieve a 25% reduction of preventable pressure damage

Results / Discussion: All Teams working within the Collaborative model were required to submit monthly Safety Cross data to the Community Tissue Viability Team. The target reduction has been surpassed with 89% reduction evidenced in September 14.

Mar 14	April 14	May 14	June 2014	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sept 2014
<u>100%</u> <u>Baseline</u>	<u>35%</u> <u>Reduction</u>	<u>59%</u> <u>Reduction</u>	<u>71%</u> <u>Reduction</u>	<u>63%</u> <u>Reduction</u>	<u>83%</u> <u>Reduction</u>	<u>89%</u> <u>Reduction</u>

The reduction in avoidable damage can also be analysed using the DOH Ulcer Productivity Calculator. It can be estimated a monthly saving of saving of £75,000 was achieved with an estimated total coast saving of £575,000.

Conclusion: The program was designed to provide leaders and frontline teams with information regarding the background, context, methodology and guidance on how to set up for success.

The Collaborative work stream has succeeded in a significant reduction of avoidable pressure damage and promoted best practice across the twelve areas involved.

[OP123] THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A NEW SKIN CARE PROTOCOL TO MAINTAIN SKIN INTEGRITY IN SPINAL CORD INJURY PATIENTS

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Free Paper Session: Prevention

Aim: This study was intended to investigate the effect of a new skin care protocol on how to reduce skin breakdown such as skin tearing, incontinence-associated dermatitis and pressure ulcer and so on.

Method: A multi-center randomized controlled trial was used for this study. Six hospitals were invited to recruit SCI patients who were undergoing rehabilitation after acute treatment. These hospitals were randomly allocated into experimental and control groups. 51 patients participated and 4 withdrew. The experimental group was given a new skin care protocol (skin cleanser, skin barrier cream, skin sealant and information with a booklet) for preventing skin breakdown. The control group received only the information. The researcher obtained sub-epidermal moisture and visual skin assessment of each subject's coccyx, ischium, and trochanter.

Results / Discussion: The experimental group showed a greater improvement in skin condition. However, there was no significant difference between two groups in sub-epidermal moisture except for Rt trochanter ($F= 11.572, p=0.002$). None of experiment group participants was found to have skin breakdown after intervention, but three of the control group participants were found to have PU and skin tearing on coccyx and trochanter. However, there was no significant difference between two groups ($p = .107$).

Conclusion: This study proved that the new skin care protocol is able to make a great contribution to maintaining or improving SCI patients skin condition and reducing the skin breakdown if it is supported by appropriate educational program.

[OP124] LEG HEALTH ASSESSMENT DAYS: FACILITATING UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING AND POPULATION EMPOWERMENT

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Aim: To illustrate the benefits of working in partnership with clinicians, academics and industry to improve undergraduate clinical skills and promote leg health amongst the local population.

Method: Leg health assessment days have taken place with industry support since 2011.

Members of the public are invited via local press to attend a leg health assessment. The holistic assessment incorporates:

- Past medical history
- Assessment of limb for Chronic Venous Disease
- Arterial assessment

The assessment is carried out by podiatry undergraduates, supported by practicing clinicians. The results of this assessment is communicated with the individual and any necessary early intervention is recommended. This can include lifestyle advice, provision of hosiery, or instructions to visit the General Practitioner (GP). Information gained from this assessment and details of intervention is communicated to the GP, with consent from the individual.

Results / Discussion: The process enables the undergraduate podiatrist to:

- Develop assessment skills under supervision
- Understand appropriate referral pathways for those requiring medical input
- Appreciate the need and the clinical benefits of early intervention for venous/lymphatic insufficiency
- Develop hosiery selection, measurement and fitting skills

The benefits for the individual:

- The process of self referral and subsequent assessment and treatment facilitates empowerment
- Promotes self care
- Individuals feel listened to and supported
- Prevents disease progression and potentially the development of further complications
- Facilitates timely specialist referral in cases requiring prompt review

Conclusion: Leg health assessment days facilitate both undergraduate training and health promotion. The days gain positive feedback from both individuals and undergraduates.

[OP188] RESEARCH ON REGENERATIVE MEDICINE: CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECT IN CHINA

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Currently in China, the research and clinical use on regenerative medicine developed rapidly as the result of increasing medical demand from trauma and chronic wound problems. This could be partly proved from published literatures by Chinese authors. The advance on theory and technology also provided possibility of regenerative medicine development. The authors summarized the history of regenerative medicine development in China and appraised the relevant subjects, like government support, increasing investment, innovation on research philosophy and state strategy on research and translation. We made a positive evaluation of research on regenerative medicine in China, especially those of tissue engineering and stem cells. Moreover it could be expected a better future even there is a long way to go.