

WELCOME

GINA GAMBARO

Director of Marketing



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 - Questions will be answered at the program's end, or offline if time runs out
- About technical issues or CE credit
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 - Our team will reply to your question right away



Housekeeping notes

- This webinar is being recorded for on-demand access later, after the series' conclusion
- To earn CE, you must attend the entire session
- For those <u>sharing</u> a computer
 - Complete a manual sign-in sheet before the program ends
 - Go to Chat to access the link for the sign-in sheet
 - Each participant must complete an evaluation to obtain CE credit
 - Instructions will also be emailed to the program registrant



2024 WEBINAR SERIES

Pressure Injury and Prevention in Long-Term & Senior Care Settings

Dione T. Bibat, *MSN, RN, CWOCN*, Division Manager, Clinical Services, Medline



Learning objectives

- Identify factors that affect skin and at-risk skin.
- Understand best practices for skin care utilization.
- Learn methods to prevent pressure injury in your facility.
- > Identify resources and products that can impact outcomes

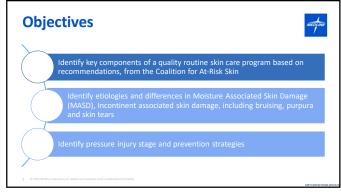


Headline

Gain practical skills to enhance patient outcomes and promote quality care by preventing pressure injuries in long-term and senior care settings. Participants will explore risk factors and evidence-based interventions to reduce the incidence of pressure injuries among elderly and immobile residents, including best practices in skin assessment, repositioning techniques, nutrition, and moisture management.

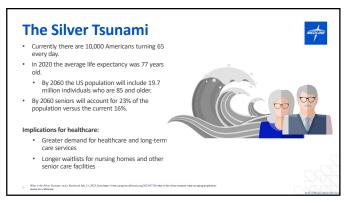




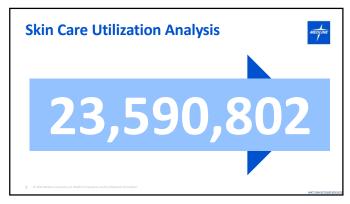


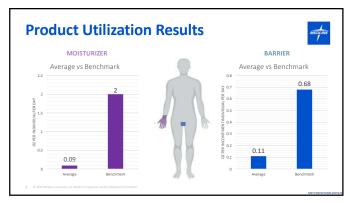


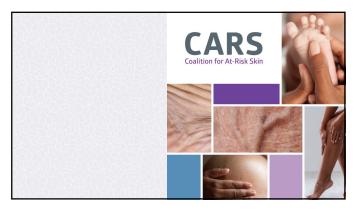




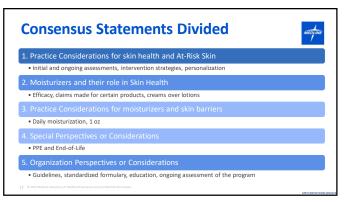


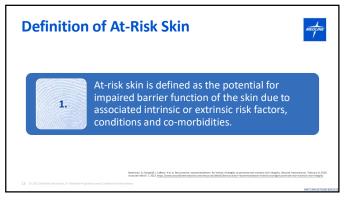


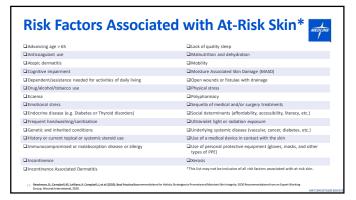




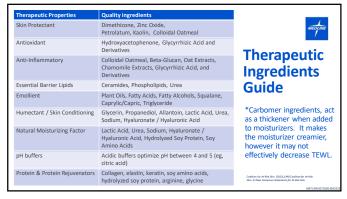
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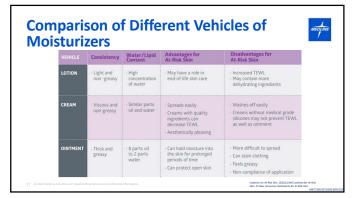


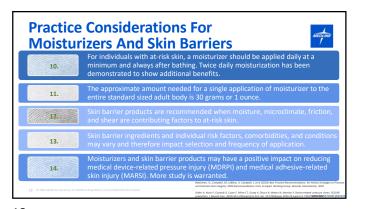




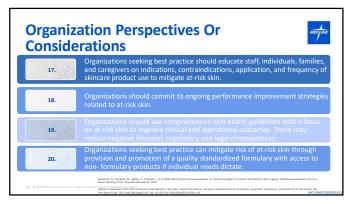


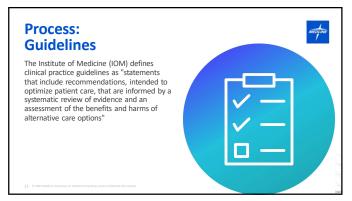




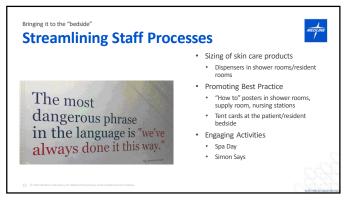








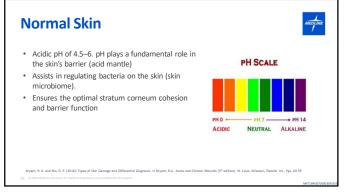






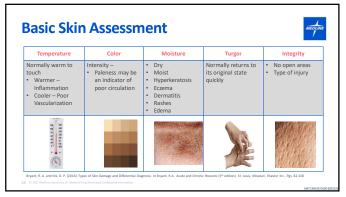
Functions of the Skin Protective barrier Thermoregulation Sensation Storage Metabolism Immunity Communication PEPIDERMIS DERMIS HYPODERMIS HYPODERMIS

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Corneccytes (keratinocytes) Dead cells held together by lipids (creates waterproofing) 20% content is H20 "Brick and mortar of skin" A healthy stratum corneum provides the best line of defense against invasion Bysel, 8.A and No. C. P. (2010) Types of Skin Currage and Differential Diagnosis, in Bryant, 8.A. Acute and Chronic Waconsis (Pr 4050o), 31, Load, Millands, Taboder Inc., Fig. 40-30



History- OLDCHARTS



O: Onset: Acute or gradual?

Assessment

- L: Location: Where? Use proper anatomical locations
- **D:** Duration: How long has this been? Recent or Chronic?
- CH: Characteristics: Color, texture, temperature, moisture, drainage, of skin
- A: Aggravating Factors: What makes it worse?
- R: Relieving Factors: What makes it better?
- T: Treatments: What has been tried so far? What was the response?
- **S:** Severity: How severe is this? Pain level? Drainage amount?

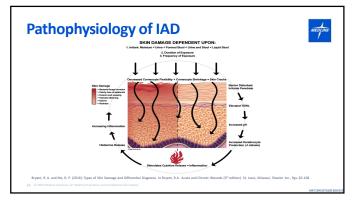
Get a

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Clues to the Etiology of a skin disorder can be determined from: History and Physical Assessment • Detailed Focus Assessment • Location • Characteristics • Distribution

CLINICAL PEARL: Complete before initiating a plan of care

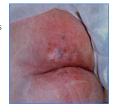








- Often misdiagnosed as a pressure injury
- Prolonged contact with urine and/or feces
- Skin more susceptible to damage from pathogens
- Exacerbated by:
- Soaps and detergents
- · Occlusive containment devices



Fungal Dermatitis with IAD



Candida

 Primarily affects the mucous membranes and intertriginous areas of the skin

• Caused by a fungus commonly seen on the skin, scalp, nails



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ITD with fungal infection

- Inflammatory condition of the skin caused by friction and moisture trapped between opposing skin surfaces
- Normal skin flora has the potential to become pathogenic
- Common Areas:
 - Groin
 - Axilla
 - Under the breasts



ITD-treatment





Treatment:

- Good hygiene. Clean and dry!
- Use of absorbent approved products or barrier powders
- $\bullet \ \mathsf{Use} \ \mathsf{of} \ \underline{\mathbf{breathable}} \ \mathsf{barrier} \ \mathsf{creams}$
- Use of textile products with moisture wicking action
- DO NOT use harsh textiles, nonabsorbent materials, or humectants
- Appropriate use of antimicrobial or antifungal products

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Periwound Maceration



Overhydrated Stratum Corneum

- Affects the periwound skin; not the wound
- Skin becomes more prone to further breakdown



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Peristomal Irritant Dermatitis



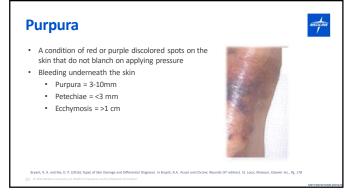
- Typical irritants are urine, stool or chemical
- Inflammation and erosion of the skin
- Often begin at the mucocutaneous junction (MCJ) of the stoma

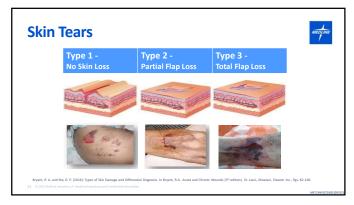


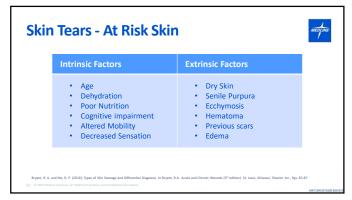
Clinical Pearl: Irritated and red skin is NOT a normal for ostomates!





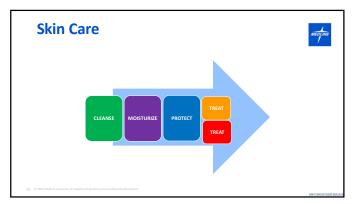














Moisturize



Transepidermal water loss (TEWL)

- Skin transpires up to one liter per day
- Minimized by using dimethicone or silicone products
- Emollients replace intercellular lipids and slow TEWL
- Humectants attract and hold water within the skin cells



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Protect



Protect skin from moisture, chemical irritants, pathogens, and mechanical forces

Must be breathable and not occlude the pores

Improve skin integrity with nutrients, amino acids, vitamins, & anti-oxidants Protect the epidermis from epidermal stripping

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Treat



Treat skin disorders appropriately to assist with minimizing complications

Pressure Injuries

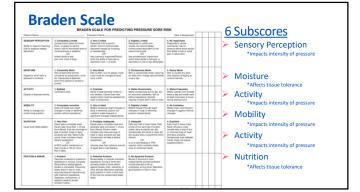
Moisture Associated Skin Damage (MASD) Skin Tears



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Pressure Injury Risk Tools Braden Braden Q (pediatrics) Braden Q + P (pediatrics and perioperative) Norton Norton Plus Clinical Pearl: Best Practice is to use a Validated Pressure Injury Risk Assessment Tool

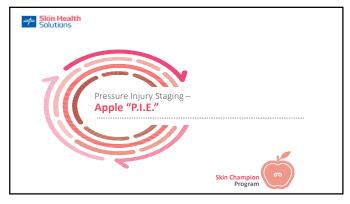
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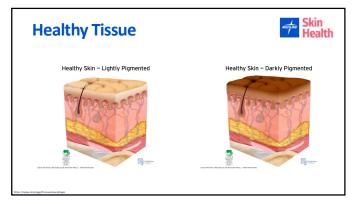


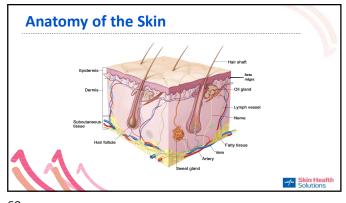
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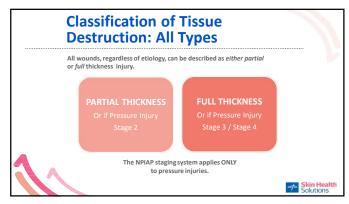
Beyond Risk Assessment Tools "Caution: Do not rely on the results of a risk assessment tool alone when assessing an individual's pressure ulcer risk." Not all risk factors will be captured for all patients Remember... it's just a tool

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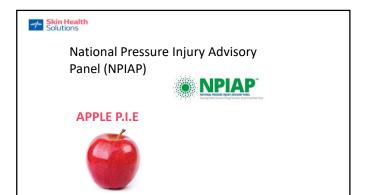


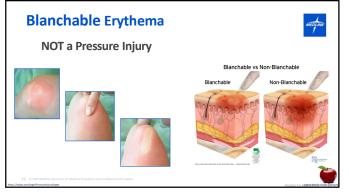
Pressure Injury: A pressure injury is localized damage to the skin and/or underlying soft tissue usually over a bony prominence, or related to a medical or other device. The injury can present as intact skin or an open ulcer and may be painful. The injury occurs as a result of intense and/or prolonged pressure or pressure in combination with shear. The tolerance of soft tissue for pressure and shear may also be affected by microclimate, nutrition, perfusion, co-morbidities and condition of the soft tissue. NPIAP 2019

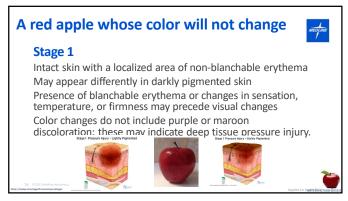
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Pressure Injury assessment Based on both visual and palpatory exam. Tissue injury depth does not determine the stage of the Pressure injury (PI). Tissue involved may be, epidermis, dermis, subcutaneous, fat, muscle, bone tendon and ligament. PI staging depth varies by the anatomical location Classify healed previous full thickness injury as "re-opened, recurrent or new" depending on length of time since previous injury closed and maturation of the scar tissue







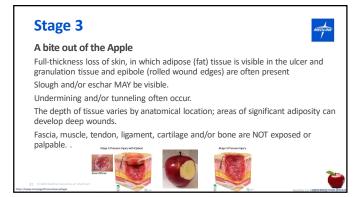




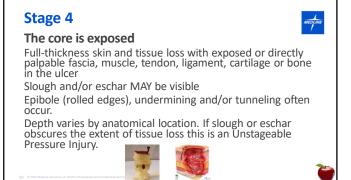


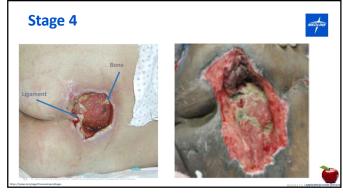












Deep Tissue Pressure Injury (DTPI)



The apple is bruised

Intact or non-intact skin with localized area of persistent non-blanchable deep red, maroon, purple discoloration or epidermal separation revealing a dark wound bed or blood filled blister.

Pain and temperature change often precede skin color changes.

Discoloration may appear differently in darkly pigmented skin.

This injury results from intense and/or prolonged pressure and shear forces at the bone-muscle interface.





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Deep Tissue Pressure Injury (DTPI)







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Unstageable



The apple is covered in Caramel

Full-thickness skin and tissue loss in which the extent of tissue damage within the ulcer cannot be confirmed because it is obscured by slough or eschar.

If slough or eschar is removed, a Stage 3 or Stage 4 pressure injury will be revealed.

Stable eschar (i.e. dry, adherent, intact without erythema or fluctuance) on an ischemic limb or the heel(s) should NOT be removed.

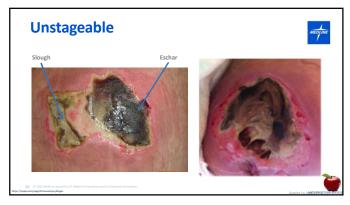
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Mucosal Membrane Pressure Injury Mucosal membrane pressure injury is found on mucous membranes with a history of a medical device in use at the location of the injury. Due to the anatomy of the tissue these injuries cannot be staged.

Reverse Staging



Why not Reverse Stage?

- Pressure Injuries heal to more shallow depth
- Muscle, bone, tendon, subcutaneous fat or dermis can NOT be replaced
- Pressure injuries are filled with granulation (scar) tissue before they reepithelialize

When an advanced stage (3 or 4) has healed, it should be classified as a Healed stage 3 or 4.

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Q&A



About CE credit

Administrator credit

This program has been approved for one total participant hour of continuing education credit by the National Continuing Education Review Services (NCERS) of the National Association of Long-Term Care Administrator Boards (NAB).

Approval #20260402-1-A111523-DL

Nursing credit

This program has been approved for one total participant hour of continuing education credit by The Illinois Board of Nursing, an approved sponsor of continuing education by the Illinois Department of Professional Regulation.



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- Complete the evaluation at the conclusion of this program:
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- ► CE certificates should be **emailed in the next 30 days**



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LIVE Session

9th Annual Live Forum on Post-Acute, LTC & ALF

Date

Thursday, June 12, 2025, 7:00am - 4:00pm



THANK YOU!