Pressure Ulcer Risk Assessment: The Braden Scale for Predicting Pressure Sore Risk

Prevention Is All About Identification of Risk

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Presentation Objectives

- Discuss the importance of pressure ulcer risk assessment in pressure ulcer prevention.
- Identify common barriers to accurate scoring of the Braden Scale.
- Identify improvement opportunities for Braden Scale scoring accuracy across settings.

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Braden Scale: Subscales

- Sensory Perception
- Activity
- Mobility
- Skin Moisture
- Nutritional Intake
- Friction and Shear

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Braden Scale: Total Risk Level

- At Risk (15–18)
- Moderate Risk (13–14)
- High Risk (10–12)
- Very High Risk (9 or below)

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What Is the Goal of the Braden Scale?

- To accurately predict who will develop pressure ulcers <u>for the purpose</u> of planning effective preventive strategies.
 - Total score is used as a rough indicator of intensity of interventions.
 - Subscale score helps orient staff to the bundle of preventive interventions required.



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Process

- Evaluate the patient's condition within each category.
- Assign a rating number for each category.
- Add all numbers together to develop a rating score (may range from 6–23).
 - Add correctly
- The lower the score the higher the risk of pressure ulcer development.

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Braden Scale Problems: Accuracy

- No formal/standardized training in the public domain on how to accurately score each subcategory
- Barriers to accuracy: system vs. nurse
- New vs. regular users
 - Eyeballing the patient/resident
 - Degree of patient familiarity—LTC
- Clinical judgment is used to assign a score



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To Agree or Disagree . . .

- Patients/Residents
- Insufficient training in the use of the Scale
- Poor technique by the raters
- Insufficient time to carry out an assessment
- Unclear wording of items on the instrument
- Undervaluing the importance of accurate measurement



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Can't We All Just Agree On It . . .

- Rule of Thumb: "Do no harm"
- If data are borderline, assign a lower score
- Other decision rules . . .



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Common Barriers to Accurate Scoring of the Braden Scale

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Sensory Perception

"Ability to respond meaningfully to pressurerelated discomfort"

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Sensory Perception (cont'd)



Rate Chris' sensory perception risk level

A: Completely Limited

B: Very Limited

C: Slightly Limited

D: No Impairment

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Sensory Perception (cont'd)



- Level of consciousness
 - Risk level 4 (no impairment)
- Pain sensation
 - Risk level 2 (very limited)
- Decision rule
 - Assign the lower score

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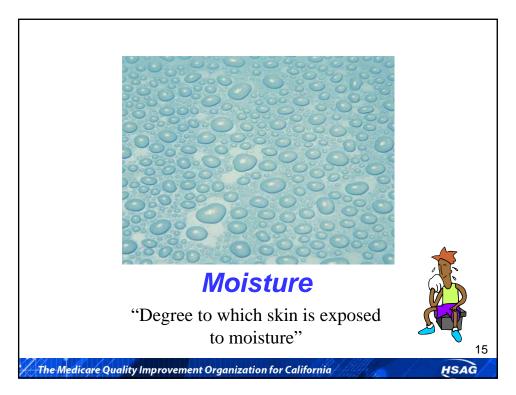
Sensory Perception (cont'd)

- Measures ability to perceive discomfort in a meaningful way
- Has two levels of potential responses:
 - Patient with decreased conscious state
 - Patient with decreased cutaneous sensation (any feeling originating in sensory nerve endings of the skin, including pressure, warmth, cold, and pain)
 - If patient has impairment in both, assign the LOWER of possible categories.

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Moisture (cont'd)

- Metric for determining risk level is number of linen changes.
 - Risk level 3
 - Occasionally moist
 - Extra linen change approximately once a day
 - Risk level 2
 - Skin often, but not always, moist
 - Linen change at least once a shift
- Wording issues

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Mobility and Activity

- Challenges:
 - Patient's/Resident's motivation to change and sustain changes in position
 - Patient's/Resident's **motivation** to walk or get up
- Repositioning regimes or PT ambulation
 - Relevance when determining degree of risk (?)
- Decision rule

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Nutrition

"Usual food intake pattern"

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Nutrition (cont'd)

- Assessment reflects <u>usual</u> intake, not temporary status
- Two layers of potential responses
- Oral/Liquid supplements
- IV/TPN/Enteral







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Nutrition (cont'd)

- Challenges
 - Requires knowledge of a patient's/resident's eating patterns over several days.
 - Food eaten—history/recall
 - Current plans for nutrition
 - Determine adequacy of nutritional intake
 - Requires RN/LVN, CNA, and dietitian communication



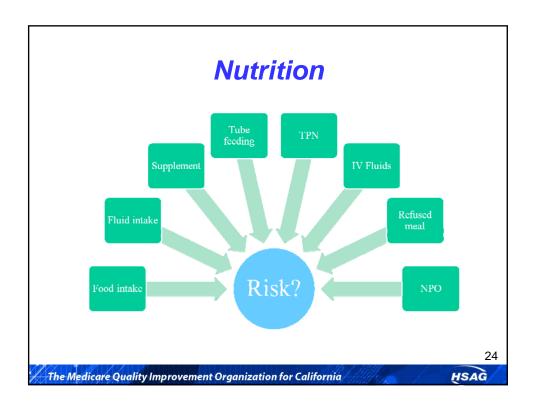
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Nutrition: Risk Levels Oral IV/Enteric Percentage of food eaten Refused meals Fluid intake Optimum amount of liquid diet or tube feeding liquid diet or tube feeding

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Friction and Shear

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Friction and Shear (cont'd)

- Risk levels—
 degree of exposure
 to friction and shear
- Degree of assistance in moving
- Frequency—sliding down (bed/chair)
- Ability to maintain position



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Friction and Shear (cont'd)

- Challenge
 - Risk level 1:Minimum assist
 - Risk level 2:Moderate assist
- How to differentiate?
 - Number of staff it takes to lift patient/ resident without causing friction/shear
- Decision rule



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Calculation of Risk

- 1. Add subcategory scores.
- 2. Identify intervention bundle needed to support level of risk.
 - a. Prevention based on total score or
 - b. Prevention based on subscale score (handout)
- 3. Develop specific plan for each level of risk for each risk factor.

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Next Steps

- Decide on rules—agreement
- Set a goal

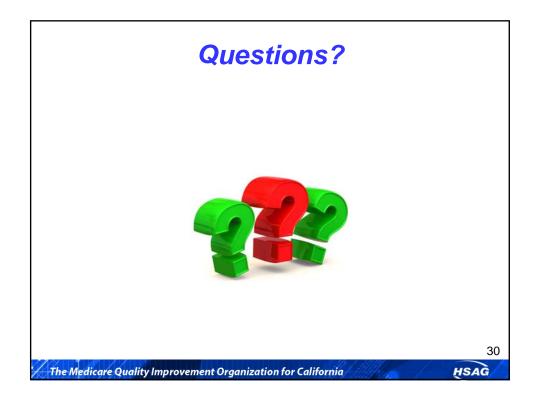
For example: 95 percent agreement on Braden
 Scale scores between acute care and long-term
 care settings.

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Over 1 million drug-related injuries occur every year in health care settings. The Institute of Medicine estimates that at least a quarter of these injuries are preventable.

To find out how to prevent medication errors, go to http://www.hsag.com/caproviders/drugsafety.aspx



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