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History of the International Pressure Ulcer Prevalence™ Survey

- The first International Pressure Ulcer Prevalence Survey was performed in 1989, (24 years ago) in response to a request by NPUAP to benchmark pressure ulcer prevalence in the US.
- Currently it is performed to assist facilities in quality improvement initiatives to enable facilities to benchmark their PU prevalence against other similar facilities and/or units.
- The survey has grown from the initial 148 facilities (34,987 patients) in 1989 who participated to 983 facilities with 104,913 patients participating in 2012.

Faculty Disclosure

Catherine VanGilder, MBA, BS, MT, CCRA

Catherine VanGilder is employed by Hill-Rom, however, no conflict of interest exists for this conference.
Methods

- Any Facility can choose to participate in the IPUP survey by signing up on the Hill-Rom® website, (http://www.hill-rom.com/ipup/).
- Registered sites receive study materials consisting of data collection forms, educational materials and general instructions.
- The goal of the survey is to perform skin assessments and document findings for 100% of admitted patients during a pre-selected 2 to 3 day window.
- Patient demographics, pressure risk assessment score, age, stage and quantity of pressure ulcers, unit type, etc. are recorded by the site, sent to Hill-Rom, where they are scanned into the database.
- Participating facilities then receive a detailed benchmarked customized report demonstrating details on individual progress and trends.

Study Objective:

- This report will assess overall the proportion of sDTI’s that are identified from the IPUP database utilizing 2006-2012 US databases by:
  - Care setting
  - Unit type
  - Proportion that are considered Facility Acquired (FA).

Background: Overall IPUP results
Overall Prevalence by US Care Setting:

FA Prevalence by US Care Setting:

% by Worst Stage – Patient Level Analysis
Conclusions

- sDTI’s are more likely to be facility acquired than present on admission
  - 9.5% of all ulcers identified
  - 13.4% of FA ulcers
- Patient level analysis: sDTI’s represent 11.3% of worst stage ulcers
- They are commonly found in high acuity care settings and unit types:
  - LTAC (10% of all ulcers & 18% of FA ulcers)
  - ICU (14% of all ulcers & 20% of FA ulcers)
Previous work reviewing the IPUP database on patient demographics demonstrated:

- sDTI’s patients were older and had slightly lower BMI’s that the surveyed population
- sDTI’s were commonly found on the heels (41%)
- sDTI’s were more likely to be nosocomial
- which was a similar finding in the current report