SEM Scanner Prevention Algorithm



Prevention, Prevention, Prevention - Tackling the No 1 Patient Safety Issue Gillian Raine, Lead Nurse, Marie Curie, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK Patient Safety Congress, Manchester, UK, 2018





Objectives

A quality drive for improvement to prevent damage occurring

Hospice Acquired Pressure Injuries/Ulcers (HAPI/Us) data for 34 patients developed 36 PI/PUs from Nov 2016 - Nov 2017

Overall HAPI/Us incidence rate = 9% prior to using SEM Scanner



Method

- 6 Month pilot period
- Focus on sacrum, buttocks & heels

All patients

- Baseline scan performed as part of admission protocol, including Waterlow Risk Assessment & SSKIN check
- Daily scan thereafter

	Left Heel	Right Heel	Sacrum	ALL
Number of patients - site of scan	143	144	128	145 (1 patient with missed data)
Any deviation (≥0.6)	129 (90%) (129/143)	131 (91%) (131/144)	115 (90%) (115/128)	90% (375/415)
Number of patients scanned for at least 3 days	101	101	93	295 (Patient assessments)
SEM Scanner Positive Delta (≥0.6) (positive 2 out of 3 days)	91% (92/101)	91% (92/101)	78% (73/93)	87% (257/295)
Visual discolouration to the skin noted				64% (93/145)
Additional interventions noted?				48% (70/145)
Did the SEM reading impact your clinical decision?				40% (58/146)



Results

- Evaluation period of pilot incidence rate 4.8%
- Pre pilot period incidence rate 9%
- Reduction HAPI/U incidence rate 47%



Discussion

Move to full implementation of SEM Scanner with the creation of own tools and guidelines for use $\,$



