



Objectives

Evaluation of a sub-epidermal moisture (SEM) Scanner to detect non visible pressure damage, allowing appropriately targeted pressure injury/ulcer (PI/PU) prevention interventions



Method

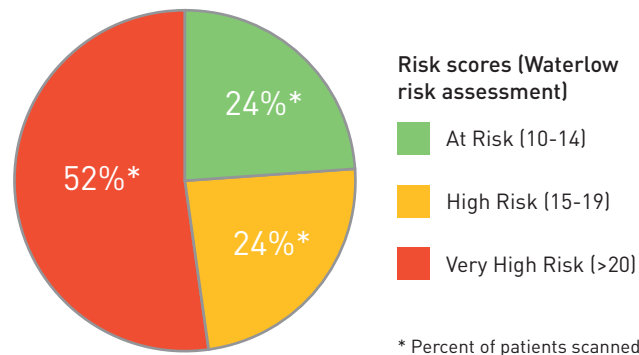
- Evaluation on a medical-surgical inpatient ward over a period of 2 months
- 35 patients included in the evaluation
- Heels and sacrum scanned on admission and daily thereafter



Results

- 91% of patients had delta values ≥ 0.6 indicating inflammatory changes that without intervention may have progressed to a PI/PU
- Zero Hospital Acquired Pressure Injuries/Ulcers (HAPI/Us) developed during the evaluation in this patient group

Relationship between Waterlow risk assessment scores and sub-epidermal moisture (SEM) readings



Discussion

The inclusion of SEM Scanner as part of the patient examination informed clinicians about early damage

Identification of pressure damage prior to it being visible would allow the most appropriate resource use