



THE ROLE OF NURSES IN PREVENTING HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED PRESSURE INJURIES

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Abstract: Pressure injuries remain a major preventable complication in hospitalized patients. This study analyzes the role of nursing interventions such as risk assessment, repositioning techniques, and skin care protocols in reducing pressure injury rates. Results suggest that consistent preventive strategies lead to significant improvements in patient safety.

Keywords: pressure injury, nursing intervention, prevention, patient safety, skin care

Materials and Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was performed in a general hospital with 120 adult inpatients. Nurses implemented the Braden Scale for risk assessment, repositioning schedules, and moisture-management techniques over a 4-week period. Data were collected through observation checklists and patient skin assessments.

Results: Pressure injury incidence decreased from 14.5% to 5.8%. Compliance with turning schedules improved to 92% among nurses. Skin integrity scores showed substantial improvement, particularly in immobile patients.

Conclusion: Nurses play a critical role in preventing pressure injuries through vigilant assessment and consistent implementation of evidence-based interventions.



Establishing strict preventive protocols can dramatically reduce hospital-acquired complications.

References

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