

## Background

- Pressure injuries (PI) are potentially preventable healthcare-acquired complications.
- PI compromise patients' health, increase nurses' workload and cost the Australian health system over \$9 billion annually.
- Care bundles are generally comprised of 3-5 evidence-based practices.

## Aim

To synthesis the evidence on the effect of PI prevention care bundles on PI in hospitalised patients



## Research methods

### Design



Systematic review and meta-analysis



- Care bundles with ≥3 components
- Implemented in ≥2 different services

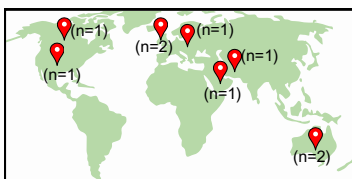


Two researchers independently

- ✓ Screened studies
- ✓ Extracted data
- ✓ Assessed study quality

## Results

### Study characteristics



- Non-randomised studies with historical controls (n=7)
- Randomised studies (n=2)

### Bundle components often included



Risk assessment



Repositioning



Use of appropriate support surfaces



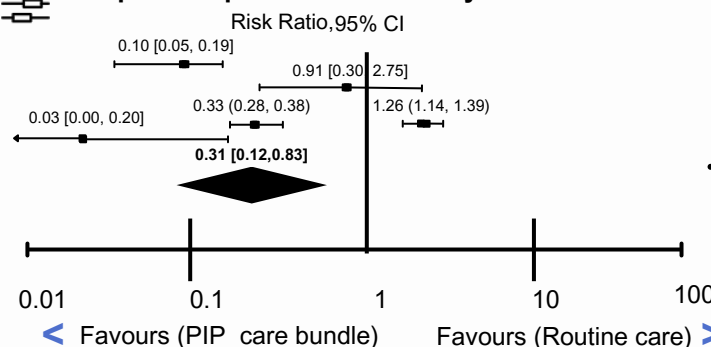
Skin care



Staff or patient education



### Hospital-Acquired PI Meta-Analysis



- All studies included in the meta-analysis were at high risk of bias, with very low certainty of evidence.
- In the two randomised studies, the data could not be pooled but both found non-significant trends suggesting PIP care bundles were effective.

## Conclusion

While high quality research on PI prevention care bundles is limited, they 'make sense' and appear to work.

## Citation

Chaboyer, W., Latimer, S., Priyadarshani, U., Harbeck, E., Patton, D., Sim, J., Moore, Z., Deakin, J., Carlini, J., Lovegrove, J., Jahandideh, S., & Gillespie, B. (in press). The effect of pressure injury prevention care bundles on pressure injuries in hospitalised patients: A complex intervention systematic review and meta-analysis. *International Journal of Nursing Studies* (accepted 27 March 2024).