**Journal Club Research Article Critique Form**

Reviewer name: \_\_\_Hilda Gonzalez\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Research study (APA reference): Pittman, J., Beeson, T., Dillon, J., Yang, Z., & Cuddigan, J. (2019). Hospital-Acquired Pressure Injuries in Critical and Progressive Care: Avoidable Versus Unavoidable. *American Journal of Critical Care*, *28*(5), 338–350. https://doi-org.ezproxy.fhsu.edu/10.4037/ajcc2019264 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Please complete the following:

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| **1. Description of the study** |
| * **The purpose of the research is:** The purpose of the study is to see the amount of hospital acquired pressure injuries are unavoidable or are able to be prevented in critical and progressive care settings. This study also looks into what different factors also play a role in patients developing these pressure sores. |
| * **Explain why this problem is significant to nursing practice:** This is an issue in nursing as we are trying to take care of ill patients and make them better but because these patients are in a hospital bed most of the time there is a huge risk for patients to develop pressure sores. This study shows that there is a possibility of preventing the development of pressure sores but certain risks factors may cause the patient to inevitably develop one even with all preventative measures. |
| **2. Evaluation of literature** |
| * **Describe the previous research pertaining to the topic that the authors reference (hint: look for a literature review section in the article)**   The article mentioned there was another study done before this one that the study had 552 critical care patients and in that study they developed a predictive risk mode, for development of acute skin failure versus pressure injury in patients admitted to critical care units. They identified 5 predictors of acute skin failure: peripheral artery disease, mechanical ventilation lasting more than 72 hrs, respiratory failure, liver failure and severe sepsis or septic shock. |
| **3. Study sample** |
| * **The study sample was obtained from: (hint: describe the population and where the study is performed)**   This study was obtained in adult critical and progressive care from patients in 6 acute care hospitals within a large academic health care system in the midwestern United states |
| * **What is the sample size?** The sample size consisted of about 165 patients who had hospital acquired pressure injuries with their stay at the hospital. |
| * **List the inclusion criteria used in the study.** To be part of the study they looked for patients who acquired a pressure injury during their stay at the hospital, were hospitalized between 2012 and 2015 and were 18 and older |
| * **List the exclusion criteria used in the study.** The patient was excluded if the pressure injury occurred outside of a critical or progressive care unit |
| **4. Study methods/design** |
| * **Describe or identify the study design (hint: quantitative/qualitative, experimental, meta-analysis, etc)**   The study states it uses a descriptive, retrospective comparative design to examine rates of avoidable and unavoidable HAPI. |
| * **Describe the study procedures. (hint: describe the intervention and how the data was collected)**   The following framework was used with the study: new epidemiological evidence on pressure injury risk factors, risk based prevention strategies consistent with the 2014 pressure ulcer international guideline and guidance for determining whether the pressure injury was avoidable or unavoidable based on the implementation of appropriate risk based interventions |
| **5. Results** |
| * **Describe the results of the study.**   Almost 60% of the HAPIs were determined to be avoidable and 41% were determined to be unavoidable. Most HAPIs were deep tissue pressure injuries (63%), followed by stage 2 (22%) and unstable (15%). Approximately 36% of the injuries were related to medical devices. Most of the HAPIs were on the sacrum (42%) or heel (14%). Almost 79% of the participants with HAPIs were receiving mechanical ventilation, 56% were chemically sedated, 64% had systolic blood pressure less than 90 mm Hg, 61% had a meaner arterial pressure less than 60 mm Hg, 41% were receiving 1 or more vasopressors, 55% were incontinent and 21% had a bowel management system used at least once in the 3 days before and the day when the HAPI was first documented |
| **6. Clinical significance** |
| * **Explain how you will use this information for your nursing practice at your place of work or community**.   This information shows that depending on the patient and any comorbidities that they may inevitably develop a pressure injury no matter what precautions you take. This just means you take all the precautions and implement them and do your best to prevent pressure injuries as they can become a problem in their own. This was an interesting study as I have worked with the elderly and now in home health for pediatric patients and prevention of pressure injury is a huge part in nursing as monitoring of the skin and taking precautions to prevent any sort of pressure injury is a big part in taking care of our patients . |

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