

The impact of appropriate assessment of pressure ulcer among clinicians

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According to the study of Tayyib, Coyer and Lewis (2016), the rate of pressure ulcers (PU) in hospitalized patients has increased. Therefore, the appropriate assessment of pressure ulcer plays a crucial role and has a huge impact on variety of aspects such as the evaluation, treatment plan and level of risk. Engles et al. (2016) stated that appropriate assessment of wounds in pressure ulcer is the key factor that helps in limiting the further growth of pressure ulcer. Moreover, early assessment practices help in understanding different patterns of the patient life such as nutrition, mental status, mobility and physical activity of a person. Thus, proper or appropriate assessments help clinicians to understand patient needs by which they understand the factors which has caused pressure ulcer. According to Eva (2016), the assessment is the fundamental tool which impacts on diagnostic practices of clinicians in an efficient way (Eva et al., 2016). By taking appropriate assessment of patient with pressure ulcer, healthcare professionals evaluate that to which extent patient needs treatment and prevention of pressure ulcer. On the other hand, by taking assessment of pressure ulcer, clinicians undertake the prolonged course of treatment so as to fully heal the wounds.

In addition, appropriate assessment help clinicians to diagnose that how a person gained an ulcer, for example, the study of Park, Lee and Kwon (2016), examined that clinicians diagnose the reasons which cause skin tissues damage as a result at such part or area of damage skin the supply of blood is reduced, and due to the lack of blood supply, a person could diagnosed with pressure ulcer (EPUAP and NPUAP guidelines). According to the study of Lee and Kim (2016), healthcare practitioners were involved in an assessment process with the intention to determine the prevalence of pressure ulcer cases in the England. They found 24,674 patients with adverse PU condition. Proper assessment has provided assistance to clinicians to perceive the information of patients' urinary incontinence, smoking, dry skin, terminal illness and chronic systemic condition; these are all the major symptoms which originates PU in old people. The study of Guy (2019), comprehends that clinicians who do not perform assessment cannot diagnose reasons that what activities the patient needs to stop. Therefore, diagnosis and assessment empower clinicians to consider different ways that can allow patient to prevent skin from damaging. Assessment also allows management to perceive the parameters like length, width and depth of pressure ulcer. According to the management guidelines of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) assessment plays a critical role in determining solution to the problems such as pressure ulcer disease in patients (Boyko, Longaker and Yang, 2018). Moreover, assessment practice is the golden standard in diagnosing, treatment and management of PU.



Sensory
Perception
Moisture
Activity
Nutrition
friction and shear

Recent Publications:

1. Boyko T V, Longaker M T and Yang G P (2018) Review of the current management of pressure ulcers. *Advances in Wound Care* 7(2):57-67.
2. Andrade C C D, Almeida C F D S C, Pereira W E, Alemão M M, Brandao C M R and Borges E L (2016) Costs of topical treatment of pressure ulcer patients. *Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP* 50(2):295-30.
3. Baugh C M, Kroshus E, Stamm J M, Daneshvar D H, Pepin M J and Meehan III W P (2016) Clinical practices in collegiate concussion management. *The American Journal of Sports Medicine* 44(6):1391-1399.
4. Choi E P, Chin W Y, Wan E Y and Lam C L (2016) Evaluation of the internal and external responsiveness of the pressure ulcer scale for healing (PUSH) tool for assessing acute and chronic wounds. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 72(5):1134-1143.
5. Bae J M (2015) Value-based medicine: concepts and application. *Epidemiology and Health*, 37:e2015014.

Biography

Abdulaziz Binkanan has completed his graduation from King Saud University in Saudi Arabia as Nursing Specialist. Then, he started working in King Saud Medical City. Later on, he obtained his Master's degree from De Montfort University in United Kingdom and continued working at King Saud Medical City in the capital of Saudi Arabia.

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