

Pediatric Pressure Injury Prevention Quick Reference Guide

KNOW THE RISKS...

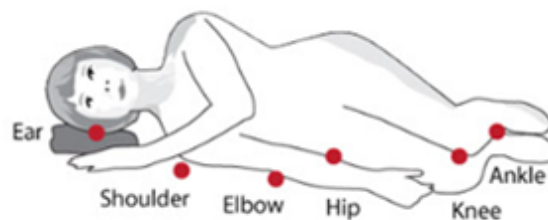
- Decreased mobility
- Little adipose tissue
- Skin maturity*
- Previous or current pressure injury (PI)
- Nutritional deficiency
- Significant cognitive impairment
- Decreased perfusion
- Medical devices e.g. oxygen tubing, catheters, masks, wheelchairs
- Prolonged hospital stay

* Premature infants have thin, fragile skin due to an underdeveloped epidermal barrier, making their skin particularly susceptible to damage and infection



COMMON AREAS TO ASSESS...

- **Over bony prominences**
 - Heels
 - Tail bone (coccyx)
 - Lower back (sacrum)
 - Hip pointer (trochanter)
 - Elbows
 - Back of the head (occiput)
- **Underneath medical devices**
 - Bridge of nose
 - Nasal septum
 - Behind ears
 - Mucosal membrane e.g. nostrils and mouth



WAYS TO PREVENT...

- Educate patients and caregivers
- Implement risk assessment findings
- Implement PI prevention plan
- Apply barrier cream
- Keep skin clean and dry under medical devices
- Use pressure redistribution surface e.g. suitable pillow, foam mattress
- Use friction reduction strategies
- Reposition patient at least every 4 hours

* Prescribers shall complete documentation regarding indications for use of medical devices

