

**Clinical question** Are topical products (e.g. moisturizers, emollients, hyperoxgenated fatty acids) effective in preventing pressure injuries?

Recommendation 3.1	Implement a skin care regimen that includes:
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- Keeping the skin dry and appropriately hydrated
- Cleansing the skin promptly after episodes of incontinence
- Avoiding use of alkaline soaps and cleansers
- Protecting the skin from moisture with a barrier product.

**Option:** Structured skin hygiene using a pH balanced cleanser and application of a barrier cream

**Background:** Cleansing the skin removes dirt, sebum and oils from the skin's surface. Incontinence can lead to prolonged skin exposure to excess moisture and chemical irritants in urine and feces. Cleansing (particularly after incontinence) using a structured care regimen helps protect skin to prevent incontinence-associated dermatitis that may increase pressure injury risk.

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
3ENEFITS & HARMS OF THE PRACTICE	What is the overall certainty of the evidence?	No included studies Very Iow Low Moderate High	<ul> <li>Evidence for structured skin hygiene program</li> <li>In individuals in critical care (n=76), a structured skin care regimen that included use of mild washing with minimal friction, use of wet tissue cloth, regular perineal cleansing with a foaming cleanser followed by a barrier cream and moisturizing was associated with a statistically significantly lower included by a barrier cream and moisturizing was associated with a statistically significantly lower included by a barrier cream and moisturizing was associated with a statistically significantly lower included by a barrier cream and moisturizing was associated with a statistically significantly lower included by a barrier cream and moisturizing was associated with a statistically significantly lower included by a barrier cream and moisturizing was associated with a statistical statistical barrier cream and moisturizing was associated with a statistical statistical barrier cream and moisturizing was associated with a statistical statistical barrier cream and moisturizing was associated with a statistical barrier cream and moisturizing was associated with a statistical barrier cream and moisturizing was associated with a statistical barrier cream and moisturizing was associated with a statistical barrier cream and moisturizing was associated with a statistical barrier cream and moisturizing was associated with a statistical barrier cream and was associated was associated with a statistical barrier cream and was associated was associated with a statistical barrier cream and was associated was associated with a statistical barrier cream and was associated was associated with a statistical barrier</li></ul>
	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly Important important Probably no No uncertainty uncertainty important important or or uncertainty or uncertainty variability variability variability or variability outcomes	<ul> <li>In hospitalized individuals with moisture lesions combined with pressure injuries (n=20), a skin hygiene routine that included regular cleansing, use of a foam cleanser and a barrier spray was associated with skin being observed as healed or healing after 3 to 20 days<sup>2</sup>. (<i>Level 4, low quality</i>)</li> <li>Evidence for using a pH balanced foam cleanser</li> <li>In older adults with incontinence or catheterization (n=49), use of a pH balanced (i.e., pH 5.5) cleanser</li> </ul>
	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial	<ul> <li>for 14 days was associated with positive outcome compared to cleansing with standard hospital including a reduction in erythema (15.1% versus 30.3%, p = not reported) and a reduction in brok (0% vs 12.1%, p=not reported).<sup>3</sup> (<i>Level 1, moderate quality</i>)</li> <li>In individuals in critical care (n=76), a structured skin care regimen that included use of a final structure of the structu</li></ul>
	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substanital substantial substantial X D D D D	cleanser was associated with a statistically significantly lower incidence of pressure injuries compared to standard care (13.2% vs 50%, p=0.001). <sup>1</sup> ( <i>Level 2, low quality</i> )
	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	Strength of Evidence: B2 - Level 2 studies of low quality providing direct evidence

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCEAND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS			
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stanital stantial stantial X	No evidence available			
AND	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes No X	No evidence available			
PRIORITY	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D I I I D	79.4% (304/383) of respondents to a patient/ informal caregiver survey who identified as having experienced a pressure injury or being at risk of a pressure injury believed that knowing more about skin care is important or very important in caring for themselves. In the same survey, 70.9% (603/850) of informal caregivers believed that knowing more about skin care is important or very important in caring for their family member/friend with or at risk of a pressure injury <sup>4,5</sup> ( <i>Level 5</i> ).			
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes No I I I I	<ul> <li>In most clinical settings, performing skin hygiene regularly is a feasibly intervention. In some settings implementing regular hygiene might be challenging (e.g., community settings, geographic regions with limited resources). (Expert opinion)</li> </ul>			

Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences <i>clearly outweigh</i> desirable consequences in most settings	Undesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences <i>clearly outweigh</i> undesirable consequences in most settings
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it
					X
Justification	Two studies <sup>1,2</sup> provided evidence to	support a recommendation to	o implement structured skin care re	gimen that includes regular cleansi	ng (particularly after episodes of

Two studies<sup>1,2</sup> provided evidence to support a recommendation to implement structured skin care regimen that includes regular cleansing (particularly after episodes of incontinence). A low quality Level 2 study)<sup>1</sup> found that a structured hygiene program was associated with a lower incidence of pressure injuries than standard care. A low quality level 4 observational study<sup>2</sup> noted that skin was assessed as being healed or healing when a structured skin care regimen was implemented. A moderate quality Level 1 study<sup>3</sup> reported significant reductions in erythema and broken skin when a pH-balanced (pH 5.5) foam cleanser was used, as compared to standard hospital soap. The structured skin care regimen reported in the low quality level 2 study)<sup>1</sup> also included replacing soap with a pH balanced (pH not reported) foam cleanser.



Clinical question Is massage effective in preventing pressure injuries?

# Good Practice Statement 3.2 Avoid vigorously rubbing skin that is at risk of pressure injuries. Background: In the past, massage has been used as a method of pressure injury prevention.<sup>6-8</sup> Vigorous massage has the potential to damage tissue SUPPORTING EVIDENCE, WHEN AVAILABLE Evidence to support the opinion (when available) Evidence for reduction in pressure injury incidence in pressure injury incidence between massage every six hours for four weeks and standard pressure injury prevention that did not include massage.<sup>9</sup> (Level 1, moderate quality) • In older adults (n=79), there was no significant difference in pressure injury incidence between massage every six hours for four weeks and standard pressure injury prevention that did not include massage.<sup>9</sup> (Level 1, moderate quality) • In older adults (n=79), massage with a 5% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) cream was associated with a statistically significantly higher incidence of pressure injury development compared to the control receiving no massage and a group receiving massage with a placebo (OR of pressure injury at heel or ankle 8.80 95% CI 2.61 to 29.6).<sup>6</sup> (Level 1, moderate quality) Justification Two reports on a moderate quality Level 1 study<sup>6,9</sup> provided evidence that the incidence of pressure injuries<sup>9</sup> when massage was used as a part of a care regimen to prevent pressure injuries, but the concurrent topical agent may have influenced findings. For these reasons, vigorous massage is not recommended.

Evidence to Decision Framework. ©EPUAP/NPIAP/PPPIA



Clinical question Are conti

Are continence management strategies effective in preventing and treating pressure injuries?

Recommendation 3.3 Use high absorbency incontinence products to protect the skin in individuals with or at risk of pressure injuries who have urinary incontinence.

*Option:* Continence management strategies that promote reduced exposure to urine *Background:* Incontinence can lead to prolonged skin exposure to excess moisture and chemical irritants in urine. Implementing an incontinence management plan can reduce exposure to moisture and chemical irritants.

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS	
	What is the overall certainty of the evidence?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	<ul> <li>Evidence for urinary incontinence devices reducing pressure injury incidence</li> <li>In incontinent individuals in acute care (n=462), disposable incontinence pro lower incidence of pressure injuries than a reusable quilted continence produ 4.8%, p=0.02).<sup>10</sup> (Level 1, low quality)</li> </ul>	ducts were associated with a significantly uct with waterproof backing (11.5% versus
BENEFITS & HARMS OF THE PRACTICE	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly No Important important Probably no important uncertainty uncertainty important uncertainty No known or or uncertainty or undesirable variability variability or variability variability outcomes	<ul> <li>In incontinent individuals in rehabilitation (n=71), use of the highest quality (based or was associated with a 58% (95% CI 8 to 75%) reduction risk that a pressure injury wa (95% CI 16 to 78%) reduction in risk that a pressure injury was present after 10 weeks.</li> <li>dverse events</li> <li>o evidence available</li> </ul>	ased on absorbency) incontinence products ury was present after six weeks and a 67% weeks. <sup>11</sup> ( <i>Level 3, low quality</i> )
	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial		
	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substanital substantial substantial I I I I I I I		
	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	Strength of Evidence: B1 - Level 1 studies of moderate or low quality providing di	rect evidence (and lower level evidence)

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCEAND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS				
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stanital stantial stantial	<ul> <li>In a cohort study in Thailand, use of high absorption disposable incontinence products were associated with an annual cost of approximately \$650 million US (Thailand in 2015) and was evaluated as too financially costly to continue delivering the intervention.<sup>11</sup> (<i>Level 3</i>).</li> </ul>				
/ AND	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I I I D	No evidence available				
	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I I I D	No evidence available				
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	<ul> <li>In most clinical settings, continence management is a feasible intervention. In some settings, implementing continence might be challenging (e.g., community settings) and in some clinical and geographic settings devices used for incontinence management may not be available or feasible to use. (Expert opinion)</li> </ul>				

Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences <i>clearly outweigh</i> desirable consequences in most settings	Jndesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings
				X	
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it

A low quality Level 1 study<sup>10</sup> provided evidence that highly absorbent disposable continence devices that lock moisture away from the skin are associated with a lower incidence of pressure injuries than reusable quilted incontinence pads. A low quality Level 3 study<sup>11</sup> reported a 67% reduction in risk of a pressure injury associated with using a highly absorbent incontinence diaper for ten weeks.

Justification

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**Clinical question** 

Are low friction or microclimate control fabrics effective for preventing pressure injuries?

**Recommendation 3.4** 

<sup>.4</sup> Consider using textiles with low friction coefficients for individuals with or at risk of pressure injuries.

*Option:* Low friction fabric *Comparison:* Standard care

Background:. Lower friction coefficient textiles aim to reduce friction force and shear stresses leading to a lower pressure injury risk.

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS		
BENEFITS & HARMS OF THE PRACTICE	What is the overall certainty of the evidence?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	<ul> <li>Evidence for pressure injury incidence</li> <li>In individuals in aged care settings (n=46),<sup>12</sup> incidence of Category/Stage significantly lower in a group receiving a low coefficient friction fabric compared 0.078 to 0.69, p = 0.0084).<sup>12</sup> (Level 1, moderate quality)</li> </ul>	II or greater pressure injuries was statistically ared to a cotton blend fabric (HR = 0.23, 95% Cl	
	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly       No         Important       important       Probably no       important         uncertainty       uncertainty       important       uncertainty       No known         or       or       uncertainty       or       uncertainty       or         variability       variability       or variability       variability       tail       Important         Important       Important       Important       Important       Important       Important       Important         Important       Important       Important       Important       Important       Important         Important       Important       Important       Important       Important       Important <t< td=""><td colspan="3"><ul> <li>incidence of pressure injuries was statistically significantly lower in a group (n=113) wearing low friction undergarmer bootees compared with normal clothing (n=77, 25% versus 41%, p=0.02).<sup>13</sup> (Level 3, low quality)</li> <li>In individuals in low and high care hospital departments (n=768), use of a silk-like low shear fabric for sheets and g associated with a lower rate of Category/Stage I pressure injures than in a cohort receiving standard hospital sheets a (5.6% versus 2.3%, p&lt;0.001).<sup>14</sup> (Level 3, moderate quality)</li> <li>In individuals in low and high care hospital departments (n=768), use of a silk-like low shear fabric for sheets and g associated with a lower rate of Category/Stage I pressure injures than in a cohort receiving standard hospital sheets a (5.6% versus 2.3%, p&lt;0.001).<sup>14</sup> (Level 3, moderate quality)</li> </ul></td></t<>	<ul> <li>incidence of pressure injuries was statistically significantly lower in a group (n=113) wearing low friction undergarmer bootees compared with normal clothing (n=77, 25% versus 41%, p=0.02).<sup>13</sup> (Level 3, low quality)</li> <li>In individuals in low and high care hospital departments (n=768), use of a silk-like low shear fabric for sheets and g associated with a lower rate of Category/Stage I pressure injures than in a cohort receiving standard hospital sheets a (5.6% versus 2.3%, p&lt;0.001).<sup>14</sup> (Level 3, moderate quality)</li> <li>In individuals in low and high care hospital departments (n=768), use of a silk-like low shear fabric for sheets and g associated with a lower rate of Category/Stage I pressure injures than in a cohort receiving standard hospital sheets a (5.6% versus 2.3%, p&lt;0.001).<sup>14</sup> (Level 3, moderate quality)</li> </ul>		
	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial IXI I I I IIII	<ul> <li>associated with a lower rate of Category/Stage II or greater pressure injures than in a cohort receiving standard hosp and gowns (5.95% versus 0.8%, p&lt;0.001).<sup>14</sup> (<i>Level 3, moderate quality</i>)</li> <li>In a medical renal unit (n=307) and a surgical ICU (n=275), development of new pressure injuries was significantly lo using a silk-like low shear fabric compared with standard care (renal unit: 4.6% versus 12.3%, p=0.01; surgical ICU: 7.5%, p=0.01).<sup>15</sup> (<i>Level 2, moderate quality</i>)</li> <li>In individuals an acute hospital in a tropical region (n=71), a synthetic fiber sheet was associated with a lower risk c</li> </ul>		
	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substanital substantial substantial	<ul> <li>injuries than a cotton sheet (OR 0.11, 95% CI 0.012 to 1.032, p=0.053).<sup>16</sup> (<i>Level</i>.</li> <li>In individuals in ICUs (n=3800), low friction silk-like fabric was associated w pressure injuries compared to cotton blend linen (7.71% vs 5.26%, p=0.002).<sup>17</sup></li> <li>Evidence for pressure injury healing outcomes         <ul> <li>In individuals at high risk of pressure injuries receiving orthopaedic care who wearing low friction undergarments (n=91) and/or bootees had a lower rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	3, moderate quality) ith a statistically significantly lower incidence of Level 3, low quality) o were admitted with a pressure injury, a group of wound deterioration than those with normal	
	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes I I I I I I I I	clothing (n=88, 6% versus 27%, p=0.001). <sup>13</sup> ( <i>Level 3, low quality</i> ) Adverse events No adverse events related to the products occurred in one study. <sup>14</sup> In a secon significantly between low friction fabric and standard linen <sup>12</sup>	d study, adverse events (falls) did not different	
			Strength of Evidence: B1 - Level 1 studies of moderate or low quality providing d	irect evidence	

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCEAND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stanital stantial stantial	<ul> <li>In a cost analysis that included hospital stay costs, support surfaces, and wound dressing costs, estimated average cost saving in a community hospital were £63,000 per 100 at risk patients (range based on scenarios £3,800 to £220,000) (UK pounds in 2010).<sup>13</sup> (<i>low quality cost analysis</i>)</li> <li>In a cohort study conducted in US in 2014-2015, low friction silk-like sheets were reported to cost more than cotton blend sheets (\$50/set vs \$22/set) but lasted three times longer.<sup>17</sup></li> <li>In a cohort study conducted in US in 2014-2015, low friction silk-like sheets were reported to be associated with a \$3,929,312 cost saving based on reduction in hospitalization duration.<sup>17</sup></li> </ul>
' AND BILITY	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D X D D	No evidence available
PRIORITY ACCEPTAI	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D D X D	No evidence available
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D D D D X	• Access to low friction fabrics may be limited in many clinical settings and geographic locations. ( <i>Expert opinion</i> )
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Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences Un clearly outweigh desirable consequences of in most settings	ndesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings
				X	
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it
				X	

The evidence for the recommendation to consider using a low friction coefficient textile is primarily based on studies exploring the effectiveness of silk-like fabrics that reduce shear stress, minimizes skin irritation and dries quickly when compared to a cotton or cotton-blend fabric. One moderate quality Level 1 study reported a hazard ratio of 0.23 (with wide confidence intervals) for Category/Stage II or greater pressure injuries associated with silk-like fabric compared to cotton blend fabric.<sup>12</sup> A moderate quality Level 2 study<sup>15</sup> also found that silk-like fabric is associated with lower pressure injury incidence than standard cotton sheets. One moderate quality Level 3 study reported that a synthetic fiber was associated with a lower pressure injury risk due to its management of moisture compared to cotton sheets.<sup>16</sup> Three additional Level 3 studies (two moderate quality<sup>14</sup> and two of low quality<sup>13,17</sup>) reported lower incidence of pressure injuries (both Category/Stage I and Category/Stage II and greater) in cohorts that were cared for on silk-like fabric sheets compared to standard linen. The range of effect varied between the studies but favored the low coefficient silk-like product. One cohort study reported that silk-like sheets cost more than double that of cotton-blend sheets, but lasted more than three times as long<sup>17</sup> A low quality cost analysis indicated there was a small cost saving associated with using silk-like fabrics.<sup>13</sup>

Justification



**Clinical question** Is a prophylactic dressing effective for preventing pressure injuries?

# Recommendation 3.5 Use a soft silicone multi-layered foam dressing to protect the skin for individuals at risk of pressure injuries.

**Option:** A multi-layer foam prophylactic dressing applied to prevent pressure injuries **Comparison:** Standard preventive care with no prophylactic dressing, or comparison with a different type of prophylactic dressing Background: Prophylactic dressings appear to have a role in reducing friction and shear.

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
BENEFITS & HARMS OF THE PRACTICE	What is the overall certainty of the evidence?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	<ul> <li>Evidence for pressure injury incidence</li> <li>In individuals in critical care (n=366), including use of a multi-layer silicone foam dressing in a skin care bundle was associated with a significant reduction in pressure injuries compared with no prophylactic dressing (0.7%,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Comparison between different prophylactic dressings</li> <li>Multi-layer silicone foam versus film dressing</li> <li>In individuals receiving surgery (n=100), significantly more Category/Stage I pressure injuries occurred with polyurethane film compared with a multi-layer silicone foam dressing (11% versus 3%, p=0.027).<sup>30</sup> (Level 2, high quality)</li> </ul>
	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly       No         Important       important       Probably no       important         uncertainty       uncertainty       important       uncertainty         or       or       uncertainty       or       undesirable         variability       variability       variability       Important       Important       Important         Important       Important       Important       Important       Important       Important         Important       Important       Important       Important       Important       Important       Important         Important       Important       Important       Important       Important       Important       Important         Important <td< td=""><td rowspan="2"><ul> <li>95% CI 0.1 to 2.5 versus 5.9%, 95% CI 2.8 to 12.4, p=0.01). This equated to an 88% reduction in risk of developing a pressure injury (HR 0.12, 95%CI 0.02 to 0.98, p=0.048).<sup>18</sup> (<i>Level 1, high quality</i>)</li> <li>In individuals in acute care at high risk of pressure injuries (Braden Scale score ≤ 14; n=397), there was no significant difference in pressure injury incidence between a multi-layer silicone foam dressing and no prophylactic dressing (3.9% vs 5%, p&gt;0.05, but there was a statistically significant difference when the analysis was limited to individuals with a Braden score ≤ 12 (0% versus 4.8%, p=0.048).<sup>19</sup> (<i>Level 1, moderate quality</i>)</li> <li>In critically ill individuals (n=440), multi-layer soft silicone foam dressing plus a tubular bandage was associated with statistically significantly fewer heel pressure injuries compared to standard care (3.1% vs 12.5%, p=0.02) and sacral pressure injuries (1.2% vs 5.2%, p=0.05_after a mean follow up of</li> </ul></td></td<>	<ul> <li>95% CI 0.1 to 2.5 versus 5.9%, 95% CI 2.8 to 12.4, p=0.01). This equated to an 88% reduction in risk of developing a pressure injury (HR 0.12, 95%CI 0.02 to 0.98, p=0.048).<sup>18</sup> (<i>Level 1, high quality</i>)</li> <li>In individuals in acute care at high risk of pressure injuries (Braden Scale score ≤ 14; n=397), there was no significant difference in pressure injury incidence between a multi-layer silicone foam dressing and no prophylactic dressing (3.9% vs 5%, p&gt;0.05, but there was a statistically significant difference when the analysis was limited to individuals with a Braden score ≤ 12 (0% versus 4.8%, p=0.048).<sup>19</sup> (<i>Level 1, moderate quality</i>)</li> <li>In critically ill individuals (n=440), multi-layer soft silicone foam dressing plus a tubular bandage was associated with statistically significantly fewer heel pressure injuries compared to standard care (3.1% vs 12.5%, p=0.02) and sacral pressure injuries (1.2% vs 5.2%, p=0.05_after a mean follow up of</li> </ul>	
	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial		
	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substanital substantial substantial IX IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	<ul> <li>approximately 3.5 days.<sup>20</sup> (Level 1, moderate quality)</li> <li>In critically ill individuals (n=85), application of a multi-layer silicone foam dressing to the sacrum was associated with a lower incidence of Category/Stage II or greater pressure injuries but the difference was not statistically significant compared to placebo (2% versus 11.7%, p&gt;0.05).<sup>21</sup> (Level 1, moderate quality)</li> <li>In older adults in long term care (n=188),<sup>22</sup> application of a multi-layer</li> </ul>	
	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes I	silicone foam dressing to the sacrum was associated with a significantly lower incidence of Category/Stage I or greater pressure injuries of the sacrum or heels compared to no dressing (2.1% versus 10.6%, p=0.004). Pressure injuries at the sacrum were significantly lower in the prophylactic dressing group (1.45% vs 8.67%, p=0.007), but there was no significant	



CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
		<ul> <li>difference in incidence of heel pressure injuries (p&gt;0.05) (<i>Level 1, moderate quality</i>)</li> <li>In critically ill individuals (n=102), a multi-layer silicone foam dressing was associated with statistically significantly fewer pressure injuries compared to no prophylactic dressing (6% vs 46%, p&lt;0.001).<sup>23</sup> (<i>Level 2, high quality</i>)</li> <li>In critically ill individuals in medical and surgical coronary care and intensive care (n=200), a multi-layer silicone foam dressing was associated with a nonsignificant reduction in sacrum, buttock or coccyx pressure injuries compared with no prophylactic dressing (incidence rate ratio ranged from 0.41 to 0.54 between three units, p&gt;0.05).<sup>24</sup> (<i>Level 2, low quality</i>)</li> <li>In trauma and critically ill individuals (n=302), a multi-layer soft silicone foam dressing plus a tubular bandage was associated with a statistically significantly lower incidence of heel pressure injuries compared with standard care only (0% vs 9.2%, p&lt;0.001).<sup>25</sup> (<i>Level 3, high quality</i>)</li> <li>In acutely ill adults (n=618), the average hospital-level Category/Stage III, IV or unstageable pressure injury per quarter was significantly lower with a 5-layer sacral dressing (1.96% versus 10.3%, p&lt;0.08).<sup>27</sup> (<i>Level 3, low quality</i>)</li> <li>In hospitalized individuals (n=109), a multi-layer silicone foam dressing was associated with a non-significant reduction in sacral pressure injuries compared to no dressing (1.96% versus 10.3%, p&lt;0.08).<sup>27</sup> (<i>Level 3, low quality</i>)</li> <li>In individuals undergoing trauma surgery (n=315), use of a multi-layer silicone foam dressing was associated sacral pressure injuries) and IV (5% of pressure injuries) while the prophylactic dressing group did not.<sup>28</sup> (<i>Level 3, low quality</i>)</li> <li>In individuals in intensive care (n=62), the sacral pressure injury incidence in individuals receiving a multi-layer silicone foam dressing was 4.8%.<sup>29</sup> (<i>Level 4, low quality</i>)</li> </ul>	
		Strength of Evidence: B1 - Level 1 studies of moderate or low quality providing direct evidence	

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCEAND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS			
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stanital stantial stantial	<ul> <li>In acute care settings in the US, the estimated cost saving of using prophylactic multi-layer foam sacral dressing was \$200,000 to \$600,000 (based on 38 hospitals in US in 2010 to 2015).<sup>26</sup> (<i>Low quality economic analysis</i>)</li> <li>In critical care settings in Australia, average cost of wound care was lower for individuals receiving a heel and/or sacral prophylactic dressing versus no dressing (\$70.82 vs \$144.56) and the intervention was estimated to bring an annual national saving of \$34 million (based on national introduction in intensive care unit, AUD, 2014).<sup>31,32</sup> (<i>High quality economic analysis</i>)</li> </ul>			
	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D X D D	No evidence available			
	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D I I I	72.1% (276/383) of respondents to a patient/ informal caregiver survey who identified as having experienced a pressure injury or being at risk of a pressure injury believed that knowing more about dressings is important or very important in caring for themselves. In the same survey, 67.2% (572/850) of informal caregivers believed that knowing more about dressings is important or very important in caring for their family member/friend with or at risk of a pressure injury <sup>4,5</sup> ( <i>Indirect evidence</i> ).			
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D X D	<ul> <li>In individuals in surgery and emergency departments (n=77) a multi-layer silicone foam dressing remained in situ for a median of 49 hours (range 24 to 69), with main reasons for dislodgement being non-adherence to wet skin, rolling dressing edges, fecal incontinence and discomfort.<sup>33</sup> (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>)</li> <li>In critically ill individuals (n=200), a multi-layer silicone foam dressing stayed in situ for a mean 3.26±3.17 days (range 0 to 24).<sup>24</sup> (<i>Level 2, low quality</i>)</li> <li>Health professionals reported difficulty opening a multi-layer layer foam dressings edges to perform skin inspections, particularly when wearing gloves<sup>25</sup> (<i>Level 3, high quality</i>).</li> <li>Prophylactic dressing may not be available in all clinical settings and geographic settings (<i>Expert opinion</i>).</li> </ul>			
	vidence to Decision Framework. @EPUAP/NPIAP/PPPIA					

Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences U clearly outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	ndesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it
				X	

**Justification** Evidence supporting the effectiveness of a multi-layer silicone foam dressing in protecting the skin and preventing pressure injuries comes from one high quality.<sup>18</sup> and four moderate quality<sup>19-22</sup> Level 1 studies, a high quality Level 2 study,<sup>23</sup> high<sup>25</sup> and low quality<sup>26,28</sup> Level 3 studies, all of which reported statistically significantly lower pressure injury incidence compared to using no prophylactic dressing in individuals who were at moderate to very high risk of pressure injury. In one of the moderate quality Level 1 studies,<sup>19</sup> the results were only significant in individuals with a Braden Scale score below 12 (i.e. high risk of pressure injuries). Another low quality Level 3 study<sup>28</sup> reported a reduction in sacral pressure injuries (particularly Category/Stage III and IV pressure injuries) when a multi-layer silicone foam dressing was used, although the difference compared to no prophylactic dressing in a skin care bundle.<sup>18</sup> Two studies (Level 2<sup>24</sup> and Level 3<sup>27</sup>) reported an 88% reduction in pressure injury incidence using a multi-layer silicone foam dressing and other prophylactic dressing; this high quality Level 2 study<sup>30</sup> found a multi-layer silicone foam dressing was associated with a statistically significantly lower pressure injury incidence compared to a polyurethane film dressing. Two economic anayses conducted in the US<sup>26</sup> and Australia<sup>31,32</sup> suggested that introduction of a multi-layer silicone foam dressing to preventive care could be associated with substanial cost savings.

# **Clinical question** Are topical products (e.g. moisturizers, emollients, hyperoxgenated fatty acids) effective in preventing pressure injuries?

# Using a moisturizer

Option: Moisturizing the skin

Comparison: No moisturizer

Additionally, comparisons between moisturizers

**Background:** Dry skin is a significant and independent risk factor for pressure injury.<sup>34</sup> Application of products to moisturize the skin could reduce risk of pressure injuries.

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS	
CE	What is the overall certainty of the evidence of effectiveness?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	<ul> <li>Evidence for reduction in pressure injury incidence</li> <li>In individuals in hospital or community care at moderate to very high risk of pressure injuries, application of a moisturizer containing hyperoxygenated fatty acids was not significantly different to application of a moisturizer induces at 14 days (6.1% vs 7.4%, p=0.94).<sup>35</sup> (Level 1, moderate quality)</li> <li>In a cohort of individuals admitted to a medical ward, the incidence of pressure induces of a fatty-acid based moisturizer plus an oil regardless of skin quality and standard care that included no moisturizers or emollients (7% versus 31%, p=0.008).<sup>36</sup> (Level 3, low quality)</li> <li>Strength of evidence: C – A body of evidence with inconsistencies that cannot be explained, reflecting genuine uncertainty surrounding the topic</li> <li>Comparisons between different products to moisturi for reducing pressure injury incidence and the application of a fatty-acid based moisturizer plus an oil regardless of skin quality.</li> <li>In individuals in acute care (n=194) at high risk of injuries was significantly reduced following introduction of the emollient care regimen compared to standard care that include no moisturizers or emollients (7% versus 31%, p=0.008).<sup>36</sup> (Level 3, low quality)</li> <li>In older adults at moderate to high risk of pressure (Braden score ≤16), there was no significant tiffe between a hyperoxygenated fatty acid based produces of pressure injuries.<sup>37</sup> (Level 1, low quality)</li> <li>In objective of the explained, reflecting genuine uncertainty surrounding the topic</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Comparisons between different products to moisturize the skin for reducing pressure injury incidence</li> <li>In individuals in acute care (n=267) at moderate and high risk of pressure injuries (i.e., Braden scale score ≤14), there was no significant difference in pressure injury incidence between application of a fatty acid based meisturize plus and</li> </ul>	
MMENDED PRACTI	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly No Important important Probably no important uncertainty uncertainty important uncertainty No known or or uncertainty or undesirable variability variability or variability variability undesirable		containing hyperoxygenated fatty acids was not significantly different to application of a placebo product for pressure injury incidence at 14 days (6.1% vs 7.4%, p=0.94). <sup>35</sup> (Level 1, moderate quality) In a cohort of individuals admitted to a	<ul> <li>between application of a fatty-acid based moisturizer pilds an oil regardless of skin quality and standard care that included application of an emollient if the skin was dry (fatty-acid and oil 5.4% vs emollient 5%, p&gt;0.05).<sup>19</sup> (<i>Level 1, moderate quality</i>)</li> <li>In individuals in acute care (n=194) at high risk of pressure injuries (i.e., Braden scale score ≤12), application of a fatty-</li> </ul>
S OF THE RECO	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial substantial		was associated with a significant reduction in pressure injury incidence compared to standard care that included application of an emollient if the skin was dry (fatty-acid and oil 0% vs emollient 4.8%, p=0.048). <sup>19</sup> ( <i>Level 1, moderate</i> <i>quality</i> )	
3ENEFITS & HARM	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substanital substantial substantial		<ul> <li>In older adults at moderate to high risk of press (Braden score ≤16), there was no significant diffuse between a hyperoxygenated fatty acid based prolive oil (non oxygenated fatty acid) for reducin incidence of pressure injuries.<sup>37</sup> (Level 1, low que In hospitalized adults (n=331), application of a reducing hyperoxygenated fatty acids was assested to high risk of press (Braden score ≤16), there was no significant diffuse between a hyperoxygenated fatty acid based prolive oil (non oxygenated fatty acid) for reducin incidence of pressure injuries.<sup>37</sup> (Level 1, low que In hospitalized adults (n=331), application of a reducing hyperoxygenated fatty acids was assested to high risk of press (Braden score ≤16), there was no significant diffuse between a hyperoxygenated fatty acid based prolive oil (non oxygenated fatty acids was assested by the section of the section of</li></ul>	<ul> <li>In older adults at moderate to high risk of pressure injuries (Braden score ≤16), there was no significant difference between a hyperoxygenated fatty acid based product and olive oil (non oxygenated fatty acid) for reducing the incidence of pressure injuries.<sup>37</sup> (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>)</li> <li>In hospitalized adults (n=331), application of a moisturizer containing hyperoxygenated fatty acids was associated with</li> </ul>
<u>۵</u>	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D D D X D		a significant reduction in pressure injuries at 30 days compared to application of an emollient/moisturizer product containing trisostearin (17.3% versus 7.32%, p = 0.006). <sup>38</sup> ( <i>Level 1, moderate quality</i> )	

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stanital stantial stantial X	<ul> <li>In a medical ward, introduction of a standardized preventive skin care regimen that included an emollient cream was associated with a cost savings of USD \$6,677.11 per admission compared to a preventive skin care regimen that included a barrier cream<sup>36</sup> (<i>low quality economic analysis in a Level 1 study</i>)</li> </ul>
CCEPTABILITY	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I II II D	No evidence available
PRIORITY AND A	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	87.98% (337/383) of respondents to a patient/ informal caregiver survey who identified as having experienced a pressure injury or being at risk of a pressure injury believed that knowing more about preventive skin care practices is important or very important in caring for themselves. In the same survey, 70.94% (603/850) of informal caregivers believed that knowing more about preventive skin care practices is important or very important in caring for themselves. In the same survey, 70.94% (603/850) of informal caregivers believed that knowing more about preventive skin care practices is important or very important in caring for their family member/friend with or at risk of a pressure injury. <sup>4,5</sup> ( <i>Indirect evidence</i> )
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D D D X	• Access to topical skin protection products varies according to geographic and clinical location. ( <i>Expert opinion</i> )
		ERITE I	

Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences <i>clearly outweigh</i> desirable consequences in most settings	Undesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings
			X		
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it
Recommendation (text)	No recommendation	•			
Justification	The small body of evidence on the small body of evidence on the skin as	on products to moisturize and a strategy to prevent pressure	protect the skin primarily compare injuries is conflicting. One modera	es different products. The evidence co te guality Level 1 study found that a l	omparing moisturizing the skin to hyperoxygenated fatty acid

not moisturizing the skin as a strategy to prevent pressure injuries is conflicting. One moderate quality Level 1 study found that a hyperoxygenated fatty acid moisturizer was not more effective than a placebo product for reducing pressure injuries.<sup>35</sup> However, a low quality Level 3 study found that application of an emollient cream was more effective than no emollient or moisturizer.<sup>36</sup> Two moderate quality<sup>19,38</sup> and one low quality<sup>37</sup> Level 1 studies indicated that there is no statistically significant difference between different moisturizer or emollient products in preventing pressure injuries in individuals at moderate to high risk of pressure injuries. One low quality study<sup>36</sup> suggested that in some clinical settings, application of a moisturizer could reduce financial costs associated with pressure injuries.

### **Clinical question** Is a prophylactic dressing effective for preventing pressure injuries?

# Other types of prophylactic dressings (e.g. film, hydrocolloid)

*Option:* A film or hydrocolloid prophylactic dressing applied to prevent pressure injuries *Comparison:* Standard preventive care with no prophylactic dressing, or comparison with a different type of prophylactic dressing

**Background:** Prophylactic dressings appear to have a role in reducing friction and shear.

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS	
	What is the overall certainty of the evidence?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	Evidence for reduction in pressure injury incidence Film dressings • In critically ill individuals with non-invasive face mask (n=90), incidence of Category (Stage L facial, prossure injuries, was	Comparison between different prophylactic dressings Film versus hydrocolloid • In critically ill individuals with non-invasive face mark (n=00), insidence of	
BENEFITS & HARMS OF THE PRACTICE	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly       No         Important       important       Probably no       important         uncertainty       uncertainty       important       uncertainty       No known         or       or       uncertainty       or       uncertainty       undesirable         variability       variability       or variability       outcomes         Image: State Stat	<ul> <li>Inductive of Category/Stage F lactal pressure injuries was lower with a film dressing compared with no prophylactic formed more rapidly with no dressing (no dressing 1111±2169 mins versus film dressing 2628±1655mins).<sup>39</sup> (<i>Level 2, moderate quality</i>)</li> <li>In critical ill individuals (n=100), a transparent polyurethane film vas associated with a statistically significantly lower incidence of heel pressure injuries compared with standard care only (6% vs 18%, p&lt;0.001)<sup>40</sup> (<i>Level 2, low quality</i>)</li> <li>In critically ill individuals with non-invasive face mask (n=90), incidence of Category/Stage I facial pressure injuries dressing (40% versus 96.7%, p&lt;0.01) and pressure injuries formed more rapidly with no dressing (no dressing 1111±2169 mins versus hydrocolloid dressing 327±2566 mins).<sup>39</sup> (<i>Level 2, moderate quality</i>)</li> <li>In individuals in critical care (n=30) there was no statistically significant difference between a ceramide-containing hydrocolloid dressing and no dressing for Category/Stage I pressure injuries after seven days (hydrocolloid dressing 3.3% vs no dressing 13.3%, p=0.353).<sup>41</sup> (<i>Level 2, moderate quality</i>)</li> </ul>	Category/Stage I facial pressure injuries was not statistically significantly different between a group with a film dressing and those with hydrocolloid dressing (film 53.3% vs hydrocolloid 40%, p>0.05). <sup>39</sup> ( <i>Level 2, moderate quality</i> )	
	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial		<ul> <li>In individuals in critical care (n=160), incidence of pressure injuries of the trochanter and sacrum was statistically significantly lower with a polyurethane film dressing compared with hydrocolloid dressing (8.7% versus 15%, p=0.038).<sup>42</sup></li> </ul>	
	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substanital substantial substantial		<ul> <li>lower with a hydrocolloid dressing compared with no dressing (40% versus 96.7%, p&lt;0.01) and pressure injuries formed more rapidly with no dressing (no dressing 1111±2169 mins versus hydrocolloid dressing 3272±2566 mins).<sup>39</sup> (Level 2, moderate quality)</li> <li>In individuals in critical care (n=30) there was no statistically significant difference between a ceramide-containing hydrocolloid dressing and no dressing for Category/Stage I pressure injuries after seven days (hydrocolloid dressing 3.3% vs no dressing 13.3%, p=0.353).<sup>41</sup> (Level 2, moderate quality)</li> <li>Strength of Evidence: B2 - Level 2 studies of low quality providing direct evidence</li> </ul>	(Level 1, Iow quality)
	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D D X D			

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS			
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stanital stantial stantial X	In critical care settings in Brazil, a film prophylactic dressing was 3.8 times more cost effective than a hydrocolloid prophylactic dressing. <sup>43,44</sup> ( <i>Low quality economic analysis</i> )			
CCEPTABILITY	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I I I D	No evidence available			
PRIORITY AND ACCE	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes DDDXD	72.1% (276/383) of respondents to a patient/ informal caregiver survey who identified as having experienced a pressure injury or being at risk of a pressure injury believed that knowing more about dressings is important or very important in caring for themselves. In the same survey, 67.2% (572/850) of informal caregivers believed that knowing more about dressings is important or very important in caring for their family member/friend with or at risk of a pressure injury <sup>4</sup> ( <i>Level 5</i> ).			
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes	<ul> <li>In critically ill individuals with non-invasive face mask (n=90), a film dressing did not adhere to the skin as effectively as a hydrocolloid dressing.<sup>39</sup> (<i>Level 2, moderate quality</i>)</li> <li>Prophylactic dressing may not be available in all clinical settings and geographic settings (<i>Expert opinion</i>).</li> </ul>			

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Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences <i>clearly outweigh</i> desirable consequences in most settings	Undesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings
				X	
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it
Recommendation (text)	No recommendation				
Justification	<b>Stification</b> No recommendation is made. The evidence for film dressings to protect the skin relates to use under medical devices. The relevant recommendation is included in the chapter, <i>Medical Device Related Pressure Injuries</i> . The evidence for hydrocolloid dressings to protect skin relates to protecting the heels. The relevant recommendation is included in the chapter, <i>Heel Pressure Injuries</i> .			it recommendation is included in the heels. The relevant	
A smaller body of evidence supports using a polyurethane film dressing or a hydrocolloid dressing to protect the skin. Two Level 2 studies of moderate <sup>39</sup> and quality, <sup>40</sup> both conducted in critical care settings, reported statistically significantly lower pressure injury incidence when a film dressing was applied, compare not using a prophylactic dressing. One study <sup>39</sup> also reported that pressure injuries formed less rapidly when a film dressing was used. A moderate quality Lev study <sup>39</sup> reported statistically significantly lower incidence of Category/Stage I pressure injuries when a hydrocolloid dressing was applied, also with a longer t pressure injury development than when no dressing was used. <sup>39</sup> However, a small moderate quality Level 2 study reported there was no statistically significant used. <sup>39</sup> However, a small moderate quality Level 2 study reported there was no statistically significant was used. <sup>39</sup> However, a small moderate quality Level 2 study reported there was no statistically significant used. <sup>39</sup> However, a small moderate quality Level 2 study reported there was no statistically significant used. <sup>39</sup> However, a small moderate quality Level 2 study reported there was no statistically significant used. <sup>39</sup> However, a small moderate quality Level 2 study reported there was no statistically significant used. <sup>39</sup> However, a small moderate quality Level 2 study reported there was no statistically significant used. <sup>39</sup> However, a small moderate quality Level 2 study reported there was no statistically significant used. <sup>39</sup> However, a small moderate quality Level 2 study reported there was no statistically significant used. <sup>39</sup> However, a small moderate quality Level 2 study reported there was no statistically significant used. <sup>39</sup> However, a small moderate quality Level 2 study reported there was no statistically significant used. <sup>39</sup> However, a small moderate quality Level 2 study reported there was no statistically significant used. <sup>39</sup> However, a small moderate quality Level 2 study reported			studies of moderate <sup>39</sup> and low essing was applied, compared to sed. A moderate quality Level 2 applied, also with a longer time to was no statistically significant reported a comparison between a		

polyurethane film dressing to a hydrocolloid dr	essing (	(one low quality Level 142 a	nd one moderate quality Level 239	), the polyurethane film dressing was superior.
				,,

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### **Clinical question** Are continence management strategies effective in preventing and treating pressure injuries?

# Continence Management –fecal incontinence aids

**Option:** Continence management strategies that promote reduced exposure to stool **Comparison:** Standard care

**Background:** Incontinence can lead to prolonged skin exposure to excess moisture and chemical irritants in feces. Implementing an incontinence management plan can reduce exposure to moisture and chemical irritants.

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
BENEFITS & HARMS OF THE PRACTICE	What is the overall certainty of the evidence?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	<ul> <li>Evidence for fecal incontinence devices reducing pressure injury incidence</li> <li>In individuals in acute care with neurogenic fecal incontinence (n=100), a suspension positioning system in which the perianal area is elevated between 45° and 60° was associated with significantly fewer Category/Stage I pressure injuries than a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pressure injuries than a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pressure injuries that a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pressure injuries that a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pressure injuries that a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pressure injuries that a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pressure injuries that a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pressure injuries that a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pressure injuries that a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pressure injuries that a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pressure injuries that a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pressure injuries that a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pressure injuries that a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pressure injuries that a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pressure injuries that a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pressure injuries that a standard bowel management program that included no specific containment device (6% pres</li></ul>
	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly No Important important Probably no important uncertainty uncertainty important uncertainty No known or or uncertainty or undesirable variability variability or variability variability outcomes	<ul> <li>Versus 23%, p=0.001) but there was no significant difference in Category/Stage III or IV pressure injuries.<sup>43</sup> (<i>Level 1, high quality</i>)</li> <li>In critically ill individuals (n=56), there was no significant difference in pressure injury incidence between three different strategies for managing fecal incontinence: bowel management system catheter (BMS), rectal trumpet or usual care using a barrier cream with or without a fecal pouch (BMS 42.9% versus RT 35% versus usual care 27.8%, p=0.63).<sup>46</sup> (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>)</li> </ul>
	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial substantial	Adverse events In critically ill individuals (n=56) receiving internal fecal management devices, 7.7% of participants experience rectal bleeding, but this was deemed to be unrelated to the device. <sup>46</sup> ( <i>Level 1, low quality</i> )
	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substanital substantial substantial I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Strength of Evidence: C
	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D D X D	

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCEAND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS				
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stanital stantial stantial IX IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	In the critical care setting, using an internal fecal device was associated with cost savings of \$3100 to \$3400 (USD, 2012) over 29 days attributed to reduction in nursing hours. <sup>46</sup> ( <i>low qualit</i> y economic analysis)				
AND	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D X I D D	<ul> <li>In the critical care setting, health professionals preferred using a rectal trumpet (82%) over a bowel management system catheter (78%) and usual care (0%).<sup>46</sup> (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>)</li> <li>No evidence available from individuals with pressure injuries.</li> </ul>				
PRIORITY	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes I I IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	No evidence available				
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D D D D X	<ul> <li>In critically ill individuals (n=56) receiving internal fecal management devices, 23.1% withdrew from the trial due to the device falling out.<sup>46</sup> (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>)</li> <li>In some settings, implementing continence might be challenging (e.g., community settings) and in some clinical and geographic settings devices used for incontinence management may not be available or feasible to use. (<i>Expert opinion</i>)</li> </ul>				

Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences clearly outweigh	Undesirable consequences probably outweigh	The balance between desirable	Desirable consequences probably outweigh	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh
	desirable consequences in most settings	desirable consequences in most settings	consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	undesirable consequences in most settings	undesirable consequences in most settings
				X	
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it
Recommendation (text)	No recommendation				

Justification Two studies provided evidence on management of fecal incontinence. A high quality Level 1 study<sup>45</sup> reported a significant reduction in Category/Stage I pressure injuries from use of a suspension positioning device that elevates the perianal region, thereby reducing exposure to urinary and fecal material. A low quality Level 1 study<sup>46</sup> found that there was no statistically significant difference in pressure injury incidence between three different methods of managing fecal incontinence: rectal trumpet, a bowel management catheter or barrier cream with or without a fecal pouch.

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