HOW ARE THE SURFACES AND SHAPE IMPORTANT TO PREVENT PRESSURE SORES?

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RISKS

EXTRINSIC FACTOR

What are the factors on which we can manage?

INTRINSIC FACTOR

LEVEL OF RISK





EVALUATIONS

- SUBJECT #1
- FEMALE
- AGE: 59
- DIAGNOSIS: SUB ARACNOID HAEMORRAGIE AFTER BRAIN ANEURISMA FOLLOWED BY A NO RESPONSE PERIOD (OCCURRING ON JANUARY 2016)
- WEIGHT: 45 KG
- BRADEN SCORE: 14

- SUBJECT #2
- MALE
- AGE: 69
- DIAGNOSIS: STROKE ISCHEMIC-HAEMORRAGIC FOLLOWED BY A NO RESPONSE PERIOD (OCCURRING ON JULY 2016)
- WEIGHT: 78 KG
- BRADEN SCORE: 13

Assessement done in the Rehabilitation Department of Villa Beretta Institute, Valduce Hospital, Como (Italy)





METHODS

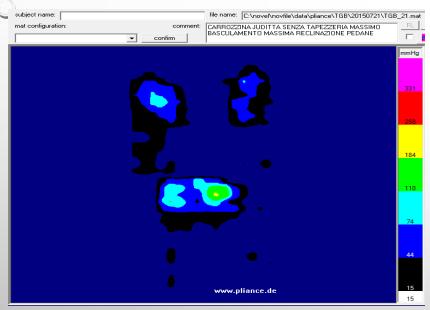
SUBJECT # 1 AND SUBJECT # 2 (WITH AND WITHOUT UPHOLSTERY) SEATED ON THE WHEELCHAIR

- NO TILT IN SPACE
- 20° OF TILTING
- MAX TILTING
- MAX TILTING AND BACKREST RECLINATION (36°)
- MAX TILTING AND BACKREST RECLINATION (36°), RISED LEGRESTS (-10°)

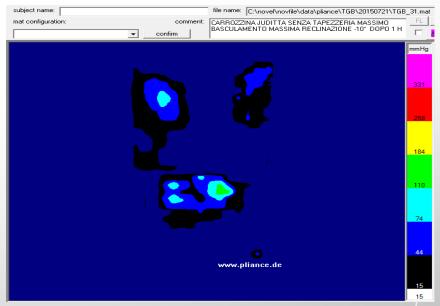




RESULT



Picture 20 - Subject #2 without upholstery, max tilting, max backrest reclination and raised legrests



Picture 21 - Subject #2 without upholstery, max tilting, max backrest reclination and raised legrests after 1 hour





CONCLUSIONS

- Good pressures distribution with no significant pressure increase under the ischial bones
- The upholstery grants more uniformity of the pressure concerning the whole back
- Without the upholstery the back in the middle is completely unloaded with no significant pressure increase on the scapular area
- The subject #1 (with a lighter weight) shows an optimal distribution of pressure throughout all recorded positions.